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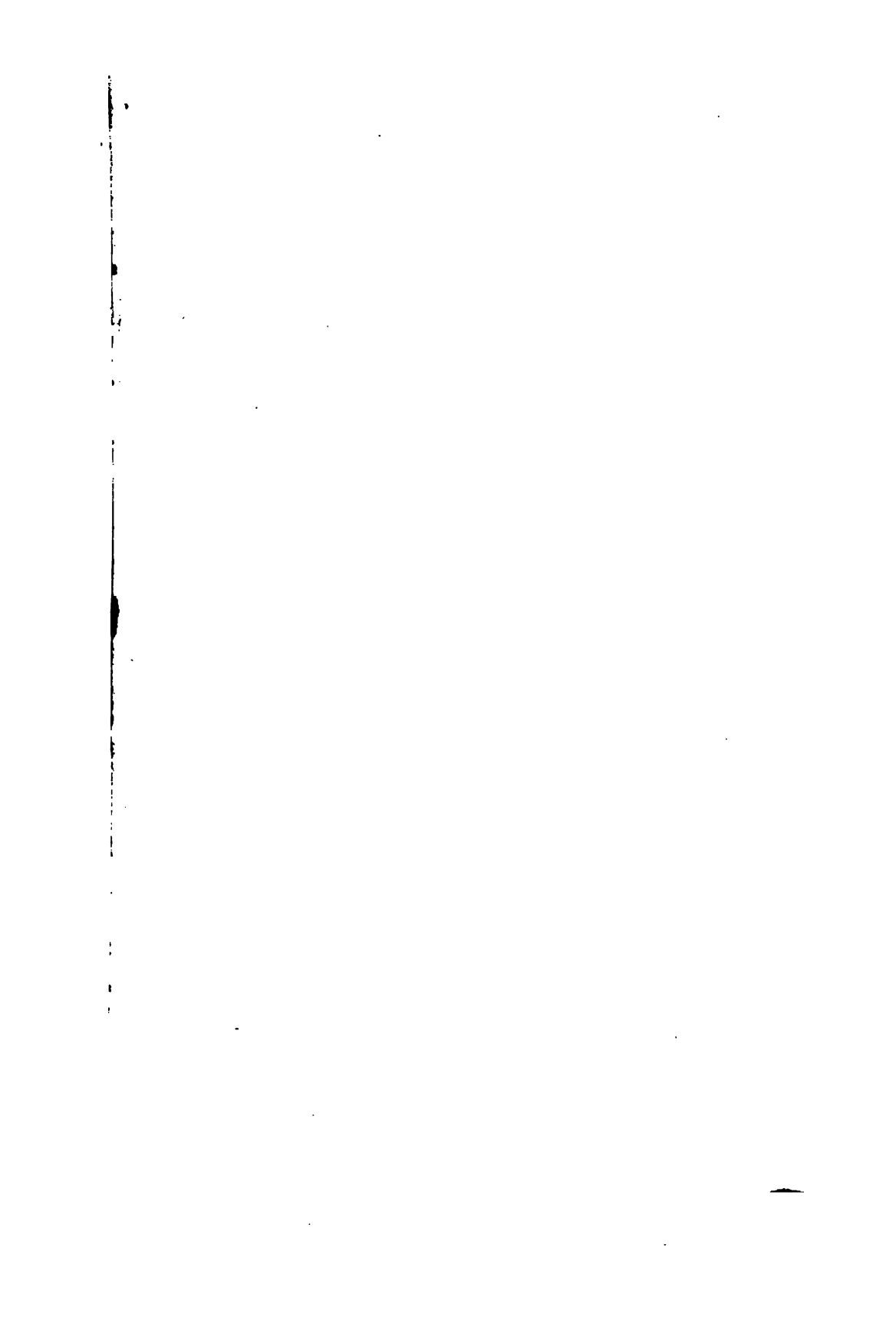
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Per 1792 c $\frac{12}{18}$



THE
RELICUARY,

QUARTERLY

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND PURSUITS, OF OUR FOREFATHERS

EDITED BY

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,

LOCAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,
HON. AND ACTUAL MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION,
AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE, PSKOV,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
ASSOCIATE OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
HON. MEMBER OF THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE MANX SOCIETY,
COR. MEM. OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE pleasant task now again devolves upon me of expressing my thanks to all who have in any way contributed to the contents of the "RELIQUARY." With the present number is completed the Eighteenth Annual Volume of my serial, and I may be pardoned if I say I look back with pride and satisfaction—a just and pardonable pride, I believe—to the contents of those volumes, and that when I endeavour to cast up in my own mind the immense amount of valuable matter which, through the aid of my many gifted and valued contributors, I have been able to make permanent in its pages, I find the sum total to be greater than even my most sanguine hopes might have been expected to realise. For eighteen years the "RELIQUARY" has, without intermission, been regularly issued, and each number, from the first to the present, has contained a large number of original papers on various subjects of surpassing interest and of the highest historical value and importance. These have been, in many instances, contributed by writers of known ability and of high standing in the world of literature and archæology, and they form, I can fearlessly say, an assemblage such as it would be difficult indeed to find in any other serial either of the past or the present day. This being so, it is indeed a pleasant task to me to thank my contributors again and again for all they have done for the past volumes, and to assure them of the gratification it will be to me to see them, one and all, continue their favours in those of the future.

The "RELIQUARY" aims to be a periodical entirely to itself. It has never attempted to clash with any other, or to occupy ground to which any of them could, by any possibility, lay claim. In first projecting its issue, I laid out a plan for it to pursue and a course for it to follow, which I hoped would earn for it at all events the distinction of being original, and would, if properly supported, ensure its success. That course, here and there modified and developed as circumstances needed, it has steadily followed; and now, at the close of this its eighteenth year of existence, I can look back with satisfaction at all it has done, and with pride at the long list of gifted writers who have graced its pages with their contributions.

To all who have in any way assisted, either by contributions of papers on matters of interest, sketches of objects, or notes upon anything that has come under their observation, as well as to all the subscribers—and the list of these, I may venture to add, I should like to see considerably increased, so as to be a greater help to the work—I beg to express my most earnest and sincere thanks; and to all I would express a hope that their favours may be continued, and that the "RELIQUARY" may still have, with that help, the proud distinction of being the leading archæological journal of the day.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

*Winster Hall, Derbyshire,
March, 1878.*

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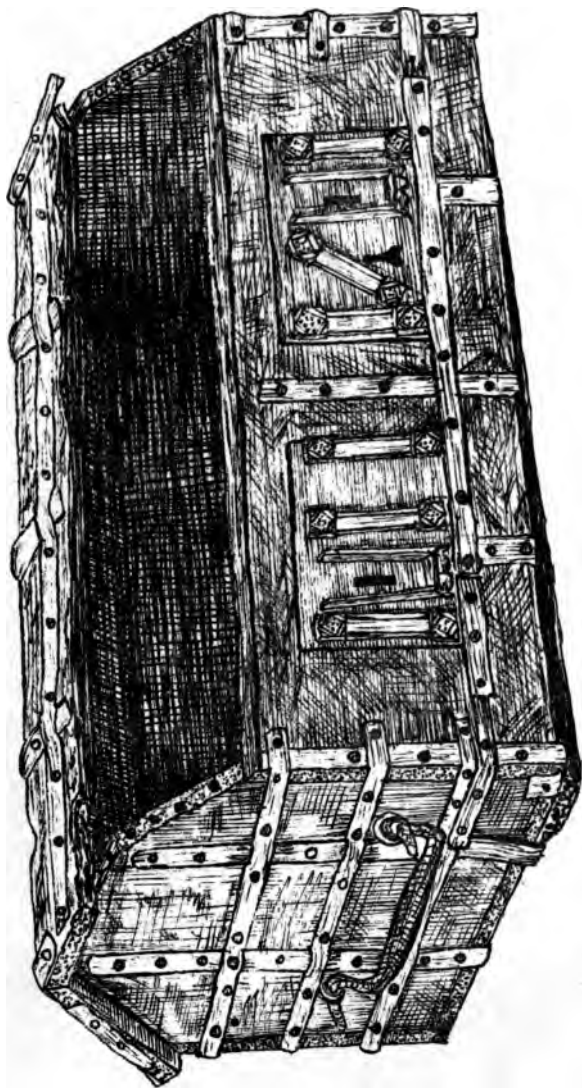


Fig. 111

Chest formerly in Mitcham Old Church, Surrey.

consists of 106 leaves; there are indications of 8 leaves having been cut out, probably blank ones, there being at the present time 71 blank pages. A note on the back of the book, in an old hand, "120 leaves," probably this was its original complement. The covers are of thick vellum, with flap and leather thong to tie up when not in use. This book is in very good condition, but the writing a little faded in places. No. 2 book, which commences in 1658, was no doubt purchased for the use of "Edward Bridgstock," who was appointed "Register," according to Act of Parliament passed in that year (see entry 25 Sep., 1654), it consists of 54 leaves, without covers, made of a spongy rotten description of paper, it measures $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by 7 wide; one leaf appears to have been cut out. The condition of this book may be aptly described as ragged, the margins being much worn and abraded at the edges; even since the time of the Rev. Richard Cranmer, who in 1828 made some notes on the first page, which are now partly gone. It is probable this book underwent some amateur repairs at his hands, one page being bound wrong way upwards. This book contains a list of briefs collected for in the Church during 1661, 2, and 3, of which the following are the only ones in any way peculiar.²

July y^e 14th 1661.

Collected of the Inhabitants of Mitcham for and towerdes a brief for Phillip dandile formerly Turke and now converted to the Christian religion, the Some of Fifteen Shillings and Sixpence wth remayneth with the briefe in the hands of Robert Newington one of the p^rsent Churchward.

Mense nouember Anno Domo 1661.

Recd & Collected of the Inhabitants of Mitcham the some of Forty Shillings Eight Pence being for the Advancement and Setting forward the fishing by his Maties Special Order.

The rest I have arranged in this tabular form, not being of sufficient interest to be given in detail.

date.		For whom and for what purpose collected.	s.	d.
1661.	Jan.	8. James Melvell Esq ^r late of ogh in Ireland	16	03
"	July	7. Rich & Thos Audley of Buckingham loss by fire	10	03
"	"	28. Elenor Lawrence & Anne Fry of West Moulsey in com Surr loss by fire	12	02
"	Aug.	4. Samuall Mere of Mortlake Surrey. Fire	10	04
"	"	11. William Symonds of St Dunstons London. Fire	09	04
"	"	" "for Oxford"	20	00
"	"	" "for Pontefract"	08	04
"	y ^e 13.	" "for Bridgnorth Com Salop"	13	00
"	Aug.	25. Prissilla Field & Thomas her Sonne of Dar. in Kent Fire "in the Malt houses"	09	04
"	Nov.	17. Christopher Spice & John Symonds of Wateringbury in Kent "in the malt houses"	05	03
"	Dec.	15. Fire at Drayton in Salop	06	07
"	"	Henry Berkley of Middlesex: Fire, "loss sustayned 300 upward	04	01
1662.	"	" the Towne & Burrough of Watchet Somerset loss by fire"	—	—
"	"	" Shaw and Dennington in Berks. Fire"	09	05
"	"	Wm. Weller of Capel in Surrey	08	03
"	"	Tho: Thornton James Wilson. Xpr miler of Sowerby in York	07	06
"	"	Ann walter, widow of Redriste in Surrey	—	—

² Briefs were abolished by Act of Parliament, 9th Geo. IV., 15 July, 1828.

1663.	May	31.	Robert Reynolds, William Rogers &c of East Greenwich in Kent	08	01
,,	June	14.	John Mann, Richard Brownings &c of Wandsworth in Surrey	09	10
,,	July	19.	"for the Church & Steeple of the Borough of Harwich in C ^e Essex"	06	06
,,	,,	26.	"for a fire at Leiton in Sommer ^{set} "	06	06
,,	Aug.	16.	"for a fire at East Hendred in C ^e Berks"	05	03
,,	,,	23.	"for the repair of the Port of Great Grimaby in C ^e Lincolne"	05	00
,,	Sept.	6.	William Sandwell of Shadwell in C ^e Middlesex "for a loss at sea"	05	09

No. 1 book commences in "1563," the heading says 1558 (vide post), and it is a copy of an older register (now lost), until the year 1599, by William Anselm, the then Vicar, who signed his name at the foot of each page thus—"Per me Guilili Anselmn ibid Vicaria."³ In making the transcript he divided the book into three sections, Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and subdivided these into years and months; an excellent arrangement, which was unfortunately unheeded by his successors until c. 1653, when it was again adhered to; thus it is that entries of various dates are scattered about in groups throughout the volume. This book continued in use, without intermission, until 1640; from that date and until 1653, the register is lost, then No. 2 book was used and continued so for "Births and Deaths" to the year 1662; there being no register of baptisms and burials from 1653 to the above date, when they are again commenced and continued in No. 2 until 1670, which book also contains marriages from 1654 to 1669, excepting a space of five years, viz., 1656 to 1661, "which are lost." Also a few entries of banns from 1654 to 58. Anthony Sadler, the then Vicar (1669), transcribed, in an abbreviated form, the baptisms for 1661 and 2, and marriages from 1661 to 1669 into No. 1 book. John Berrow, his successor, in "1669," made a few entries in No. 2 book, which was then finally closed; he subsequently copied these few into No. 1 book, which, after having been disused, except for one or two stray entries, for forty years, then again came into use. John Payne, who succeeded J. Berrow, continued to use it until 1678-9; at that date a new book of thick paper took the place of the old vellum one,⁴ the first page of which is headed "A Register of Burialls in Mitcham since y^e first day of August 1678." The Burials are certified as "buried in wollen" (according to Act of Parliament passed in the 30 Charles II., 1678, cap. 8, which came into force on the 1st of August in that

³ This transcript was made in compliance with a Constitution made 25 Oct. 1597, 89 Eliz., by the Archbishops, the Bishops, and the rest of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, and approved by the Queen under the Great Seal of Great Britain. It orders amongst other things, that the older register be transcribed from the old paper books into parchment ones provided at the expense of the parishioners. Each page, both of the transcriptions and future registers, to be signed by the Minister and Churchwardens. The books to be kept in a chest with three locks, so that no Churchwarden without the Minister, nor Minister without both the Churchwardens, can open it. For a more detailed account see Hist. of Parsh. Regrs. by J. S. Burn, 1829, and a translation of the Constitution in "RELIQUARY," Vol. X., p. 195.

⁴ In the Churchwarden's accounts for 1679-80, is the following:—"Pd for 3 pish books vixt 2 Comon praier books & one Pish Register—01.04.06."

year⁵). The Christenings and Marriages in another part of the book commence respectively on March 26th, 1679, and Feb. 16, 1679-80; from this date the register appears regularly kept until the passing of the Registration Act of 1812.⁶ The writing throughout is good, with the exception of W. Buckcock's, which is only moderately so. W. Anselm and Edward Bridgstock (the Register) wrote in the engrossing style. In the baptisms or burials of children, the mother's name until 1621, is not given, and then but seldom. A note of their "being twinned" frequently occurs; also in the burials of infants they are, prior to c. 1600, frequently described as "a young chrysome."⁷ A very considerable number of the baptisms between 1660 and 69, are "Baptized at home in a case of great necessity."⁸ During the latter part of the seventeenth century the age is sometimes recorded, and marriages by "licence from y^e faculties" occasionally occurs. In 1661 et seq^r "The banns being regularly published," or "By a license," is added to the marriage entries. The trades of the persons mentioned are, as a rule, not given, except in the Cromwellian era, when it was the exception not to do so. The burials between 1660 and 70 are entered very carelessly, Christian names being frequently substituted by Old, Young, Goodman, Goodwife, etc.

From 1586 up to the commencement of the 17th century, there are repeated entries of the burial of "nurse children, *e.g.*, 2 Apprilis 1591. William Platt the sonne of John Platt of Burmesey Street, being a Nerschild of London wth Mr. Fromas tennant beyond the Riuer buried;" and in one instance described as from "drewes nursery," and upon March 25, 1595, we have—"francis Tailor a Commo Keeper of Children was buried;" after which date the baby farming seems to have gradually ceased.

The plague or some other epidemic visited the Parish in 1608, for "Henry James farmer of y^e Psonag of the sickness and was buried y^e x day of August." Another was buried on the 30th inst., and one

5 Intituled "An Act for burying in Woollen," and was intended for the lessening the importation of linen beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufactures of the Kingdom.—Burn. It was repealed in 1814 by 54 Geo. III., cap. 108. The first mention of the Act in the Churchwarden's accounts is in those for the years 1679-80, thus:—"Pd 2 Women who made affidauid Godfrey was wrapped in woollen—00 01 00."

6 Commonly called Sir George Rose's Act. It is the 52nd Geo. III., cap. 146, and is intituled "An Act for the better regulating and preserving Parish and other Registers of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in England." This Act came into force Jan. 1, 1812.—Burn.

7 Chrysom children, or Chrysomers, were so termed from The Chrysom (Chris-male), viz., the white cloth with which infants were invested immediately after baptism, and before they were anointed with the chrisom or baptismal oil. Should the child die before it was a month old, its chrysom served as its shroud. They are frequently represented upon monumental brasses, a good specimen being at Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, to the memory of Elyn, dau. of Sir Edm. Bray, 1616.

8 The rubrick attached to "The Ministration of Private Baptism of Children in houses," states:—"The Curates of every Parish shall often admonish the people that they defer not the Baptism of their Children longer than the first or second Sunday next after their birth, or other Holy-day falling between, unless upon a great and reasonable cause, to be approved by the Curate. And also they shall warn them that without like great cause and necessity they procure not their Children to be baptized at home in their houses."

on the 1st of September. The next year (1609), "Elizabeth y^e daughter of Mr. John hedge buryed of y^e sickness the xix day of July;" and on the 20th and 21st two servants of Mr. Hedge's were buried, two other deaths had occurred in the previous May, one more in Jan., 1610-11, from which time no more is heard of it until 1625, when "Anne y^e daughter of Thomas ledger was buryed the 22 day of July as was said of y^e sickness," which proved only too true, for from that time until Oct. 17th, sixteen burials are entered as of "sickness." From this period there are no more notices of it until the year of the Great Plague of London (so minutely chronicled by Samuel Pepys), when "Goodman Morris & his 4 Children Buried of Sicknaess in the Churchyerd at Mitcham Aug. 1665." This is the last record of it. Deaths entered as small pox took place in 1659-60.

Amongst the trades mentioned, Pomp maker, Tobacco Pipe maker, Boddice maker, Whitester, Jacksmith, and Ashman, are the most peculiar. Of the surnames, but few of which mentioned in these extracts survived into the present century, may be noticed the following, as being peculiar, Pengries, Pilkes, Ownenam, Cooge. The vagaries of some of the Christian names, many of which are characteristic of the feeling that prevailed during the middle of the 17th century, may be seen from the following sample:—Elizander, Phargus, Bebrio, Cornelious, Seth, Fowck, Guido, and Maximilian; also Dorcas, Mandeline, Sence, Aquila, Awdry, Godly, Ruth, Faith, etc. The Justices of the Peace before whom the marriages during the Commonwealth, and in compliance with the Act of 1653, took place, were—Thomas Lee, George Potts, Sam Hyland, of Southwark, and Obadiah Wickes, of Kingston-upon-Thames.⁹

The elm chest bound with iron (see Plate I.) was used as the vestry or register chest until the rebuilding of the Church in 1820. The lid, which is coped, unfortunately has the front part broken away. Upon it, I am told, the date was cut. After knocking about in a builder's paint loft for upwards of fifty years, it is now in the possession of the writer, but in a most rotten and decayed state.¹⁰

⁹ According to Manning and Bray, a Samuel Highland was elected a Burgess for Southwark in 1653, and a Knight of the Shire for Surrey in 1654.

Obadiah Weekes, of a Kingston family, there are or were inscriptions to some of them on the floor of Kingston-upon-Thames Church, one being—"Mr. Obadiah Wickes died xx of July MDCCXLVIII in y^e LX year of his age." Colonel Chester informs me there are many gaps in the Register, but the burial of "Sarah dau. of Obadiah Wickes" occurs in 1662. I am also indebted to him for much of the following:—Thomas Lee, of a Shropshire family, Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, buried at St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, 3 Aug., 1637, as "Thomas Lee, Esq., that truly Worthy Gent." In his will dated 2 Dec., 1635, and proved in P. C. C. 28 Oct., 1637 (127 Foote) he mentions his sons Eldred Launcellott-Lee, Thomas, John, George, and James Lee, daughter Jane, also *third* wife Charity, whom he appoints executrix. She was buried at Newington, Surrey, 5 Jan., 1698-9. His second wife was Lady Mary Bertie, relict first of Dr. John Hewytt and secondly of Sir Abraham Shipman. Her will as Lady Mary Lee, dated 8 Sep., 1668, proved 2 March, 1668-9.

¹⁰ A padlock may have formed the third lock, in compliance with the constitution mentioned in note 3. In the oldest vestry minute book is entered: "Surre a Particular Account of papers and parchment writings of the priors of Mitcham in the County aforesaid being and lying in the vestry Chest, in the said parish Church taken the 8th day of may 1709." About thirty writings are mentioned, all of which are now lost. I have selected the following from the list, being the only ones of interest. "Parchment writings viz. No. 8 Dorothy nowell the 3rd and 4th of Philip

The Vicars from the commencement of the register until 1585 were¹¹ Ralph Wright,^a Thomas More,^b William Lewis,^c and Thomas Jackson, M.A.,^d of these the name only of More occurs in the Register. He had two sons baptized between 1567 and 70 (for entries relating to the vicars, *vide* post with other entries); the reason the names of the others do not appear was probably owing to the register for that period being a copy, as before stated, written by W. Anselm, their successor, who, for the sake of brevity, may have left out what he considered superfluous remarks. The induction of the different Vicars is recorded thus:—

Anno 1586 Martij 26 Primo Die Inductionis mei Guiliili Anselmi Ibidem vicarij Vsq ad annu 1592. Nomina baptized Elizabetha Regnate 3^d.

He headed the burials and marriages in a similar manner; and had two sons baptized 1558 to 1591, and was himself buried Aug. 16, 1600.

John Holme inducted Vicar of micham the 27 of September, and being a Stranger was praeferrd to this church by the meanes of Mr. docter Julius Sesar and the rest of the Parish who sett him in free possesseon and payed all his charges wch may argue to all that shall see this note the Kyndness of the gentlemen inhabitantes towerdes Scholers. John Holme Vic.

He was buried Dec. 3, 1603.

Richard Slater inducted vicar of mitchā the first day of May 1604.

From 1606 to 1628, there are the baptisms of ten of his children, and the burials of two.

Feb. 12 1617 Temperance Slater (y^e wife of Richard Slater minister and preacher of this parish) was buried.

Who his second wife was does not appear, but he must have been married before Jan. 27, 1619-20, as on that day his son James was baptized. He was buried the 13th of January, 1637.¹²

Norris Buckocke Vicar of Micham was inducted the 14th day of January, 1637.

Mr. Norris Buckocke vicar of Micham was buried the 30 of Augt 1657 which had

and Mary Grants the Maidenhead Inn to Roger Andrews reserving a Rent charge of 5 Pound for ever. No 9 Dorothy nowell ult May: the 8th of Elizabeth grants the said annuity to John Eaton. No 10 John Eaton two Deeds the 42 of Elizabeth grants it to Tho. Millward. No 11 Tho. Millwards two writings the 9th of february the 6th of Jacoby Grants it to Tho. Plumer, with a bond of Millwards to performe Covenants. No 12 Two parchment writings in gross in Court hand being finds between Millward and Plumer. No 13 a Coppy of Plumers last will." (See entry 22 July 1619). Since writing the foregoing I have looked at the will of Thomas Plummer (106 Harvey) proved in Perog. Court of Cant. 15 June, 1639, there appears to have been a second grant 3 March, 1641. The deeds mentioned in the following extract from the will were no doubt those recorded in the above inventory of 1709. "Item I give and bequeath unto the parish of Mitcham in the County of Surrey where I now dwell my Annuity of five poundes by the year for ever issuing out of the Maydenhead neere Bassinshaw London to bee distributed to & amongst the poore of the said parish by the Viccar & Churchwardens there for the tyme being by Twoe shillinge every Sunday in bread. And my Desire is That my Executor forthwith after my decease Deliver vpp to the said Viccar & Churchwardens All the writings & Evidences Concerning the same."

¹¹ ^a Inst. 9 Nov., 1552. ^b Inst. 15 May, 1566, Resigned 1571. ^c Inst. 26 Nov., 1571. ^d Inst. 31 Dec. 1585.—Manning and Bray Hist. of Surr. Vol. II. p. .

¹² Manning gives Norwich Spackman as Vicar, died 13 July, 1617. This does not agree with the Register, nor is there apparently at that time any change in the writing.

bine vicar of this Parish 20 yeares and died in the 58 yeares of his age. (See his entry of death, 30 Aug., 1657). 12

His wife Elizabeth died soon after his induction, she being buried July 9, 1638.

Anthonie Sadler was Inducted the Vicar of Mitcham in the month of November in the year of y^e Lord 1661. 14

13 George Weldon was instituted in the vicarage of Mitcham Oct. 1, 1658, on the presentation of Robert Cranmer.—Lysons' Environs of London, Vol. 4, p. 661.

14 Anthony Sadler was the only vicar of Mitcham who could lay claim to any notoriety beyond the immediate circle of the parishioners, and therefore I may be excused for giving a somewhat long account of him. Anthony Sadler, son of Thomas Sadler, of Chilton, in Wiltshire, was borne in that county, entered in St. Edmund's Hall, in the condition of a batler, in Lent term, 1627, admitted Bachelor of Arts, and in orders in 1631, being then 21 years of age. Soon after he became Chaplain to an esquire of his name in Hertfordshire, and in the beginning of the Civil War, curate of Bishopstoke, in Hampshire; afterwards Chaplain to the Lady Letitia Padget dowager, and at length being presented to the living of Compton Hayway, in Dorsetshire, was refused to pass by the triers in 1654, and thereupon no small trouble passed between him and them. Soon after he was made Vicar of Mitcham, in Surrey (1661), afterwards Doctor of Divinity and Chaplain Extraordinary to Charles II. (See entry Feb. 6, 1667-8). Bishop Ward, in a letter to Archbishop Sancroft, saith this of Sadler (about 1681, when, in a petition to the Archbishop, he styles himself Rector of Barwick S. James, in Wilts)—“He was once beneficed in the dioceses of London, where being prosecuted for divers irregularities and scandalous debauchery, he was driven out of that diocese by bishop Henchman. After that he got some cure in the dioc. of Winchester, out of which he was driven by my Lord of Winton that now is for and other scandalous practices, all of which I have seen confessed under his own hand in a written paper remaining with my lord of Winton. Then he got a small vicarage in my dioceses, where he had not continued many months before the whole country clamoured at his debaucheries and marrying all comers without banns or license.” He died in sixteen hundred and eighty, or thereabouts, leaving behind him the character of a man of a rambling head and turbulent spirit. Much of the foregoing is from Wood's Athenæ, Oxon edition, by Bliss, 1817.

Besides the beforementioned Anthony Sadler, there was another minister of that name living at West Thorock, in Essex, who died May 20, 1643. The arms of an Ant. Sadler, merchant, are tricked in Harl. MS., 1806, fol. 1, viz., *or*, a lion ramp. per fess *az.* and *gu.* Sadler was the author of many works and sermons, of which the following may be seen at the Brit. Mus.:—*Inquisitio Anglicana*, or the Disguise discovered, showing the proceedings of the Commissioners at Whitehall for the Appropriation of Ministers, London, 1654. 4to. The Loyall Mourner, showing the murdering of King Charles the First, foreshowing the restoration of King Charles the Second, in an Elegy written in that fatal year 1648, now printed, and presented, and dedicated, in two Dedications, to the King on his Restoration, 1660. *Mercy in a Miracle*, a Sermon, showing the Deliverance and the Duty of the King and the People, on Matt. viii. 25, 2 pp. London, 1660, 4^o. It was preached at Mitcham, in Surrey, 28 June, 1660, in a solemn congratulation for the Restoration of his Majesty to his royall Throne, &c. *Majestie Irradiant*, or the splendor displayed of our Soverayne King Charles (London, May, 1660) 1 sht. folio. The Subjects Joy for the King's Restoration cheerfully made known in a sacred masque (in verse), by the author of *Inquisitia Anglicana*. London, 1660, 4^o. It is dedicated to Lord General Marke. *Schema sacrum in ordine ad ordinem Ecclesiae Anglicanae ceremoniarum*. The Ceremonies of the Church of England are approved, etc. London, 1667, 1 sht. fol. Strange News indeed from Mitcham, in Surry, of the Treacherous and Barbarous Proceedings of Master Robert Cranmer, Merchant, of London, against Master Anthonie Sadler, Vicar of Mitcham. How that well known Minister for prosecuting that enough known Merchant, in a Suite of Civil Law, for the Vindication of the Churches Rights; and for Presenting him into the Ecclesiastical Court; for the Vindication of the Churches Discipline; Hath been of late Defamed, Imprisoned and Complotted to be Ruined by Him and his Party. As Is very briefly, but very truly Related in this Letter and Petition, to the Lord Bishop of Winton. (London, 1664).

— Oppression makes men mad; at least so Bold
To Cry for Justice;— when their Tale is told.

These were Sadler's principal works; he is said to have written, Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors touching the duty, power, election or succes-

sion of our Kings and Parliaments; with an occasional discourse of great changes expected in the world. Printed by Richard Bishop, 1649. Manning, in his Hist. of Surr., mentions—Benedicto Valedicta, or the Remembrance of thy Friend and they End, being a farewell sermon preached at the house of Letitia Lady Paget dowager, deceased, on 2 Cor. xiii. London, 1655, 8vo. The Brit. Mus. cat. also mentions another work relating to Sadler, entitled Mr. Sadler re-examined, or his disguise discovered, shewing the grosse mistakes and falshoods, &c., &c., in his Iquisitia Anglicana (By P. Nye). Written by Mr. Philip Ney. London, 1664.

Of all Sadler's publications that relating to his quarrel with Mr. Cranmer (his patron) and the parishioners of Mitcham is for the present purpose by far the most interesting. It appears he had not been long settled as Vicar before he instituted a suit against his patron for dilapidations and sacrilege, and by his behaviour made himself disliked by the parishioners. After a time terms of reconciliation were agreed upon, one of which was, that Sadler should quit the Vicarage at a given time, and he entered into a bond of £500 for that purpose. Upon the time arriving he refused to resign, and consequently was threatened with the penalty of the bond; how he was eventually removed I am unable to say. His before-mentioned letter to the Bishop I print entire, and give some extracts from Mr. Cranmer's vindication, which will, I think, prove the truth of the old adage, that "One tale is good until the other is told."

The Letter. "Right Revered Father in God. In Matters of the Church I am bound to be Firme and Impartial in their vindication; This hath made me to Prosecute Master Cranmer, in a case of Delapidations and Sacriledge; and that the Churches Freehold may be Preserved; to Endanger my selfe to the utmost of Endamagement: The Tryall (I am sure) will manifest my Innocence; and, that nothing but Duty to the Church my Mother, hath made me thus conscientiously forward for the Oblig'd Dr. Peirson. Averment of her Known rights. This also (the Church-Wardens of my Parish wilfully refusing to observe the Arch-Deacons Directions, which, at his Visiting of Mitcham, for the Decency of the Church, and the Order of my Parish, were before Dr. Harris and myselfe, given to one of them then present hath made me to Present the said Church-Wardens, and the Things and Persons Faulty (as by the Cannon I am to do).

Edward Bristock. "Insomuch, that upon the 24th day of November last past, I went in Person to Witness my said Presentment, to be both Lawful and Expedient.

The said Mr. Cranmer. "The Court Rising I went with Doctor Floyd, and the Register to dinner and being entered into the House (where Master Cranmer, it seems, and the rest were) He sends Three Serjeants to Arrest me, upon an Action of Trespass of Five Hundred Pounds. He Arrested also Master Richardson, Our Lordships Register, and my Proctor; as we conceive, for Presenting him into the Ecclesiastical Court—Surly my Lord, there is a Canon to save us Harmless from Trespass, Suite, and Trouble, in the Case of Presentments.

"However I am at present under Custody, at great Charge, most injuriously debarr'd from my Family, my Study, and the Duty of my Place, not knowing any reason why, but the Malice of Master Cranmer.

"Good my Lord, I most Humbly Beseech you, for God and the Gospels sake let me finde that Christian Favour: that (as a son of the Church of England and in Your Lordships Diocess) Your Lordship would send for Master Cranmer and Enforce that Equity, that I may have Proceedings Legal and not be thus over-born, and undone, by the Power and Prejudice of a Combination: So Saith. In all Duty most most obliged,

"From the Borough Prison
"Novem. 25, 1664."

"Your Lordships Servant,
"Anthonie Sadler.

The petition that follows is written in the same style, it terminates thus—So Saith in all Duty and Devotion The much Censur'd the more Scandall'd and most Abused Son of the Church of England your Lordships Most Obliged Anthonie Sadler.

Mr. Cranmer's answer is entitled "Mr. Sadler Saddled in The Vindication of Mr. R. Cranmer of London, Merchant, and Confutation of the Abominable Untruths and Falshoods of Anthonie Sadler, of Mitcham, Clark. Contained in a Letter and Petition Directed to the Right Revend Father in God, George, Lord Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards Published to the world in Print.—By a True Lover of Truth

and Justice. Quos vult perdere Jupiter prius dementat. London, Printed in the year 1665.

It appears that about the year 1660, "Sadler being very Poor, but well stockt with Wife and Children, went up and down a Birding for a Spiritual Benefice or Living," he was recommended to Mr. Cranmer, and preached an approbation sermon, which was approved of, but being told the benefice was only worth £40 per annum, and the Vicarage much out of repair, and had not been inhabited by his predecessors for many years, he said "he would willingly accept it with all Faults and blesse God and his Patron for it." Whereupon Mr. Cranmer freely presented him to the Vicarage, but thinking he had not done enough for him, he invited him daily to his table, "where Anthony Sadler was as it were Commoner Provided him Wood Coule, and other necessities for him at his own Charge, Sends him Cordials and other Physick in times of sickness. Commends him, and his, to the Love and Respect of his Neighbours; At their weekly neighbourly meetings, the Vicar was a constant invited Guest among them where he had many times Meat, Drink and Money. And as a further Testimony of the Patrons and Parishoners care of him, they had consulted to Rebuild the Vicarage house at their own cost and charges, for that purpose the one Subscribed a Contribution of Bricks, another of Timber, and a third of Money" About £40 was collected for the repairs, &c, but Sadler furnished his house with the money, and "Cites his Patron into the Court of Arches and there Libels against him for Delapidations the Chief of the Parish advise the said Anthony Sadler to desist from this unjust Prosecution of his Patron." They estrange themselves from him "and have no more to do with him than hear him in the Pulpit where Anthony Sadler Acts his Part most Rarely as you will perceive by the ensuing Discourse. Preaching up himself in these Wordes, I was and am for the Liturgie of the Church of England, you were and are for the Covenant. I was and am for the Government of the Church of England, You were and are for the Presbytery; and so runs on in a very unprofitable Discourse, Extolling himself, and Reproaching his Parishioners. But you shall see by his Practice, what a Dutiful Son of the Church he is; It was observed by some Persons who had been at Mitcham but three Sundays, that two of those days, Anthony Sadler Read Prayers without a Surplice and frequently Baptizeth Children without it, and Preacht in his Cloak, both forenoon and afternoon; oftentimes neglects the Duty of his Place, four or five Sundays together. Some Sundays when the Bells have assembled the People, his Maid is sent to the Clark to Dismiss them; either because it is Cold Weather, and the Vicar loves his Bed well or else he is straggling abroad, where he is not to be found." If the Parishioners did not attend to hear him, he goes to the Bishop's Court and presents & troubles them with Citations. "Witness Mr. Cranmer his Patron, whom he Prosecuted to an Excommunication for not coming to Mitcham Church, when the Gentleman is usually at his house in London upon those days; if any chance but once to sit with his Hatt on, though he be at that time indisposed in Health yet he shall taste of the same sauce. Witness Sr William Green of Mitcham Baronet (see his entry 12 Oct., 1671) who for such an offence Anthony Sadler caused to be cited into the Bishops Court, by the Name and Stile of William Green Brewer of Westminster; Edward Brigstock one of the Church-Wardens (see entry 16 Aug. 1669) of the Parish of Mitcham this Anthony Sadler Presented because he would not Present what and whom he pleased and caused the said Edward Brigstock to be Excommunicated thereupon. Upon the Week Days you shall find this Anthony Sadler in the Ale house Drinking and Wantonly Discoursing of Women beyond all Bounds of Civility, or Railing against his Patron or Enticing poor People to Subscribe their Hands, or set their Marks to some stuff that Anthony Sadler hath prepared and drawn up before hand against his Patron, or telling strange stories of himself and his Sufferings and of his Learned Works, in which Discourse must be brought in by Head and Shoulders, the Inquisitio Anglicana which Anthony Sadler calls his though many have affirmed that it was not his but made at a Club of Divines and that Anthony Sadler being the Boldest and most Confidentest of them did first Adventure to Print it. Thus you see how arrogantly Anthony Sadler Imps his Wings with other Mens Feathers, and has not the Ingenuity of the Prophet to say, Alas, it was borrowed. We need not mention his frequent Swearings of the Name and Attributes of God, his Drunkenness and other of his Personal Vices which declare him not to be a Moral Man and which are attested under the Hands of divers of the Inhabitants. . . . Mr. Cranmer and Sir William Green, the Church-Wardens and divers others of the Parishioners of Mitcham, being upon the Information of Anthony Sadler, cited to appear before Sir Mundyford Branstone in November last in the Court held in St. Mary Overys Church, they did appear accordingly."

They came to terms, Sadler agreeing, as before stated, to give up the Vicarage and Living by 10th April next, 1665, and all was amicably settled. He returns and "Preaches a Sermon upon this Text, How happy and pleasant a thing it is, for

The baptism of five of his children, and the burial of one, occurs between 1661 and 1669.

John Berrow A.M. was inducted Vicar of Mitcham Feb. 10^o 1669. 15.

The baptism of two of his children occur, one in 1671, and the other thus:—

Benjamin the Son of John Berrow Minister of Gods Word & Vicar of Mitcham was Baptized the same day that his mother who died in childbed was buried viz. Feb 26 (1672-3).

A separate entry, as well as the above, records the burial of his wife Elizabeth. The term "Minister of God's Word" contrasts strangely with Sadler, who styled himself "Antonium Sadler Regi a Sacris Vic de Mitcham," and would lead us to suppose, taking Sadler's troubles into account, that the principal inhabitants sided with the Puritanical party. Berrow resigned in 1675, and John Payne, M.A., succeeded him. Upon a blank page of the register book is written in a bold hand—

Johannes Payne Inducted 7^{br} 20. 1675. Died 9^{br} 21. 1716 Who can avoid that Tyrant.

I will leave the reader to draw his own conclusions whether the writer intended J. P. or Death as the tyrant.¹⁶

The following interesting minute of meeting is written upon a fly leaf at the commencement of No. 1 book; by referring to Note ¹⁷ the

Brethren to agree together in unity." He is again entertained by the parishioners as formerly, but "he is lifted up with these kindnesses and respects shewed him he repairs to his own evil Counsellors (one Thomas Witherden Cammel-Keeper of Mitcham the chief of them) (see entry Nov. 14, 1655) and they hunt together like Bell and the Dragon after all occasions to traduce Mr. Cranmer and to gather up all loose reports" concerning him. "No man in his wits can well imagine that Mr. Cranmer should be disobedient to the Church Discipline, is as little imaginable when in the worst of times he presented very able and orthodox Divines, and such as were conformable to the Discipline of the Church, to the Vicarage of Mitcham. Witness Dr. Sandiland and Mr. Weldon (see note 13) and not only favoured such most in his Judgment, but was most charitable disposed to the distressed and sequestered Clergy, yearly distributing large portions amongst them; as is well known to some Persons now of great Eminency in the Church, which is not mentioned by way of vain glory, but to take off those aspersions cast upon him by Anthony Sadler. To conclude by which hath been already alledged it would be thought Strange News indeed or News with a Witness, and a wonder to the World, that there should be at Mitcham, one Anthony Sadler, that stiles himself the Vicar of Mitcham and a dutiful Son of the Church of England that doth neglect his Ministerial Office and disobeys the Churches commands, disturbing the peace and quiet of his Parishioners, and by his evil and bad conversations is most likely to corrupt the people to the dishonour of Religion to the reproach of the Ministry, to the contempt of the Discipline of the Church of England, and yet to be so bold as to appeal to the Learned Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocess for his favour and Protection."

¹⁵ In the oldest book of Churchwardens' Accounts, which commences in 1653, is this note:—"Memorandum that Mr. John Berrow was inducted into the parrish Church of Mitcham vnto all and every the benefits perquisites and profits belonging unto the viccaridge of the sayd parrish of Mitcham the 19th Day of february 1669 in the presence of Henry Hampson Esqr, M^r Bigley Minister of Tootinge graneney in the County of Surrey, and, Edward Brigstocke one of the Churchwardens of the sayd parrish of Mitcham Anno ut Supra.

¹⁶ In the minutes of Vestry held June 17, 1711, it states "Also that the Churchwardens does pay unto M^r Oldham Minister the sume of five shillings for every Sunday that he shall officiate for M^r John Payne." The latter signed the minute book for the last time on Nov. 11, 1716.

¹⁷ This Order of The Privy Council is from a certified copy taken from the minute books. The subject of the enclosures does not appear to have been mentioned again at the Board.

reason the meeting was held will be apparent ; suffice it to say that the enclosure of common lands in the Parish has, "like History," repeated itself. The names of those present at the meeting belong principally to local families, whose names appear on many pages of the register.

The names of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Mitcham desires to have a Composition :—

Alexander Garth
Thomas Smyth
Robert Howett
Roger Thompson
Steven Appleforde
Richard Thompson
John Tegg
Edward Hooker
William Smyth
John Godman
William Harryawe (or Hargrave)
George fisher
Thomas Godman
Richard Rogers

By Slater
John Cornwell
John Howett
George Kellow
William Newton (or Herton)
William Briau
John Mabseen
James Smyth
Thomas Crosley
Robert Seate
John Harrisone
Wilsenn Ward
Charles Terrill

It is this day agreed upon by the Inhabitants above named in the behalfe of the rest of the Inhabitants that the Common fields shall be layd open so soone as all the Corne of the said fields shall be Carried out and then and not before it shall be lawfull for the said Inhabitants that have bine accustomed and to have benefitt of the Common of the said field to put in their Cattle untill St Luke day following and not after any sheepe or other Cattle to be suffered there but if any be taken they are to be put in the pound or be trespassers upon paine for every horse six pence, every cowe foure pence and every hogg three pence and every sheepe one penny & for every horse cowe hogg or sheepe that shall be taken in the said field after our Lady day to double the said penalty, the benefitt of the said Fennelty to goe to the field

At y^e Starr Chamber y^e 10th of November 1637. Present

Lo: Arch Bp of Cant
Lo: Keeper
Lo: Treasr
Lo: Privie Seale
Lo: Cottington
Lo: Newburgh
M^r Comptroller
M^r Sec Windebanke

Mitcham Comon
fieldes y^t it
may not
be enclosed
is referred

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a peticon presented in y^e name of y^e greater p^t of y^e pish of Mitcham in y^e County of Surrey complaying against Thomas Smith, Rob^t Hewytt, Edw^d Hooker & John Tegg wth other freeholders & undertennants in y^e foresaid pish for persevereing in y^e dayly enclosing of y^e comon fields belonging to y^e said, wch time out of mind, have been Lamas grounds, & open to y^e whole inhabitants there and especially to y^e pet^r (as they alleadge) who consiste of 110 poore householders, for feeding thereon to their great comfort wherein they make humble suit for releefe, by direcons from y^e Board for y^e pservacon of their said ancient liberties of comonage whereof their Lopps having taken consideracon have thought fitt to referr^e y^e said peticon to y^e two next Justices of Peace inhabiting thereabouts, and not any way interested in y^e said comons, & y^t they upon hearing of both pties & full informacon of y^e whole businesse, doe settle y^e differences between them if they cann, otherwise they are to make report to y^e Board what they find, wth their opinions concerning y^e same.

keeper. And likewise it is agreed upon by the said Inhabitants that all those that have inclosed any p^t of the Common fields shall take away their gates that there severall inclosures may be Comon to the fields and this is agreed and concluded upon before us whose names are heere under written being required of the Lords of his Ma^{ty}s most hon^{ble} Privie Counsell to examine the Complaints of the Cottagers (18) in the said Fish touching the said inclosures of the Comon fields & where unto wee have thought fitt to consent unto as that which we conceive to be right and reasonable dated at Mitcham this 14th day of Decemb^r Anno D.M. 1637.

J. Tonstall
Sam Bernard

The removal of gates, &c., has long fallen into disuse. The London and Portsmouth Railway now divides the common fields into two parts, which are rapidly becoming built over. Pain's firework factory occupying a considerable piece of the ground to the east of the railway, and that the fields were once "Lammas Lands" has now passed out of memory.

(To be continued.)

Mill Hall, Horsham.

18 Cottagers, Tenants who paid rent for a mean dwelling, with a small garden adjoining. Sometimes we find them occupying four or five acres of land.—Bray.

THE ANCIENT BEDESMEN.

BY REGINALD CORLASS.

A STRIKING illustration of the manner in which names have frequently had their origin is shown in the case of that applied to the articles known as beads. The signification of the Saxon *beade* was a prayer, or something prayed for, and this appellation came to be given to the balls forming the rosary used to aid the prayers of the Catholic ritual. It would be interesting to know the origin of a custom which, besides having formed a part in Christian religious observances, obtains also amongst the Mohammedans, and the Asiatic worshippers of the Grand Lama. The introduction of the rosary has been ascribed to the founder of the Dominicans, about the beginning of the 13th century, but the Benedictine monks are stated to have used it so early as the 6th century. Dropping a bead down a string with each prayer repeated, was anciently called *bidding* the beads. The manner in which it was performed is thus described by Bishop Burnet in his "History of the Reformation." "The form of *bidding* prayer was not begun by King Henry as some have weakly imagined, but was used in the times of popery, as will appear by the form of *bidding the beads* in King Henry the Seventh's time. The way was, first for the preacher to name and open his text, and then to call on the people to go to their prayers, and to tell them what they were to pray for; after which all the people said their beads in a general silence, and the minister knelt down also and said his."

Formerly the term beadsman seems to have been employed in a general sense, as signifying any one who prayed for the welfare of another. Thus did Sir Henry Lee, Queen Elizabeth's valiant champion, use it when through age and infirmity he resigned his championship, declaring that henceforth his hands, instead of wielding the lance, should be held up to heaven in prayer for her safety; and that now he could no longer be her knight he would be her beadsman. It is used in this general manner also by Shakspeare in several places, as in the Two Gentlemen of Verona, where Proteus says to Valentine—

"If ever danger do environ thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayers,
For I will be thy beadsman, Valentine."

We still retain some remnant of this in the words, "your petitioners shall ever pray," which find their place in our Parliamentary petitions.

In former days there were regularly appointed and paid bedesmen, whose duty it was to offer prayers for the sovereign. Henry VII. established a body of these bedesmen, as appears from an indenture amongst the Harleian MSS., made between the King and John Islipp, Abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster. In this the Abbot engages to "provide and sustain within the said monastery, in the almshouses there, therefore made and appointed by the said King, thirteen poor men, one of them being a priest." These were to be "named and called the Almesse men of the same King our sovereign lord," and

were "to pray during the life of the said King, our sovereign lord, for the good and prosperous state of the same King, our sovereign lord, and for the prospering of this his realm." The dress to be worn by these *almesse* (or alms-) men, was to be a gown and hood and "a scoochyn" (scutcheon) was to be "made and set upon every of the said gownes, and a red rose crowned and embroidered thereupon."

A similar class of almsmen, called King's Bedesmen, or Blue-Gowns, were dependent upon the Scotch Kings. To describe these we cannot do better than quote Sir Walter Scott, in the preface to his novel of *The Antiquary*, in which every reader will be acquainted with Edie Ochiltree, the Blue-Gown, as one of the most interesting characters. "These Bedesmen," says Sir Walter, "are an order of paupers to whom the Kings of Scotland were in the custom of distributing a certain alms, in conformity with the ordinances of the Catholic Church, and who were expected in return to pray for the royal welfare and that of the State. The number is equal to the number of years which his Majesty has lived; and one Blue-Gown additional is put on the roll for every returning royal birthday. On the same auspicious era, each Bedesman receives a new cloak, or gown of coarse cloth, the colour light blue, with a pewter badge, which confers on them the general privilege of asking alms through all Scotland; all laws against sorning, masterful beggary, and every other species of mendicity, being suspended in favour of this privileged class. With his cloak, each receives a leathern purse, containing as many shillings Scots (videlicet, pennies sterling) as the sovereign is years old; the zeal of their intercession for the King's long life receiving, it is to be supposed, a great stimulus from their own present and increasing interest in the object of their prayers. On the same occasion one of the Royal Chaplains preaches a sermon to the Bedesmen, who (as one of the reverend gentlemen expressed himself), are the most impatient and inattentive audience in the world. Something of this may arise from a feeling on the part of the Bedesmen, that they are paid for their own devotions, not for listening to those of others. Or, more probably, it arises from impatience, natural, though indecorous in men bearing so venerable a character, to arrive at the conclusion of the ceremonial of the royal birthday, which, so far as they are concerned, ends in a lusty breakfast of bread and ale; the whole moral and religious exhibition terminating in the advice of Johnson's "Hermit, hoar" to his proselyte:—

"Come, my lad, and drink some beer."

Extracts are also given from the accounts of the Royal Treasurer, concerning the expenses attendant upon this institution.

Sir Walter adds that, though at the time he wrote, the institution of King's Bedesmen still existed, they were "seldom to be seen on the streets of Edinburgh, of which their peculiar dress made them rather a characteristic feature." In the "Domestic Annals" we are told that till "recent times cloaks and purses were distributed at the end of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh." The Privy Council, under date June 2, 1607, speaks of this as a "very ancient and lovable custom,"

and ordered that it was "very necessary and expedient that the said custom should be continuut."

The ceremony of distributing alms on "Maunday" Thursday to a number of poor men and women equalling the age of the reigning sovereign, is still yearly gone through with some show, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Formerly the ceremonial included the washing of the feet of the recipients by the King, in commemoration of Christ's doing so to His disciples, when He gave them that "new commandment," or *mandate*, whence this day derives its name. The last of our monarchs who performed the ceremony in person was James II., such being afterwards done by the Royal Almoner. The following account of the custom as performed in the reign of George II., will be interesting:—"On the 5th of April, 1731, it being Maunday Thursday, the King being then in his forty-eighth year, there was distributed, at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, to forty-eight poor men and forty-eight poor women, boiled beef and shoulders of mutton, and small bowls of ale, which is called dinner; after that, large wooden platters of fish and loaves, viz., undressed, one large ling and one large dried cod; twelve red herrings, and twelve white herrings, and four half-quartern loaves. Each person had one platter of this provision; and which was distributed to them shoes, stockings, linen and woollen cloth, and leathern bags, with one penny, twopenny, threepenny, and fourpenny pieces of silver, and shillings, to each about four pounds in value. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner, also performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the poor in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, as was formerly done by the Kings themselves." Money and clothing are now distributed without the "provision," the ceremony being performed by the Queen's High Almoner, and attended by the well-known "Beef-eaters"—the Yeomen of the Royal Guard.

GRANT OF CREST TO JOHN THORNHAGH, OF FENTON,
CO. NOTTINGHAM, 1582.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

DEAR SIR,

I have read with much interest the valuable notes on the family of Thornhagh, which have appeared in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," and are, I observe, concluded at page 288 of Vol. XVII. A pedigree of this family will be found at p. 69 of the Visitations of Nottinghamshire, which a few years ago I edited for the Harleian Society. On looking through a number of Grants of Arms, which I transcribed some time since, I find the following, which as it serves to illustrate the genealogical memoir which has appeared in your pages is, I think, worthy of being added as a note to it. It will be found among a very interesting collection of Grants in Additional MS. (British Museum), fo. 92b.

The crest given is an amusing cant on the name, though not a very apt one, as one has to reverse the name, turning *Thorn-hagh* into *Haw-thorne*. The custom of granting crests to persons possessed of "auncient" Arms was frequent with the Elizabethan Herald, who perhaps adopted this form of grant as a cover, less likely to wound the pride of the grantee, by making him appear a *novus homo*, for what really was a grant of arms as well. Probably in few cases of this kind any record in the College of Arms could be produced in support of a prior right to coat armour. This view of the case seems to have met with little or no attention from heraldic students, and I feel sure that its discussion by some of your learned correspondents would add much to the obligations we already owe to the pages of the "RELICQUARY" for many instructive lessons in the science of heraldry.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

To All and Singuler as well Nobles and Gentils as others to whome these presentes shall come be seene heard read or understoode Willm Flower Esquire alias Norroy Kinge of Armes and Principall Herald of the East West and North partes of the Realme of England, from the Ryver of Trent Northward, sendeth Greetinge in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas John Thornhagh of Fenton in the Countie of Nottingham Esquire is well borne and descendid of Worthie Progenitors such as have of longe tyme used and boren Armes as apt and significant tokens of their Gentry and race which lykewise to him by just descent and prerogative of birth ar duly deryved, He yet not knowinge of any Creast or Cognoysance properly belonginge unto his auncient Armes (as unto very meny auncient Cotes of Armes there be none) hath required me the said Norroy to assigne unto his said auncient Armes a Creast or Cognoysance meet and lawfull to be boren without prejudice or offence to any other person. In consideration wherof for a further declaration of the worthynes of the said John Thornhagh and at his instant request I the said Norroy Kinge of Armes by power and Authoritie to me comitted by Letters Patentes under the greates Seal of England have assigned given and graunted unto the said John Thornhagh to his auncient Armes beinge Argent three Crosses Formees sable with two Annulets in the centre of the shield gueules entrelaced; for his Creast or Cognoysance upon the hearme on a torse or wreath argent and sable a Hawthorne tree bearynge beryes and blossoms all in proper colour, with Mantelles gueules doubled or lyned argent,—As more playnly appeereth depicted in the margine hereof Which Armes and Creast or Cognoysance and every part and parcell thereof I the said Norroy Kinge of Armes do by these presentes ratifie confirme give and graunt unto the said John Thornhagh and to his ofspringe and posterite for ever. He and they the same to have hold use beare enjoy and shew forth at all tymes and for ever hereafter at his and their libertie and pleasure with their due differences accordinge to the Lawe of Armes without the impediment lett or interruption of any person or persons. In witnesse wherof I the said Norroy Kinge of Armes have herevnto subscribed my name and sette to the Seale of myne Office the fourth day of February In the yere of our Lord God a Thousand fyve hundred eightie two, and in the xxvth yere of the reigne of our most gracious souereigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, etc.

Transcribed from the original
12^o October A^o 1686, now in
the possession of
Hen. St. George Clarenceux.

p moy Wyllam Flower alias
Norroy Roy Darmes.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF DERBY.*

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

IN the time of Alexander de Stavensby, who became Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in the year 1224, and died Dec. 26th, 1238, the Friar-Preachers were first established at Derby. The exact date of their settlement in this ancient town is not known, nor how the site of their house was acquired. The Priory stood in the parish of St. Werburgh, close to the streamlet called Bramley Brook, now Bramble Brook, where it crosses the Uttoxeter Road.

The Convent-church was dedicated to "Our Lady of the Annunciation;" and towards the erection Henry III. gave considerable pecuniary aid. On Oct. 13th, 1239, he ordered the keepers of the Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield (the See being vacant, and the temporalities in the Crown for the time) to let these Friars have twenty marks as a royal gift for the works of the Church.^a Again, March 9th, 1241-2, he gave another precept to the same for ten marks towards the buildings;^b and as Master Ralph de Lacok ceased to be keeper when only four marks of this sum for the Church had been advanced, he enjoined this Ralph's successor, Master Simon de Wauton, Jan. 12th, 1242-3, to pay the six marks in arrears without farther delay.^c And July 11th, 1244, the King issued a mandate to the keeper of the Bishopric of *Chester*, to give 10*l.*, if he had that sum in hand, as a royal gift towards the fabric of the Church.^d As all these payments were made out of the revenues of the diocese, it seems probable that Bishop Stavensby had been the patron and friend of the Friars; and his successors in the See would by canon law enjoy the privileges of founders. The Church was not finished for more than thirty-six years; for Edward I., August 21st, 1275, being at Tideswell, near Sheffield, gave five marks out of the royal exchequer to these Friars of Derby, "in subsidium ecclesie sue ibidem construende."^e

The extent of the first site of this house is uncertain, but it appears to have been increased to eight or ten acres, including the site of all the buildings and the churchyard; and afterwards the Friars enlarged their bounds till they had altogether 16*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.* The site was enclosed within walls, and had a public entrance at Friar Gate.

By a writ^f dated Feb. 21st, 1292-3, and attested by F. Walter de Wyntreburn, it was directed that an inquisition should be made as to whether Master Andrew le Jovene, of Derby, might assign 8½*r.* of meadow to these Friars. The enquiry was accordingly made March 13th, and it was found that Master Andrew might grant this land without damage to any one; that the land was held of the Crown by

* Also for an account of this Priory, see "RELIQUARY," Vol. III., pages 92 to 99.

^a Liberate, 23 Hen. III., m. 3.

^b Liberate, 26 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 8.

^c Liberate, 27 Hen. III., m. 10.

^d Liberate, 28 Hen. III., m. 7.

^e Liberate, 3 Edw. I., m. 3.

the service of a farthing a-year, and that it was worth only 12*d.* a-year. But on the part of the Crown it was ordered, that no grant should be made without the royal license, as the land was held *in capite*, and that the King should have a guarantee against damage in the time of wardship.⁴ And no royal license appears on record.

Twenty-five years later, another application was made to the Crown. In compliance with a writ dated Oct. 20th, 1318, an inquisition was taken, Nov. 4th, at Derby, as to whether Ranulph de Petto, of this town, might freely assign to the Friars 10*a.* of land contiguous to their homestead for enlarging it. This land was held of the Benedictine Nuns, near Derby, at 7*s.* a-year, and over and above this service was worth 12*d.* a year; and it might be thus granted without damage.⁵ So the royal license for the purpose was conceded Nov. 14th following.⁶ Petto accordingly made over 4*a.* to the Friars, but died before he had completed the transfer of the rest. Afterwards the Prior and his brethren, in 1340, petitioned the King to permit John de la Corner to assign 1½*a.* of land to them in part satisfaction for the remaining 6*a.*; and as a favourable answer was returned on inquisition, the royal license was given, March 8th, 1340-1, to carry out the purpose.⁷

The history of this Convent is very fragmentary; but several incidents, from time to time, throw great interest over it.

In the little legends of the order is one relating to a "Frate Ruffolo," of Derby, as the Italian chronicler calls him, who died on Whit-Sunday (May 27th), 1257.¹

⁴ Inq. ad quod dampn., 21 Edw. I., No. 117. Jurors: Rich. de Cardual, John de Chaddesden, Ad. Chubbok, Will. de Stoke, Geoff. Fraunceys, Simon de Not', Hen. le Peyntour, Hen. de Trusseley, Will. Swift, Rog. Gery, Steph. de Chelardeston, Simon de Normunton, Hugh de Costrefeld, and Roger le Spenser.

⁵ Inq. ad quod dampn., 12 Edw. II., No. 43. Jurors: Will. de la Sale of Derby, John son of John de la Cornere, Rob. de Barneby, John de Preston, Geoff. de Binington, Simon de Chedele, Ralph de Hone, Geoffr. de Ornych, John Hachet, Pagan le Draper, John de Meryng, and Will. le Lovird.

⁶ Pat. 12 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 16.

⁷ Pat. 15 Edward III., p. 1, m. 35.

¹ The legend runs as follows:—In the Convent of Derby there was a young man called, according to Girardi, Frate Ruffolo. He goes on some affair of his Order to a neighbouring town [*Nottingham*?] where he falls mortally sick, and is charitably received by the Friar-Minors already settled there. As death draws nigh, he devoutly receives the holy Sacraments, being assisted by two of the good Franciscans, and three of his own Order. Just as he is ready to give up his soul, and has closed his eyes with his own hands, he begins to smile, and explains his joy by declaring that the glorious King St. Edmund has entered his cell, and the whole chamber is filled with angelic spirits. Then 'our great and blessed Lady' comes, to whom the Friars sing the *Salve*. But a great fear falls on him, and the pallor of death overspreads his face, when he sees our Lord Jesus Christ come to judge him; in a mortal agony he shakes from head to foot, and a deadly sweat falls in copious streams. He is heard defending his cause before the Supreme Judge, saying sometimes, "It is true," sometimes, "It is not;" then praying our Lady not to forsake him; at other times setting at nought the accusations of the enemy. At last he says—"O my Jesus, pardon that offence, for it was slight." "What, my brother," exclaims the Superior, "are we judged for such small offences?" "Even so," replies the dying man, "these no less than graver ones appear before this tribunal, and we must suffer the punishment of all." They exhort him to put full trust in the mercy of the Lord. Then, again, rejoicing, he replies—"Assuredly, He is merciful, and I have tasted of His mercy." And, so saying, he sweetly expires, May 27th, in the year 1257, on which day is kept, that year, the feast of Pentecost.—*Pio, Delle Vite dei gli Huomini di S. Domenico*: 1607.

Amongst the thirty-nine houses of Friar-Preachers which shared in the legacies and mortuary alms of the late Queen Eleanor of Castile, this Convent received 5*l.*, paid, soon after Michaelmas, 1291, out of her legacies by her executors to the Provincial, F. William de Hotham.^k

In 1310, the Provincial Chapter of the Friars was held here. On August 3rd, Edward II. issued to the Chapter the usual writ *De orando pro rege*, for himself his Queen, and kingdom;^l and on the 7th, the King and Queen gave 10*l.*, through F. John de Wrotham, Prior of London, for two days' food of the Fathers during their solemn assembly.^m

A king's messenger was paid, Nov. 27th, 1323, for carrying a royal letter to John de Reding, ordering him to pay the costs of the Friar-Preachers of Derby.ⁿ Edward II. was at Nottingham from Nov. 9th to 24th, and at Ravensdale from the latter date to Dec. 16th; and it is probable that, whilst in the neighbourhood, he might have visited Derby, and put the Friars to some expense. In January, 1324-5, this King was at Tutbury and Derby on the 11th, and at Melbourne on the 12th; and when he arrived in Derby he gave 8*s.* 8*d.* to the twenty-six Friars here (a groat each) through F. Peter de Lullyngton, to find them in food for one day.^o

In 1344, a serious affair occurred, when a party of men broke into the enclosure, felled trees and carried them off, along with other goods and chattels, to the value of 60*l.*, and beat, wounded, and ill-treated the men and servants of the Convent. Paying a fine of 20*s.*,^p the Prior, June 10th, obtained a writ ofoyer and terminer directed to the four Justices, Nicholas de Cantilupe, Richard de Wylughby, Roger Hillary, and Roger de Baukwell, in order to bring the matter under due course of law. The assaulting parties were—John de Preston, Peter of the Halle, Will. Gilbert of Chaddesden, Matthew de Barkere, Rich. le Oyler spicer, Adam de Shardelowe, Hen. de Bredon, Will. Nayl of Derby, Ivo le Sadeler of Derby, John son of John de Chaddesden, Rob. Alibun, Rich. Alybun, Elias de Trowell, Henr. de Coventr, chaplain, John de Crych, chaplain, Peter le Prentys, Walter le Mustarder, Nich. de Aleby, Thomas Proudfof, Henr. de le Howe, Geoffr. de Normonton, John Tey, Will. son of Will. del Oke, Simon de Notyngham, John de Notyngham, William de Notyngham, Walt. Tarre, Hen. del Wode, Rog. de Broghton, Will. Shayle, Thomas de Tuttebury jun., Geoffr. de Berde, Will. de Repyndon skinner, John Caundeby, John Danvers, John de Bux, Simon de Bynyngham, John de Bynyngham linendraper, Rich. le Loksmyth, Augustin de Leek, John le Gaper souter, John de Brews souter, and John de Morley, and "other evil-doers and disturbers of the peace."^q The whole affair has an aspect of the enforcement of a claim to

^k Rot. (garderob.) liberationum pro regina, 19-20 Edw. I.

^l Claus., 4 Edw. II., m. 23 dorso.

^m Exit. Scac., Pasch, 4 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 8.

ⁿ Lib. de partic. expensar. forinsecar. Contrarot. Garderob., 17 Edw. II.

^o Garderob. : Rot. expensar. forinsecar. Elemos., 18 Edw. II.

^p Fin., 18 Edw. III., m. 2.

^q Pat. 18 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 1 dorso.

some of the Convent lands, with just so much assault and battery as was necessary to make out a sound legal case. Unfortunately nothing more is recorded in the matter, which probably came to an amicable termination, for there is no entry in respect to it on the assize-rolls.

The Provincial Chapter was again celebrated here in 1346, towards the expenses of which the King gave 15*l.*, paid, Nov. 22nd, out of the exchequer.⁷

Sir Thomas de Chaworth, Knt., the elder, by will dated Nov. 6th, 1847, bequeathed half a mark to the Convent of Friar-Preachers at Derby.⁸

A curious example of the secular purposes to which monastic buildings were subjected, occurs in 1354, when it appears that this house was used as a royal wool-store. In May, John de Bredon, one of the wool-collectors for Derbyshire, was convicted of being a defaulter to the amount of 4*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.*, and was lodged in the Fleet Prison. Amongst other short-comings he let a sarplar of wool remain in the house of the Friar-Preachers of Derby, till the greater part rotted, and then kept in his own hands and sold what was still sound.⁹

Sir Roger de Bankewell, late Rector of Dronfield, by will dated Dec. 21st, 1866, at the house of the Carmelites, in Doncaster, and proved Jan. 8th following, bequeathed 20*s.* to the Prior and Convent, and 12*d.* to each Friar here.¹⁰

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, being at Ravensdale, August 27th, 1374, ordered three oaks to be given to these Friars, within the ward of Beaurepair.¹¹

To the Provincial Chapter of the Order held here in 1376, the King gave 20*l.* in aid of the expenses, which was paid July 17th, through F. Henry Warmwell.¹²

F. John de Muren was charged with a "theft," or act of appropriation without his superior's license here, and the matter went before the Master-General of the Order at Rome, who, June 18th, 1890, acquitted him, after a private and public examination had been made. At the same time, the General made him master of the students in the Convent of Lincoln, gave him the cell there, which F. Rodolph de Luda had constructed, and forbad his removal without his consent, except in case of crime.¹³

In his royal progress, in 1408, Henry IV. went from Nottingham to Derby, July 13th, remained in this town all the 14th, and next day continued on to Burton-on-Trent. During his stay here, he took up his abode and was entertained at this Priory, and on the day of his departure he bestowed two marks on the Friars for various damages done by the royal family.¹⁴

Sir Nicholas Strelley, Knight, by will dated June 30th, 1480, and

⁷ Exit. Scac., Mich., 21 Edw. III., m. 14.

⁸ Testamenta Eboracensia, p. 47.

⁹ L. Treas. Remembr. Mem. Roll. Status et vis. term. Trin., 28 Edw. III.

¹⁰ Testamenta Eboracensia, p. 82.

¹¹ Reg. of Grants, Charters, &c., of the Duchy of Lancaster, Vol. XII., fol. 208.

¹² Exit. Scac., Pasch., 60 Edw. III., m. 20.

¹³ Ex Reg. Mag. Gen. Ord. Romæ asservato.

¹⁴ Compot. Thome More, cler., custod. Gard. Hospitii Regis, 4 Hen. IV.

proved Sept. 26th following, bequeathed 10*s.* to the Friar-Preachers of Derby, to celebrate a trental for his soul and for the souls of all the faithful dead.^a

Robert Bothe, Nov. 10th, 1476, bequeathed "to eu'y hows of the Freris bothe of Notyngnam and Derby ijs. vjd., to haue in eu'y hows xxx massis said at the syghte of the P'ors of the plasias. It, I be-quethe to eu'y couent of the howsis afor said a quartier of malt, to be rememburt in thayr deuowt p'yers."^a

William, Lord Hastings, June 27th, 1481, left legacies to the Friars of Nottingham, Northampton, Leicester, and Derby, and to other persons and poor folks of the said shires, at the discretion of his executors.^b

The Friars enjoyed a small yearly rent issuing out of a tenement in Alveston, near Derby; we can only conjecture that it was a gift or bequest for some mortuary foundation.

This Convent consisted of about thirty religious, and when the troubles of the Reformation fell on the Order, and a great part of the Friar-Preachers of England, in 1534 and 1535, withdrew from the country into Ireland, Scotland, and Flanders, the number was reduced to half-a-dozen. At last the day of destruction came. Dr. John London *visited* the Convent, and Jan. 3rd., 1538-9, suppressed it. The act of surrender was signed by F. Lawrence Sponar, prior, F. William Remyngtun, F. Thomas Calton, F. Robert Sadler, F. Maurice Mawryngtun, and F. William Hixworthe; and was made through their attorneys John Redyng and Edward Power, to London and Edward Baskerfield, clerks, who had been commissioned to receive it.^c On Feb. 21st following, the Church-plate of the Convent was delivered by Thomas Thacker into the royal treasury.^d

The house and land of the Convent being now secularised, were immediately let to John Sharpe, gent., as yearly tenant, at a rent of 54*s.*; but he obtained a royal lease of the whole, Feb. 14th, 1539-40, for twenty-one years from the previous Michaelmas, at the same rent, the materials of all superfluous buildings and trees being reserved to the Crown.^e

The lands and rents were as follows :—

The house and site, with gardens and orchards	... 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
A meadow west of the site, of 8 <i>a.</i>	..... 8 <i>s.</i>
A small meadow of ½ <i>a.</i>	..... 6 <i>d.</i>
A croft of abutting on the meadow	..... 12 <i>d.</i>
Nine cottages let at 8 <i>s.</i> each	..... 27 <i>s.</i>
A barn	..... 2 <i>s.</i>
Rent or yearly pension of a tenement in Alvaston in the tenure of Sir John Porte, Knt.	..... 5 <i>s.</i>
Total	..... 54 <i>s.</i> ^f

^a Testamenta Eboracensia, part 2, p. 8.

^b Law Papers relating to Cheshire. Harl. MSS., cod 1991, f. 187*b*.

^c Nicolas, Testamenta Vetusta, Vol. I., p. 368.

^d Surrenders: Derby, Blackfriars; No. 71.

^e Williams' Account of Monastic Treasures Confiscated. (Abbotsford Club).

^f Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augmentations, Vol. ccxii., fol. 87*b*.

^g Ministers' Accounts, 31-32 Hen. VIII., No. 126; and four succeeding years.

The particulars for the sale of this property (wherein it was stated that the trees on the land were barely sufficient to repair and maintain the site and hedges) were made out, May 30th, 1543, for John Hynde, sergeant-at-law, also for Master Sacheverell, and June 4th the first four lots for Thomas Sutton.^a But Hynde received the grant, Oct. 1st, at twenty-four years' purchase (58*l.* 8*s.*) by service of the twentieth part of a fief and the rent or tenth of 5*s.* 4*d.*; and he had issues from the previous Lady-day.^b Hynde had a royal license, Jan. 24th, 1548-4, to alienate the whole to John Sharpe.^c Sharpe died seized in 1558, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Thomas Sharpe, who by a royal precept to the escheater of Derbyshire, dated June 20th, had seisin given him.^d In after-times, the land passed successively to several families.

The seal of this Convent attached to the deed of surrender is still in a fair state of preservation. It is of the usual vesica shape, and bears the B. Virgin and St. Gabriel standing, and between them the word DOMINI of the response, "*Ecce ancilla Domini, fiat,*" etc. Beneath, in a trefoiled arch, the figure of a Friar praying. Around the whole, the legend, s' c'VENTVS FR'M PREDICATOR' DEREBEYE. It has been very accurately and finely engraved in the third volume of the "*Reliquary*" (and here re-introduced), and to the interesting article there given, our readers are referred for matters which it is unnecessary to repeat.



These are all the particulars we have gleaned concerning this Priory. They are, indeed, but scanty relics of the past which have floated down the stream of time, like

"Brown skeletons of leaves that lag
My forest-brook along."

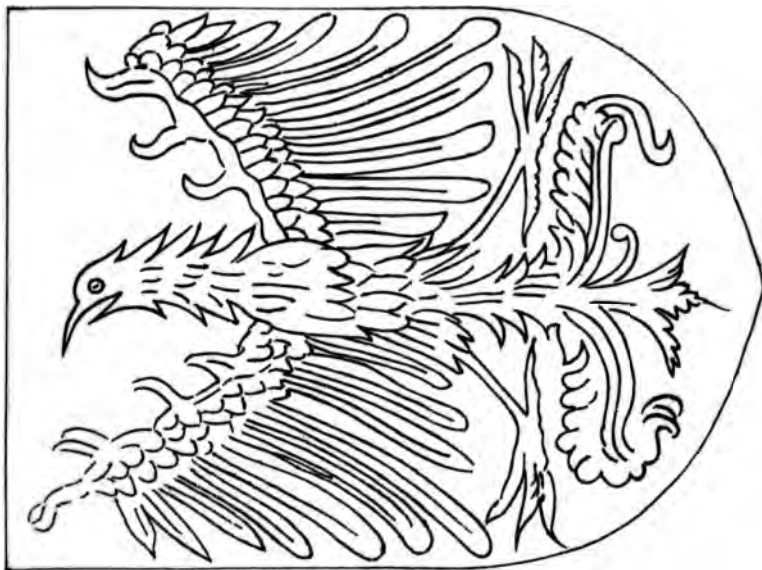
And they depict the history of this foundation just as the sere leaves represent the oak from which the storm has scattered them.

^a Particulars for Grants, 35 Hen. VIII. Hynde (John) grantee; sect. I. Also Particulars, Sutton (Thomas) grantee.

^b Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 4 (35).

^c Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 17 (15).

^d Originalia, 4-5 Phil. and Mary, p. 1, ro. 26.



CJR del.



Arms from Harl. MSS. 6163, fo. 69 b.

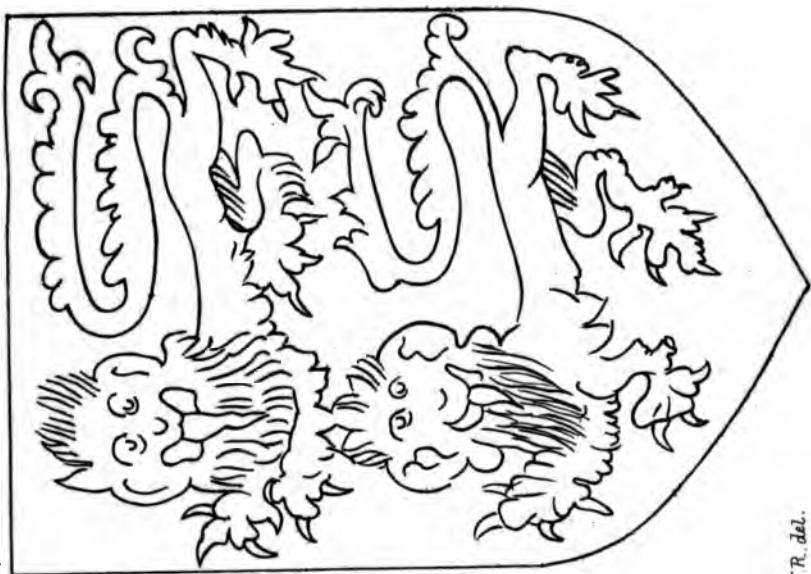
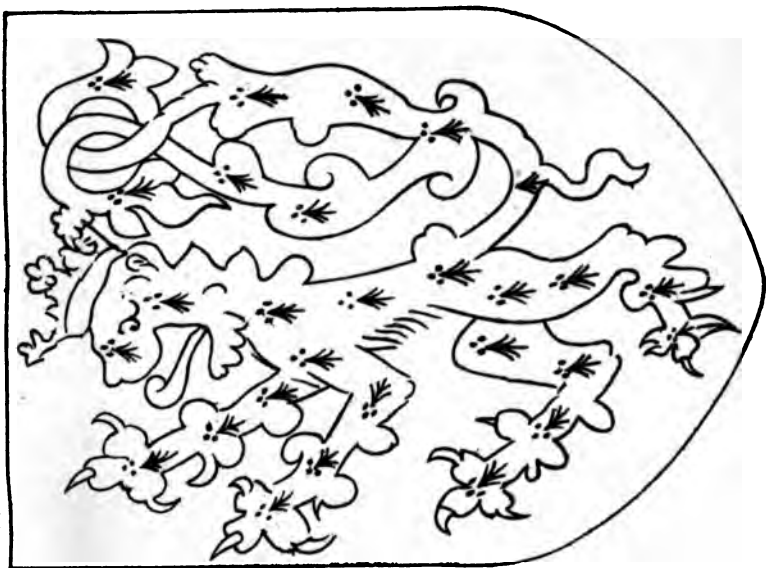
Arms from Harl. MSS. 6163, fo. 16.

THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

- CAMOYS, JOHN DE, 92 8.—Query if same as John, 2nd Baron de Camoys of Surrey, aged 26 in 1277, and who died before 1299. He was son and heir of Ralph, 1st Baron, who died 1277.—C. H. P.
- CAMVILLE, GEOFFREY DE, 98^b 5.—Geoffrey, 1st Baron de Camville, of Clifton, died 1308. Son and heir of William, bro. of Gerard, 8rd *baron* of the elder line; and cousin to Richard, 4th *baron* of the same (living 1217), whose daughter and heir, Idonea, married William de Longespee, 3rd Earl of Salisbury.—C. H. P. A Geoffrey de Camville was, in 1274, husband to Matilda, daughter and heir of Guy de Bryan, by Eva, sole daughter and heir of Henry, 4th *baron* de Traci, whose *Inq. p. m.* was taken in that year, and said Matilda found to be his next heir. The "Historic Peerage," however, in account of Traci, says that Nicholas, 5th *baron* Martin, whose *Inq. p. m.* is dated in 1282, was first husband of this Matilda. But it is obvious that, if above Geoffrey be identical with the 1st Baron de Camville who did not die till 1308, she could not have been even the second wife of the *baron* Martin in question.
- CAMVILLE, ROB. DE, 89^b 19.—R. C. G., p. 472, A^o. 21 Edw. I. and p. 545, A^o. 25 Edw. I. Johanna, who was wife of Robert de Camville mentioned in respect of the manor of Laghton, Sussex, received by her from the King in exchange for the manor of Westerham (Kent), which she held in dower.
- CANTELO (*id est* CANTELUPPE), JOHN DE, 95 17.—Will'us de Cantelo held half a fee in Thremworth, Kent, "ratione custod' hered' Hamonis de Valoynes," temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 206.
- CERNE, PHILIP DE, 95^b 15.—The surname "Cerne or Serne," occurs in R. C. G. "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 88 5, "Philip d' Cerne"—same arms as the Harleian 6137 version of "Dering" Roll.
- CHAMBERLAIN, PHILIP, 93^b 6.
- CHAMBERLAIN, WM., 93^b 4.
- CHAMBERNOUN (or CHAMPERNOUN), HEN. DE, 94^b 5.—"St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 76^b 14, "Herē (query Henri) d' Cha'bern'n (Chambernoun)"—Gu. crusilly or, and a saltire vair.
- CHAMBERNOUN, JOHN, 96 1.
- CHAMPAIGNE (*Lat.* "de CAMPANIA"), ROB. DE, 90 17.—Rob'tus de Campana held one fee in Norton and Newenham, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208. R. C. G., p. 67, A^o. 40 Hen. III. Robert, son of Robert Compein, alias Cumpayn, alias Champiun mentioned.
- CHAWORTH, THO. DE, 95 19.—Thomas, 1st, and only, Baron de Chaworth, of Norton, co. Derby; son and heir of William, 3rd *baron*, ob. Was summoned to Parliament in 1299, but never after, nor were any of his posterity. His descendants continued in lineal male succession until the death of Thomas Chaworth without issue, A^o. 22 Edw. IV., when Joan, his sister, wife of John Ormond, became sole heir.
- CHEYNEY, ALEX. DE, 91 9.—R. C. G., p. 517, A^o. 23 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Alexander de Cheney alias Cheyny, co. Herts.—William, son and heir, aged 22. Says that William de Say, lately deceased (7th *baron*, ob. 1295), twenty years back enfeoffed the said Alexander, and Agnes, his wife, of the manor of Patrikesburn (co. Kent). Rot. Fin., 24 Edw. I. m. 9 et m. 15, referred to. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 87 19. "Alixand' d' Kenel"—Quarterly, or and gu. a label of five points sa. each charged three bezants.
- CLIFFORD, ROGER DE, 94 8.—Roger, 4th *baron* Clifford, son and heir of Roger, next brother to Walter, 3rd *baron*, who outlived him and died 1263. He died 1285, and was succeeded by his grandson, Robert (son of his eldest son Roger, who married Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert, 3rd *baron* de Vipont, and died in his father's lifetime), the 1st Baron, who married Matilda, aunt and heir of Thomas, son of Richard, 1st Baron de Clare, of, and was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, 1314.—C. H. P. and Dugd. Bar. i. p. 335.
- COBBHAM, "le oncle," HEN. DE, 90 7.—Of Roundal, Kent, was Sheriff of that county A^o. 29, 30, and the first half of A^o. 31 Edw. I.; also A^o. 1, and by the style of "Senior," the last half of A^o. 7 Edw. II. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 84 19, "Henri d' Cobbeham," Gu. flory or, a cross arg. It is singular that Henry de Cobham, "le oncle," as he was called, in most of the Rolls bears the arms of Stephen de Penchester (whose daughter he married), with the field flory for difference, whereas the arms on his monument in Shorne church would appear to have been altogether devoid of the distinction. (See

- the arms from the monument tricked in John Philipot's "Church Notes of Kent," Harleian MS., No. 3917). Possibly after the death of Penchester he omitted them.
- COBHAM, JOHN DE, 90 4.—Was Sheriff of Kent, as deputy for Peter de Sabaudia (*i.e.* of Savoy), the first half of A°. 26 Hen. III.; also for Bertram de Criol the last half of that year, and the whole of A°. 27. Likewise, alone, for A°. 44, and the first half of A°. 45 of same reign.
- COCKINGTON, HEN. DE, 96^b 11.
- COKEFIELD, ROB. DE, 92^b 8.—R. C. G., p. 532, A°. 25 Edward I., Robertus de Cokefeld', alias Kokefeud, co. Suffolk, *Inq. p. m.*—Joanna, his sister, dau. of Adam de Kokefeud', is his heir, and aged 23 years.
- CORANE, SIRE DE, 97^b 13.
- CORBET, ROB., 93^b 13.—R. C. G., p. 145, A°. 54, Hen. III. Robert Corbet, deceased, uncle of William Corbet, co. Salop, was a bastard and died without heirs (at p. 173, Robert Corbet is referred to as an enemy of the King, whose lands were among those confiscated after the battle of Evesham). *Ibid.* p. 214, A°. 2 Edw. I.—A Robert Corbeth is holder of land in co. Salop.
- CORNWALL, RICH. DE, 94 16.—R. C. G., p. 692, A°. 33 Edw. I., Edmund, son of Richard de Cornubia mentioned. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 86 9, Richard d' Cornuaille.—Arg. on a fess sa, three torteaux (agreeably to C).
- COSINGTON, STEPH. DE, 90 20.
- COVERT, ROG. LE, 92^b 15. R. C. G., p. 552, A°. 26 Edw. I., Rogerus de Covert, *Inq. p. m.*, co. Sussex—John son and heir, aged 12 years. There was still a Covert in Kent in the days of Elizabeth. See "Index Pedes Finium" (Public Record Office), vol. 9, fo. 163^b, for Sir Walter Covert, deforciant in a fine of 1591.
- CRAY, SIMON DE, 90^b 3.—"Simo' de Cray" held half a fee in "Bromhaye," Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill." Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 75^b 1, "Simon d' Cray"—Gu. a cross engrailed or (no eagle in dexter chief). R. C. G. p. 230, A°. 3 Edw. I. "Simon de Creye De custodia Quinque Portuum."
- CREPIN, WM., 97 8.—Compare No. 148 in Walford's Roll—"William Crepin"—Arg. three bars engrailed gu.
- CRETING, ADAM DE, 95^b 5.—R. C. G., p. 521, A°. 24 Edw. I. Adam de Cretinge, co. Hunts and Suffolk, *Inq. p. m.*, John, his heir, aged 21 and more. *Ibid.* p. 448, A°. 20. Edw. I., Adam de Cretinge, husband to Juliana (daughter of Maurice Fits Maurice), late wife of Thomas de Clare defunct.
- CREVEQUER (*Fr.* "CREVE-CŒUR"), ROB. DE, 89^b 15. Robert, 5th *baron* de Crevequer, aged 24 in 1262, was living in 1288. Grandson and heir of Hamon, 4th *baron*, who died 1262 (A°. 47 Hen. III.), being son and heir of his eldest son Hamon, who died in his lifetime. Robert had issue a son William, who died before him, and his three aunts (or their representatives), daughters of Hamon, 4th *baron*, by his first wife, Agnes de Avranches, became his heirs, *i.e.* 1. Agnes, the wife of John de Sandwich; 2. Isolda, wife of Nicholas de Lenham; 3. Alianora, wife of Bertram de Criol; and 4. Isabel, wife of Henry de Gaunt.
- CRIOI, BERTRAM DE, 90 6.—Was Sheriff of Kent A°. 18 to A°. 22, and the first half of A°. 23 Hen. III. Also, by John de Cobham his deputy, for last half of A°. 26, and the whole of A°. 27; and, alone, from A°. 28 to A°. 32 of same reign.
- CRIOI, NICH. DE, 91 13.
- CUDHAM, OLIVER DE, 96 5.
- CUDHAM, ROB. DE, 96 7.
- DESPENCER, HUGH LE, 95 6.—Hugh, 2nd Baron Despencer, son and heir of Hugh, 1st Baron, who was killed at the Battle of Evesham, 1265. Created Earl of Winchester 10 May, 1322; hanged, with his son Hugh, 3rd Baron, 9 Oct., 1326. Heir to John Le despencer, of co. Leicester, and aged 14 at taking of *Inq. p. m.* of said John in A°. 3 Edward I. (R. C. G., p. 218).
- DETLING, WM. DE, 90^b 9.—"Wm. de Detlynge," witness to Deed of Robert de Crevequer (89^b 15), of Kent, dated A°. 52 Hen. III. "Willelmus de Detling," of Kent, Aid of A°. 34 Edw. I. "Camden" Roll, 71 8, "Mr. de Detling" (same arms), which were afterwards borne, with the tinctures reversed, by Arnold Savage, Sheriff of Kent, temp. Edw. III.—*vide* "Powell" Roll, British Museum, Additional MS., No. 26,677, p. 17, space 3.
- DINANT (or DYNHAM), OLIVER, 94 15.—R. C. G., A°. 43 Hen. III. *Inq. p. m.* of "Galfridus de Dyuan," alias Dynham—Oliverus de Dynham, son and heir, aged 24, co. Devon. Oliver, 1st Baron Dynant, Dinan, or Dynham, died 1298. Son and heir of Geoffrey Dinant, 3rd *baron*, ob. 1258. Left Josce Dinant, son and heir, *æt.* 26.—C. H. P.
- DINANT (or DYNHAM), ROB., 94 13.—R. C. G., p. 253, A°. 5 Edw. I. "Robertus de Dynam, alias Dyneham, et Emma uxoris ejus, filia Hugonis de Wodeworth' de-



- functi. De custodia manerii." Said Emma under age, and the custody of manor of Luvestleg', co. Devon, which her father held of John de Mandevile, is in hands of said John.
- DUNSTANVILLE, WALTER DE, 96^b 6.—Walter, 5th *baron* de Dunstanvill, son and heir of Walter, 4th *baron*, ob. 1240. He died 1269, leaving a daughter and heir, Petronilla, the wife of Robert de Montfort (93^b 15), which Robert died soon afterwards.—C. H. P.
- EASTLING, RALPH DE, 90 16.—R. C. G., p. 552, A^o. 26 Edw. I. Radulphus de Eslingge, co. Kent, *Inq. p. m.*—Alicia, his daughter and heir, aged 34 years. Alice, daughter and heir of Ralph de Estling, married Fulke de Peyforer, about beginning of Edw. I., and carried to him North Court, in Estling (Kent), their capital seat. Fulke Peyforer had a Charter of Free Warren for it in A^o. 32 Edw. I.—Phillipot, "Villare Cantianum," p. 146. Radulfus de Esling held half a fee in Esling, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 207.
- ECHINGHAM, WM. DE, 92 12.—R. C. G., p. 54, A^o. 37 Hen. III. *Inq. p. m.* of a Wm. de Echingham—Simon, his brother and heir, aged 35—co. Sussex and Somerset.
- ENEBY, ROB., 96 12.
- FAUKHAM, WM. DE, 90^b 4.—Will's de Faukenh'm held a quarter of a fee in Esse, and two and a half fees in Sufflete, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," pp. 208 and 210. R. C. G., p. 421, A^o. Edw. I. Willelmus de Falkham—pro Abbate et Conventu de Tavistok'.—*Inquisition ad quod damnum*.
- FERINGES, RICH. DE, 93 8.
- FIENES, SIRE DE, 97 20.—Compare "Camden" Roll, 71 11, "Sire de fenes"—Arg. a lion rampant regardant sa.
- FITZ ALAN, BRIAN, 95 20. Brian, 2nd *baron* Fitz-Alan, of Bedale, died *ante* 1276.—Son and heir of Alan Fitz-Brian, the 1st *baron*, ob. 1190. Was succeeded by his son and heir, Brian, the 1st and only *Baron*—C. H. P.
- FITZ ALAN, JOHN LE, 91^b 18.—John, 6th *baron* Fitz-Alan, of Clun, son and heir of John, 5th *baron*, who died 1240. Upon death of his mother, Isabel de Albini's brother Hugh, 5th Earl of Arundel, he succeeded to Arundel, and died seised of it 1272.—C. H. P.
- FITZ GERALD, MAURICE, 94 2.
- FITZ HUMPHREY, WALTER, 96 16.
- FITZ JOHN, RICH., 94 4.—Richard, 2nd *Baron* Fitz-John, aged 24 in 1276, ob. in France, 1297. Brother and heir of John, 1st *Baron*, ob. 1276, successor of John, 2nd *baron*, ob. 1258. This Richard left no issue. Maud, his eldest sister and co-heir, married 1. Gerard (3rd *baron*?) de Furnival, and 2. William de Beauchamp, 10th Earl of Warwick; Isabel, his second sister, married Robert (3rd *baron*?) de Vipont; Aveline, his third sister, was the wife of Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; and Joan, his fourth sister and co-heir, married Theobald le Botiller.
- FITZ LEL, WM., 92^b 10.—Same surname as File!
- FITZ NEEL, ROB., 94^b 1.—R. C. G., p. 43, A^o. 36 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Agnes Basset, co. Bucks—Robertus filius Nigelli is her next heir, and aged 30 years. Ibid. p. 117, A^o. 49 Hen. III.—De manerio de La Hyde quod fuit Roberti filii Nigelli interfecti in Bello de Evesham; et de manerio de Boclaund in comitatu Buck'. Ibid. p. 726, A^o. 34 Edw. I. Robertus le Fitz Nel, miles, mentioned in connection with Priory and Convent of Donestaple in an *Inquisition ad quod damnum*.
- FITZ ROGER, ROB., 93^b 16.—Robert Fitz Roger, 1st *Baron* Clavering, died 1310. Son and heir of Roger Fitz-John, 4th *baron*, who died 1249. Signed the celebrated Letter from the Barons of England to Pope Boniface VIII. in 1301.
- FITZ ROY, RICH., 89^b 13.—So styled from his being a natural son of King John. He married Rohesia de Dovor, heiress to Chilham Castle, Kent. Seems to have been subsequently called Richard de Dovor. Richard Fitz Roy, and "Rois," his wife, are entered in the "Testa de Nevill," formerly considered to be an account of fees held at the time of the marriage of Isabel, sister of Henry III., *i.e.*, in his 20th year. Possibly the record dates from somewhat later than this, in reality, but it is certainly anterior to the accession of Edw. I. Compare Glover's Roll, p. 9, "Richard de Dovre"—Gu. two leopards passant or.
- FITZ WALTER, ROB. LE, 94^b 19.—Robert, 1st *Baron* Fitz-Walter, died 1325. Son and heir of Walter, 4th *baron*, ob. 1257. Signed the Letter to the Pope in 1301.—C. H. P.
- FITZ WARINE, FULK LE, 96^b 3.—Either Fulke, 2nd *baron* Fitz-Warine, ob. 1268, or his son and heir, Fulke, 1st *Baron*, who died 1314.—C. H. P.
- FLANDERS, BALDWIN OF, 97 12.
- FLANDERS, THE CONSTABLE OF, 97^b 4.

- GATTON, HAMON DE, 91^b 9.—R. C. G., p. 110, A^o. 48 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Robert de Gatton', co. Surrey—Hamo, son and heir, aged 22. Ibid. p. 440. A^o. 20 Edw. I., Hamo de Gatton, *Inq. p. m.*, co. Surrey and Kent.—Hamo, son and heir, aged 28. Ibid. p. 608, A^o. 29 Edw. I. Hamo de Gatton, *Inq. p. m.*, co. Surrey—Edmund, son and heir, aged half-a-year. Ibid. p. 774, A^o. 29 and 80 Edw. I. Hamo de Gatton, *Inq. p. m.*, co. Kent—Edmund, son and heir, aged half-a-year. Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters of Hamo de Gatton, who were eventually co-heirs to their brother Edmund, married William de Dene, and carried to him Throwley (Hundred of Faversham, Kent), the capital mansion of the Gattons.—Philipot, "Villare Cantianum," p. 840; see also "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. 5, p. 222. "Hamo de Gattone" was Sheriff of Kent part of the 13th, and the whole of the 14th year of Edward I.
- GENNE, WM. LE, 90^b 6.
- GENVILL, GEOFFREY DE, 94 3.—Peter (Courthope says "Peter or Geoffrey"), 1st baron de Genvill, died 1249 (A^o. 33 Hen. III.); married Maud, daughter of Gilbert de Laci, and granddaughter and co-heir of Walter, 6th baron de Laci, of Trym, in Ireland, and obtained with her the Castle of Ludlow. Succeeded by Geoffrey, son and heir, the 1st Baron, who is apparently the person commemorated by the Roll. He died *circa*, 1307.—C. H. P.
- GIFFARD, ELIAS, 93^b 9.—Elias, 6th baron Giffard, of Brimsfield, died 1248. John Giffard, his son and heir, then aged 17.—C. H. P.
- GIFFARD, OSBERT, 95 12.—Osbert, 2nd baron Giffard of the elder line. Son and heir of Osbert Giffard, 1st baron, a natural son of King John.
- GIFFARD, ROB., 95^b 7.
- GIFFARD, WALTER, 93 17.
- GIFFARD, LE BŒUF, 95 13.—Compare Parliamentary Roll, "Johan Giffard le bœuf," co. Oxon.—Gu. three lions passant arg. and a label az.
- GORDON, ADAM, 96 4.—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 79^b 14, "Adam Gurdun,"—Gu. three fleurs-de-lis arg. Cassell's History of England (vol. 1, pp. 295 and 296), says that after the Battle of Evesham (fought 1265), "in the forests of Hampshire the famous Adam Gourdoun defied the royal authority. This baron was one of the most gallant soldiers of his time, and from the recesses of the forest he conducted rapid movements against the royal troops, inflicting upon them heavy losses. * * * * * In a battle fought in a wood near Alton, the prince encountered the redoubtable Adam Gourdoun in single combat. The prince struck him from his horse, and when the vanquished knight lay at his mercy, instead of despatching him, Edward gave him his life, and, on the same night, presented him honourably to the queen, and obtained for him a full pardon. The story ends like a romance, for we are told that the prince took Sir Adam de Gourdoun into his especial favour, and was ever afterwards faithfully served by him."
- GOSHALL, WALTER DE, 90^b 20.—Ranulph de Gosehaule held land under the Archbishop of Canterbury in the 8th year of Henry III. (1224). This appears, by the Fine Roll of A^o. 25 Hen. III. (1241), to have been a knight's fee and a half in Goshall (Kent); Ranulph being then dead, and his son and heir Walter in possession of it. Walter de Goshall was living in A^o. 87 of that reign (1235) in which year he entered into a final concord respecting sixty acres of land in Ash (Kent).—Planché "History of Ash-next-Sandwich," p. 60, &c.
- GRANDIN, Wm., 92^b 6.
- GRANDISON, OTHO DE, 96^b 7.—Query ancestor to Otho, 1st Baron de Grandison, of the elder line, who married Beatrix, daughter and co-heir of Sir Nicholas Malmain (ob. A^o. 28 Edw. III.), of the Ockley branch of that family.
- GRAS, NICH. LE, 91^b 6.
- *GREY, BERNARD DE, 94^b 18.
- GREY, RICH. DE, 95 1.—Lord of Codnor, co. Derby; living 1258. Son and heir of Henry de Grey, Lord of Thurrock, co. Essex (by grant from Richard I.), who was living in 1224. John de Grey, his son and heir (3rd baron of the Codnor line), died 1271, leaving Henry de Grey, his son and heir (the 1st Baron), then 17 only.—C. H. P.
- GUISE, ANSEL DE, 91 7.
- HAKET, RALPH, 90^b 14.—R. C. G., p. 246, A^o. 4 Edw. I., in list of Rebels against Henry III.—"Radulph Kaket" (query Haket). Radulfus Haket held one fee in Hammewold, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 207.
- HANDLO, NICH. DE, 90^b 5.—R. C. G., p. 246, A^o. 4 Edw. I., in list of Rebels against Hen. III.—"Nich. de Hantlo, whose lands his son Richard now holds." Nich's de Hanlo held one fee in Streete, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208.

* See Grey, also, under Note to Ore (Richard).

HARDRES, ROB. DE, 90^b 15.

HASTINGS, JOHN DE, 95 9.

HASTINGS, WM. DE, 92 19.—"Camden" Roll, 71 16, "Mr. Wm. de Hastings"—same arms.

HAY, JOHN DE LA, 92 16.—R. C. G., p. 118, A^o. 50 Hen. III. John de la Haye, husband of Margaret, daughter of Richard de Harcourt, to whom Margaret Comtessa Winton' (wife of Saier de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester), gave the land (which said John now endows his daughter with), with Orabele, her daughter; co. Northampton. Ibid. p. 209, A^o. 2 Edward I., *Inq. p. m.* of John de Haya, alias de la Haye, Sussex—John, his heir, aged 20. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 78 10, "Joan d' la Hay"—Arg. an estoile of seventeen points, pierced, gu.; and "Camden" Roll, 68 17, "Mr. John de la Hay"—Arg. an estoile of twelve points, gu.

HELION, WALTER DE, 95^b 14.—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 85^b 8, "Wat' le Heliun"—Or, a stag's-head caboshed sa.; and ibid. fo. 85 2, Thomas d' Halucone"—Gu. three stags'-heads caboshed or, 2 and 1.

HERICE, HEN. DE, 96 15.—R. C. G., p. 196, A^o. 1 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of "Henricus de Heriz, alias Heryz"—John his brother, his heir, *et*at. 35 years—co. Notts. and Derby.

HERINGAUD, WM., 92 17.—R. C. G., p. 75, A^o. 41 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Stephen Heringod', co. Kent—Wm., son and heir, aged 40. Ibid. p. 363, A^o. 13 Edw. I., Wm. Heryngaud (one heir to Wm. de Bruwere), mentioned in an *Inquisition ad quod damnum*, co. Devon.

HEVER, WM. DE, 90^b 7.—"Willelmus de Heure" (Hever) was Sheriff of Kent part of the 1st, and the whole of the 2nd year of Edward I.

HORNES (or HORNE), WM DE, 97 10.—When Ashford Church was rebuilt by Sir John Fogge (soon after the marriage of Edward IV. to Elizabeth Widville, in 1464, and before the death of her father, Earl Rivers, in 1469, as is apparent), the figure of "Richard Horne" was one of those kneeling in coat armour which were placed in the windows. He bears on his surcoat, on a chevron between three hunting horns furnished three mullets The figures also comprised others of the greatest interest, evidently intended, at least, for portraits; such as Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; the Lord Hastings; the Earl Rivers, and his wife the dowager Duchess of Bedford; Lord Scales his son; "Guildeford;" Sir John Fogge, &c. See drawings of them in British Museum, Additional MS., No. 5479.

HOSE, NICH. DE LA, 96 17.—R. C. G., p. 585, A^o. 28 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Nich. de la Huse, alias Heose, co. Wilts (the only Nicholas in the pedigree). Peter de la Heose "nepos" of said Nicholas, his heir, and aged 40 years and upwards.

HOUGHAM, ROB. DE, 91^b 8.

HUNTINGFIELD, CAEL DE, 96 9.

HUNTINGFIELD, PETER DE, 91 1.—"Petrus de Huntingfeud" was Sheriff of Kent, A^o. 11, 12, and part of A^o. 13 Edward I.

HUSSEY, HEN., 92 6.—Henry, 5th baron de Hoese or Husee, ob. 1289. Son and heir of Matthew, 4th baron, ob. 1242 (Courthope says 1262, but see R. C. G., p. 54, A^o. 37 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Matthew Hose, alias Huse, co. Sussex—Henry, son and heir, then aged 18).

L' ISLE, GERALD DE, 93^b 2.—See Glover's Roll, p. 14—arms of "Warin Fitz Gerald"—Gu. a leopard arg. crowned or.

L' ISLE, ROB. DE, 93^b 3.—Robert, only baron, L' Isle, of Rugemont, having married Roesia, sister and co-heir of John de Wuhull, acquired divers lands in the counties of Kent, York, &c. Living 1264.—C. H. P. Compare "Camden" Roll, 68^b 19, "Mr. Robert del' Ildle."—Or, a fesse sa. between two chevrons gu.

JERPENVILLE, RALPH DE, 95^b 19.—The surname Jarpenville occurs in R. C. G.

KENT, THO. DE, 94^b 3.—R. C. G., p. 383, A^o. 15 Edw. I.—Thomas de Kent mentioned.

KIRKETONE, RALPH DE, 96^b 20.—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 88^b 3, "Rauf d' Kirkerone" (Kirketone?)—Arg. three eagles displayed sable.

KNOVILE, BOGES DE, 95^b 8.—? Bogo, 1st Baron de Knovill, Lord of Blancminster, co. Salop, ob. 1307, leaving Bogo, son and heir, aged 30.—C. H. P.

KNOVILE, GILBERT DE, 95^b 9—

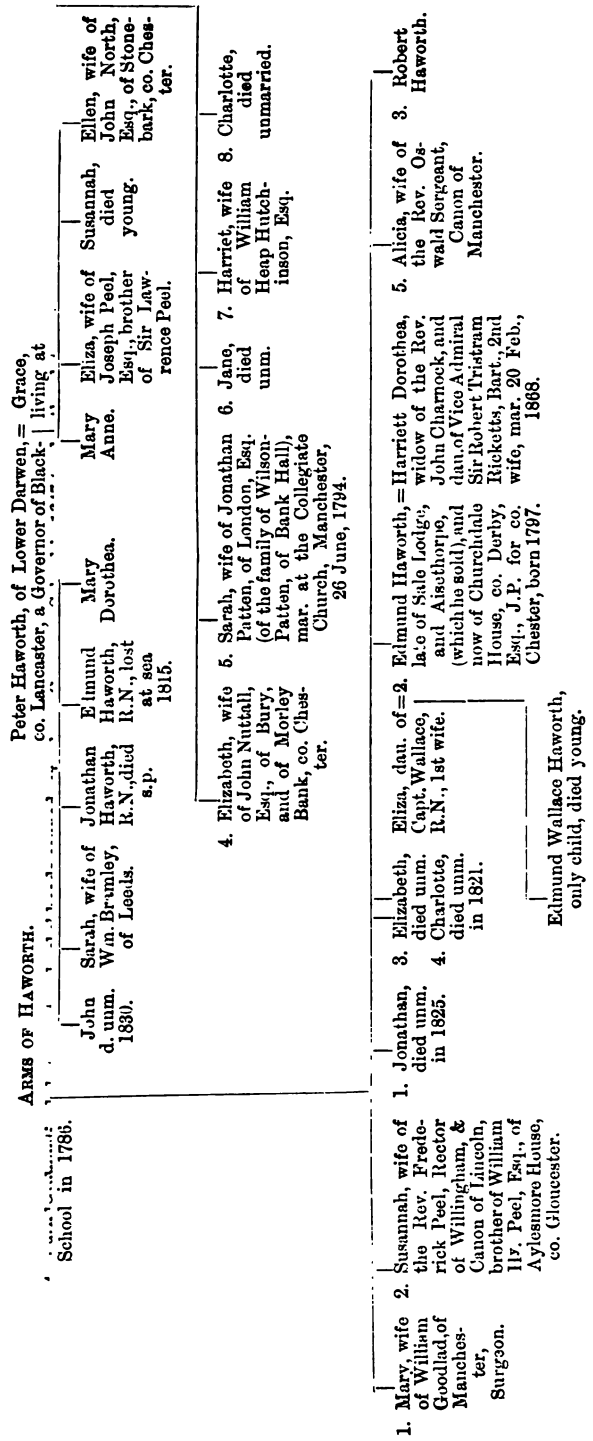
KYME, PHILIP DE, 94^b 17.—Philip, 1st Baron de Kyme, ob. 1322. Succeeded William, 6th baron, who died 1258.—C. H. P.

LAMBORNE, WM. DE, 96^b 16.—R. C. G., p. 404, A^o. 17 Edw. I. William de Lamborne mentioned in an *Inquisition ad quod damnum*. Ibid. p. 582, A^o. 28 Edw. I. William de Lamborne, *Inq. p. m.* co. Suffolk—James, son and heir, aged 31 and upwards. "Charles" Roll, No. 147—"Milo de Lamburn," same arms.

- LANGLEY, GEOFFREY DE, 95^b 13.—R. C. G., p. 207, A^o 2 Edw. I. Galfridus de Langele, co. Warwick, Gloucester, and Northampton, *Inq. p. m.*—Walter, son and heir, aged 40 and more.
- LEITES, HAMERIL, 97 1.
- LEVELAND, RALPH DE, 91 18.—See Note to Peyforer.
- LEWKENOR, ROGER DE, 92^b 19.—R. C. G., p. 180, A^o 52 Hen. III. *Inq. p. m.* of Nich. de Leukenore, Essex—Sir Roger, son and heir, aged 26 and upwards. "Hundred Rolls" (commencement of Edward I.) "Hundred of Blakehethe (Kent), Nich. de Leukenor [formerly] stopped the road from Modingham to Elteham—John his son still keeps it closed." "Camden" Roll, 70 18, "Mr. Roger de lewknor"—Az. three chevrons arg. and a label of five points or.
- LEYBORNE, ROGER DE, 89^b 17.—"Rogerus de Leyburne," Sheriff of Kent, part of A^o 48, part of A^o 49, and "Henricus de Burne pro eo" the whole of A^o 50, 51, and part of A^o 52 Hen. III. Compare "Camden" Roll, 69 2, "Mr. Roger de Leyborne"—Or, six lions ramp. sa.; and "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 85 10, "Rog' d' lieburne," the same. These seem, however, to have been the arms of the Leybornes of the North of England—*vide* "Parliamentary" Roll (Nicolas), p. 9, where the same tinctures are assigned (close of Edw. I.) to "William de Leyburne du Norht (North)."
- LEYBORNE, WM. DE, 89^b 16.—William, only Baron, de Leyburn of the Kent line, married Juliana, daughter of Ralph de Sandwich, and died 1309. He had by her two children—Idonea, married to Geoffrey, 1st Baron de Say, and Thomas de Leyborne, who died in his lifetime, leaving an only daughter, Juliana, aged but three years, afterwards called the "Infanta of Kent," from her great possessions. She married 1st, John, 3rd Baron Hastings (ob. 1325); 2ndly, Tho., 1st Baron le Blount (ob. 1330); and 3rdly, William de Clinton, 11th Earl of Huntingdon (ob. 1354). Dying herself in 1367 without children by either of her husbands, the issue of her aunt Idonea de Say, before-mentioned, became her heirs. "Camden" Roll, 69 7, "Mr. Wm de leyburne"—Az. six lions ramp. arg.
- LIMESY, RALPH DE, 96^b 13.—R. C. G., p. 313, A^o 9 Edw. I. Ralph de Lymessy, alias Lymisi, and Johanna, his wife, mentioned in connection with co. Warwick. Compare "Charles" Roll, No. 267, "Raf de Limesi"—Gu. three eagles displayed or. "Richard de Limesey" bore Gu. an eagle displayed or—*vide* "Segar" Roll, Harleian MS. 6137, fo. 65 18.
- LIVET, ROB., 93 9.
- LOU ("WOLF"), NICH. DE, 96 14.—Johanna, daughter of Robert Le Lou, was wife of John Le despencer, of co. Leicester (*vide* his *Inq. p. m.*, R. C. G., p. 218, A^o 3 Edw. I.), to whom Hugh, 2nd Baron Despencer (95 6) was next heir. She died without heirs of her body, and Ralph de Grianton, John de Merieth, and Adam de Normantville, claimed the manor of Canneby, co. Lincoln. John Merieth declared her heir, and aged 30.
- LUCY, AYMARY DE, 91 12.—R. C. G., p. 343, A^o 12 Edw. I. Geoffrey de Lucy (see next entry, 95 8), *Inq. p. m.*, co. Herts., Northampton, Surrey, Bucks, and Kent. In Kent, Almaricus de Lucy, brother of said Geoffrey, has certain lands by his gift. *Ibid.* p. 864, A^o 13 Edw. I., says that Almaricus de Lucy was enfeoffed of land in co. Cambs. by Robert Fitz-Roger (93^b 16), father of John de Clavinger, to revert at his death to said Robert or his heirs, and the Jurors say that Almaricus died without heirs.
- LUCY, GEOFFREY DE, 95 8.—Geoffrey, 1st Baron de Lucy, of Newington, co. Kent, son and heir of Geoffrey, 1st, and only, *baron*, who died 1252. Died 1284, when Geoffrey (2nd Baron), his son and heir was aged 18.—C. H. P.
- LUXEMBURG, WALLERAIN, FROM (?), 97 13.—Compare "Camden" Roll, 72 19, "Henry de luxenburg"—Barry of ten arg. and az., over all a lion rampant gu.
- MAILL, GILES DE, 97^b 1.
- MALES, JOHN, 97 3.—
- MALET, ROB., 94 20.—R. C. G., p. 504, A^o 23 Edward I. Robert Malet, *Inq. p. m.* co. Berks, Oxon, and Bucks—Robert, son and heir, aged 28.
- MALMAINS, HEN. DE, 91 15.—Son to Roger Malmains, and in A^o 27 Henry III., a minor aged 19, in the hands of Bertram de Criol (90 6), *vide* Roberts' "Excerpta de Rotuli Finium," vol. 1. p. 318. Was of Waldershare branch of Malmains of Kent, and Sheriff for that county part of A^o 55, and in A^o 56 Henry III., when he died. He and Fulk Peyforer joint Collectors for Kent at the taking of the "Hundred" Rolls. John Malmains his son and heir. Lora, his widow, remarried Roger de Tilmanstone (91 5).



PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF HAWORTH, OF CO.'S LANC. AND DERBY.



THE HAWORTHS OF THURCROFT, CO. LANCASTER, AND
THE DESCENT OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL,
BART., M.P., FROM THE HAWORTHS, OF HAWORTH, IN
THE SAME CO.

BY WILLIAM HAWORTH, ESQ.

THE pedigree of the Haworths, of Thurcroft, was recorded at the Visitation of Lancashire, in 1664, by Sir William Dugdale, and although Thurcroft (which is situate in the township of Lower Darwen, near Blackburn) was the seat of the head of these Haworths at that date, it appears that the family was frequently described as "of Oakenhead and Parkhead." The fact is, these two last named places were the residences of two younger brothers of the family at the time when the pedigree was recorded.

"Thurcroft," which, in the old title deeds of the estate is called by various names—Arcroft, Orcroft, Horcroft, Aurocroft, and Harcroft—is a respectable old house of the time of Charles the First. It does not now belong to the Haworths, but it has never been permitted to go to rack and ruin, and is still inhabited by a gentleman. About the year 1780, the place was called "Harcroft," but since then it has undergone another change, and is now, and probably for the future will be, called "Highercroft;" "Thurcroft," its most ancient name, is in reality only a Lancashire corruption of "the Highercroft." The first Haworth named in the Visitation Pedigree is Lawrence Haworth, about whom no further particulars appear, except that he is described as a "son of Haworth, of Haworth, par. Rochdale," and that his wife's maiden name was Dewhurst. No date is attached to his name, but he was no doubt living in the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, and was probably born at the close of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century. The pedigree was certified by his great grandson, Richard Haworth, of Parkhead, Esq., Recorder of Chester, 1651—6, and also by that gentleman's nephew, "Lawrence Haworth, of Beardwood, Gent.," who ought certainly to have caused a little more information to be placed on record respecting their ancestor than they did. In the year 1523, I find that three Haworths were assessed for the subsidy tax in respect of their possessions in Lower Darwen, whose names were respectively Edmund, Peter, and Richard; and I think I may safely assume that one of them was the father of Lawrence, whose precise relationship, however, to the Haworths, of Haworth, has yet to be discovered. The name Edmund only made its appearance in the latter family during the 15th century. The relationship must have been a near one in the time of the eighth Henry, and in the absence of positive proof, which I do not despair of ultimately discovering, I have conjectured that Edmund Haworth, of Haworth, gentleman, who lived in 1460, was the progenitor of the Thurcroft branch, through one of his three younger sons, Thomas, Ranulph, or James. Be this as it may, the Haworths of Thurcroft fully satisfied Sir William Dugdale as to the source, and that not a

very remote one, from which they had sprung, and to what arms they were entitled, for he does not appear to have demurred in the slightest degree to their statement. He at once allowed them the arms of Haworth, of Haworth, with a difference. viz., *azure*, a bend cotised between two stags'-heads, coupé, *or*. At this same Visitation of 1664, there also appeared Theophilus Haworth, of Haworth, Esquire, who produced for Dugdale's inspection and satisfaction, numerous deeds and records relating to his ancient family; and two years later, Sir William himself attested a splendid parchment pedigree of the Haworths, of Haworth, which had been drawn up under his immediate supervision, and which, still in existence, contains in the margin numerous extracts from the title deeds of the Haworth estates. Theophilus Haworth was a personal friend of Sir William Dugdale, and himself a zealous antiquary, thoroughly acquainted with the history of his own family from Norman times, and it may reasonably be assumed that the head of the Haworths, with his great pride of race, would have bitterly resented any attempt on the part of his contemporary Haworths, of Thurcroft, to engraft themselves on his family, had no known connexion existed. Besides, the two families had in the Civil Wars taken decidedly opposite and active parts, and this fact of itself would have formed a sufficient reason why Theophilus Haworth, a devoted and unflinching Royalist, would have attempted to disprove, had he been able, his connexion with a family which had sided, at least so far as one of its members was concerned, with the supporters of the Parliament. No such course was taken by the head of the Haworths, of Haworth, who could not, however, be ignorant of the claim of kinship put forward by his namesakes of Thurcroft, and I think we may fairly attribute the absence of an exact statement of the facts of the connexion to negligence on the part of Dugdale himself. At any rate, I imagine no one, antiquary or otherwise, would venture, in the face of the Visitation pedigree, to assert that the Haworths, of Thurcroft, were *not* descended from the Haworths, of Haworth. That they were connected is, to my mind, clear enough, for all practical purposes.

Lawrence Haworth, the first named in Dugdale's pedigree, had two sons, Peter and Richard, and it appears that the elder son and heir, Peter Haworth, of Thurcroft, died in the year 1600, leaving issue. At a future date I may give some particulars respecting his descendants, but as my object in writing this notice is to show, so far as I am able, that the Haworths, who intermarried so frequently in later days with the Peel family, were connected with the Haworths, of Thurcroft (and through them with the very ancient family of Haworth, of Haworth, who were seated at the latter place as early as the reign of Henry the Second), I must, for the present, merely refer the reader to the new edition of Whitaker's "History of Whalley," for further information respecting the direct line of the Thurcroft family.

Sir Lawrence Peel, in "the Life" of his illustrious cousin, the second Sir Robert Peel, states that Edmund Haworth, of Walmsley Fold, in Lower Darwen (whose daughter Elizabeth married Robert Peel, of Manchester, Esq., father of the first baronet), was descended

from the old Lancashire family of Haworth, of Haworth. This, bearing in mind the fact that the Haworths of Thurcroft were a branch of that family, will be evident from the accompanying pedigree, and from the facts I am about to state.

Peter Haworth, of Lower Darwen, a Governor of the Grammar School at Blackburn in 1647 (and great nephew of Peter Haworth, of Thurcroft, who died in 1600, see pedigree), died in the year 1677, possessed of landed property in Lower Darwen and elsewhere, which had descended to him "by lawful succession or grant," as he himself terms it, from his father, Thomas Haworth. His will, dated 13 April, 1677, was proved at Chester, 80 May following. In it the testator names his wife, Grace, his eldest son and heir Thomas, and his three younger sons, Richard, James, and John. Richard and James, the second and third sons, were his executors, and he appointed William Yates, of Blackburn, Gent. (probably William Yates, of Stanley House, Blackburn, Barrister-at-Law, whose daughter Mary married Oswald Mosley, father of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., so created 18 June, 1721), his overseer. The eldest son and heir, Thomas Haworth, of Lower Darwen, succeeded his father, and died in the year 1693, leaving issue a son, Peter, and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of her kinsman, Richard Haworth, of Thurcroft, Gent.; and Hannah, wife of Thomas Critchley, of Livesey. Each of these daughters had three hundred pounds as her fortune. Peter Haworth, of Lower Darwen, the only son and heir of Thomas, died in 1699, leaving two sons, Thomas and John, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married 20 Sept., 1720, to Robert Feilden, of Manchester, Gent., great uncle of the late Sir William Feilden, Bart., of Feniscowles, but had no issue. Peter Haworth, by his will, dated 28 Oct., 1698, devised all his lands in Lower Darwen, Witton, Mellor, and Piccote Bank (subject to a charge of £200 for the benefit of his daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Feilden), to his two sons, Thomas and John, the former of whom appears to have been a Governor of the Blackburn Grammar School in 1731.

Richard Haworth, of Blackburn, the second son of Peter Haworth, who died in 1677, and one of the executors of his father's will, had by Ellen, his first wife, two sons, Thomas and John. At Richard Haworth's death in 1694, some of his property devolved upon his son, Thomas Haworth. Amongst this property was a moiety of a leasehold estate in Lower Darwen, called the Hill, and in the Letters of Administration granted at Chester to his widow, 6 Jan., 1700, "*his proportionable share of the Walmsley Tenement*" is named. As he merely had a proportionable share of this last named property, it must be presumed that his brother, John Haworth, had also a proportionable share, and the latter might, in some way, become possessed of the whole, probably by purchase. John was living 18 Nov., 1701, but was dead 2 Feb., 1719, and in the year 1725, we find that Edmund Haworth, of Walmsley Fold, was in possession of the property—a leasehold estate for a term of three lives—and in the Blackburn Parish Register, the baptism of "Edmund, son of John Haworth, of Lower Darwen," occurs 13 Nov., 1692, a date which corresponds

pretty nearly with the date of birth of Edmund Haworth, of Walmsley Fold, according to the family papers and traditions of his descendants. It appears to me, therefore, perfectly clear that Edmund Haworth, of Walmsley Fold, was the son of John Haworth (whose father, Richard, was the second son of Peter Haworth, of Lower Darwen, who died in 1677), and consequently, through him, an indisputable descendant of the Haworths, of Haworth. Edmund Haworth's daughter, Elizabeth, married, as I have before stated, Robert Peel, and was grandmother of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. The great grandson and representative of Edmund Haworth, of Walmsley Fold, is Edmund Haworth, Esq., now of Churchdale House, co. Derby. The great grandson of Thomas Haworth, brother of John Haworth, who was dead 2 Feb., 1719, was the late Edmund Haworth, Esq., of Turton, co. Lancaster. He died 30 Dec., 1810, aged 61 years, leaving a large family, of whom the only survivors are his two youngest sons, the Rev. William Haworth, M.A., Vicar of Fence-in-Pendle, near Burnley, Lancashire, and the Rev. James Haworth, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's-with-St. Olave's, Chester.

A Pedigree of the family is given on the accompanying Plate.

HEATHCOTE, OF CHESTERFIELD.

(FROM LE NEVE'S "PEDIGREES OF KNIGHTS.")

- London. S^r GILBERT HEATHCOTE one of the Sheriffs of London, Kted at Guildhall 29 October 1702. The Arms he useth are *Argent*, 3 pomeys or pallets on each a cross formy *Or*. Crest, out of a murall crown *Az.* a pomeys or ogresse. No arms of right supposed to belong to him as being a Derbyshire family. See Mr. Brailsford's letter to me Nov. 25, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1706. He bears the arms of an old family of Hethcote found in the old Ordinarys. *Argent*, on 3 Hurts as many crosses *Or*. See my Ordinary fol. 233. Had afterwards a Grant or confirmation from Garter S^r H. S^t George and S^r John Vanbrug Clarence, A.D. 1708.
- Pd fee.

Gilbert Heathcote of Chesterfield = Anne dau'r of George Dikins
in Derbyshire dyed 24 of April of Chesterford buried by her
1690 aged 65 buried in the Chan- husband.....day of.....1706.
cell of Chesterfield Church.

<p>S^r Gilbert Heathcote Sheriff of Lond.= 1708. Kted as above lives in Lowe Layton p'ish in Essex Lord Major of London for the year 1711.</p>	<p>Thomas Elizab</p>	}	<p>both dyed young</p>
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Gilbert Heathcote esq^r son & h^r Member of Parl^t
for.....in the County of



Seal of Tideswell School.



Seal of Guisbro' School.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT BISHOP PURSGLOVE, A DERBYSHIRE WORTHY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

IN the last volume of the "RELIQUARY"* I gave, in connection with my friend Mr. Guest's paper on the "Provosts of Rotherham College," a verbatim copy of the inscription upon the brass of Bishop Pursglove, at Tideswell, in Derbyshire; and at the same time I promised some additional particulars regarding the Bishop. I now endeavour to redeem that promise by throwing together the following notes, which, I think, will be of considerable interest to my readers. Bishop Robert Pursglove was the son of Adam Pursglove, of Tideswell, by his wife Mudwina, daughter of (I believe) . . . Bradshawe, and sister of William Bradshawe, of London, the "uncle" commemorated in the inscription as the one to whom he owed not only his education but his advancement and success in life. Bishop Pursglove was born at Tideswell, and "brought up by parents care at schoole, and learning trade." His uncle, William Bradshawe, of London, then took him and placed him in St. Paul's School, where he remained at that uncle's cost and charge for nine years. From there he was removed to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, now known as St. Saviour's, Southwark. This Priory was surrendered to Henry VIII. in October, 1539, so that it must have been before that time that Pursglove was there. William Bradshawe, the uncle, was the same, I believe, who in 1509 was a member of the Shearmans Company ("William Bradsha, Sherman") and in that year was, with John Poll, draper, and Richard Nycolls, draper, one of the Churchwardens of St. Michael's, Cornhill. He was of the old Derbyshire family of Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, to which the regicide Judge Bradshawe belonged. From St. Mary Overy Pursglove proceeded to Oxford, where, still at his uncle Bradshawe's expense, he was placed at Corpus Christi College. There he remained for fourteen

* Vol. XVII.

years, and became "a Clerk of learning great." From the University, Pursglove went to Gisburne, or Guisborough Abbey, in Yorkshire, where he was made Prior on the 1st of July, 1519, and so remained till the dissolution of that House in 1540—a period of twenty-one years. He was also, subsequently to the Reformation, appointed to the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, and afterwards was made Bishop Suffragan of Kingston-upon-Hull, where he resided in the Bishop's Palace. He was also made Provost of Rotherham College, and afterwards Bishop Suffragan of York, under the Archbishop of that See.

Robert Pursglove remained Prior of Guisborough till the Dissolution of that Monastery in 1540—so that he was its last Prior. He is said to have been sufficiently alive to his own interests at the time, to have been quite officiously ready and willing to do the King's bidding. He "acted as Commissioner for the King in the inquiries into other Priories, and persuading the Abbots and others to resign their houses. For this obsequiousness to the ruling powers, he was rewarded with a pension—very large in those days—of £166 13s. 4d. per annum. Of the minute details of his monastic life, and the manner in which he fulfilled his duties during a stormy and dangerous period, we have no record. That his merit and talent," continues Ord "were conspicuous, appears from his rapid promotion, being consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Hull in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, and also appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham. His consecration as Suffragan Bishop is reported to have taken place in the year 1552—the last year of the reign of Edward VI. But, although he slackened in zeal for the Reformation during Queen Mary's time, and joined the Conformists, yet afterwards, in the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, A.D. 1559, when 'all spiritual persons holding preferment were required to take the oath of supremacy,' he, along with all the other Bishops, excepting Kitchin of Llandaff, gave up his dignities and preferments, rather than acknowledge any Head or Governor of the Church, excepting only our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

On giving up his preferments and dignities in 1559, Bishop Pursglove appears to have retired to his native village Tideswell, and to have thenceforth busied himself in good works both there and at Guisborough. In 1560 (the deed bearing date the 18th of June in that year) the third year of Queen Elizabeth, Bishop Pursglove founded, under letters patent from the Queen (which letters patent bear date the 18th of November in the previous year) the "Grammar School of Jesus" at Tideswell, which he endowed with certain lands for future maintenance. The deed of foundation is a model of preciseness in laying down every minute detail connected with its management, the education of the scholars, the conduct of its master, and in providing for every contingency that may occur regarding its future course. It was incorporated and had a common seal. The seal is oval in form, and bears beneath a canopy a somewhat rudely executed draped figure of our Saviour, the head surrounded by a nimbus, and the hands uplifted; the right hand having the finger extended in the conventional form of benediction, and the left holding the orb and cross. It bears the inscription SIGILLV . COE

. SCOLE . GRAMATICALIS . DE . IESV . DE . TYDW'L. It is engraved at the head of this article.

The foundation deed is of too great a length to be given here, but a word or two as to some of its provisions cannot but be interesting. The master was to be "sufficiently learned and exercised in Gramar, Honest in conditions, discreet and sober in behaviour, of good name and fame, and being a Priest in Orders at the time of his admission to the said office;" but if it should happen "that a Priest of such qualities and conditions" cannot be had within a reasonable time, then "a Layman, so y^t he be vnmarrried and of such qualities and conditions as are before rehearsed may be elected and admitted into ye said office; but if it happen any such Layman after his s^d admission do marry, then immediately after his said marriage he shall be removed and utterly put forth from ye said office for ever." The appointment of the master, after the death of Pursglove, was to be vested in the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, who were to present within twenty days from a vacancy arising; failing which the appointment passed to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Tideswell; and if they did not appoint within sixteen days, after the twenty already mentioned, then the appointment passed to "Robert Tunstead of Tunstead, in ye said parish of Tideswell, gentleman, Thurstan Alleyn, and Rob. Pursglove of Wheston in ye same parish, and John Hill of the Hill in the same parish, and Hugh Needham of Wormhill in ye same parish, and y^r heires or ye more part of y^m being or inhabiting within ye sayd parish of Tideswell," who were to appoint within twelve days after the expiration of the sixteen days already named.

The master so appointed was bound "openly in ye said parish church of Tideswell or els in ye schoolehouse in ye presence of ye sayd Viccar and Wardens or ye more part of y^m and six other such honest men of ye parish of Tidswell as they shall call unto them" to "take a corporall oath upon a book," the full form of which is prescribed; and at the conclusion of the swearing in, the Vicar or one of the Wardens was to "put ye s^d maister of ye schollars into possession of his sayd office by delivering into his hand the hasp or key yⁿ being in ye lock of ye schoole house dore, saying In ye name of ye residue of this Corporation 'S^r you are now elected and nominated to be ye M^r of ye Schollars of this Schoole of Jesus to teach Schollars hither resorting not onely Gramar and other profittable and virtuous doctrines but alsoe good manners and virtuous liveing; wherefore we do assure you that this is and shall be to you an office of ppetuall continuance upon y^r good demeanoure honest conversation and duty to be done within this Gramar schoole and concerning ye s^d office." The Vicar and Wardens of Tideswell were "to be off and in this Corporation together with ye s^d maister of the Schollars to and for ye onely intent that they from time to time shall be as counsellors overseers and helpers of ye sayd Maister," "in all cause concerning his and theire office and chiefly for ye conservation and well ordering of all such landes and tenements, rente, goods and other things," as belong to the school, etc. The oaths to be taken by each are specifically laid down.

The Master was to have "Tenn pounds yearly for his wages truly payd out of ye lands tenements and rentes belonging to ye s^d schoole at two termes in ye yeare, vid., at the feast of ye Annunciation of our Lady, and at Seynt Michael ye Archangell by even portions for ever. with ye chamber over ye schoole for his lodging." He was tied off taking "any stipend, wages, or exaction, of any scholar;" was not to absent himself, without special license, more than twenty days, either consecutively or at divers times, in any one year; and was "not to give remedy (holiday) to his schollars over one daye in ye week, and not y^t customarily but upon some honest and reasonable occasion." The holidays were fixed as follows—"to wit—from ye ffeast of St. Thomas ye Apostle before Christmas vnto ye morrow next after ye Epiphany of our Lord commonly call ye twelfth day, and from ye Wednesday next before Easter vnto ye eight day next after Easter, and from Whitsunday even to ye morrow after Trinity Sunday."

The Master and the Scholars were from Lady Day to Michaelmas to "be personally present in ye schoole house" at six o'clock every morning and "then to begin to teach." He was to teach from 6 in the morning till 11. At 11 the schollars were "to goe to y^r dinners," those residing in Tideswell to be in school again at half-past 12, and the schoolmaster and those schollars "who lived without ye town," at one o'clock, and then to teach till 6 o'clock at night. From Michaelmas to Lady-day school hours were to be from 7 in the morning till 11, and from half-past 12 and 1 (as before) until half-past 4. During those hours the Master was bound not "to absent or withdraw himselfe from his sayd schollars and school house but only for honest and necessary and reasonable causes."

The school was to be "divided into four forms." The first form for "young beginners commonly called *pettys* which come to learn ye figures and carecters of letters vntil y^r can read perfectly and perfectly sound also and pronounce ye words playnly and distinctly," to be taught by the higher scholars; the second form for such "as read sound and pronounce y^r letters or words playnly," who shall be taught "ye introduction of gramer comonly called ye 8^t parts of speech as ye same is set forth at this present and generally vsed throughout this Realm" (to secure which full detailed instructions are given), and then to "proceed to ye concords of Lattin speech to know ye agreemts of parts among y^mselves," etc., and so next to "learn ye verses of manners made by Wm. Lilly beginning at *Qui Mihi* etc. and ye precepts of Cato with such other little books wherein is contayned not onely eloquence of ye tounge but also good playn lessons of honesty and Godliness whereby y^r may be induced to pfect pnounciation;" the third form, for such as have passed through the foregoing, and who are to be taught Latin grammer, "Terrence, also Esops ffables, Virgill, Tullys Episles," and "every day one English to be made into Latin," etc.; and the fourth form for those who have passed through the foregoing, and who shall in it be taught "Salus ye Commentaries of Cesar Horace Ovids Tullys Episles Copia Erasm: verbum et rerum," and "ye art and rules of versifying," and

to "translate dayly sentences from English into Latin and contrariwise from Latin into English, and at certain times to wryte also Epistles one y^m to another." The boys of the 3rd and 4th forms were "to speak nothing within ye schoole but Latin, saveing onely in y^r watching of ye lower form."

Every morning before beginning to teach, and every evening before leaving school, the Master "Together with his Schollars kneeling all devoutly vpon y^r knees," were ordered "to say such psalmes and other praers as I [Robt. Pursglove] hereafter shall appoint and signify vnto y^m written with my owne hand, and ye same psalmes and praers shall be set upon a table to remain within ye sayd schoole in such a place where ye sayd maister and his schollars may conveniently come vnto y^m."

The Master was (after three suitable admonitions given him at intervals of at least twenty days) to be removed from his office if "a Comon Drunckard Dicer Carder or negligent in teaching his schollars or vseing any evill or notable crime condition or offence." The Master, on wishing to resign, was to give open notice in the church or school house.

The Master's salary was to be paid out of the rents of the lands, etc., and of the residue it was ordered that "within 12 days after the receiving y^r of," the Corporation "in ye presence of six other honest men of ye said parish of Tideswell shall distribute and give all ye same in charitable almes amongst ye poore and needy people inhabiting within ye sayd parish and most especially to such as be aged impotent and most needy," £3 6s. 8d. being however reserved in the school chest to pay for necessary repairs of the school house and chamber over it.

"One sure chest with 3 locks and 3 divers keys," says Pursglove, "is provided to be ye comon chest of ye sayd School and Corporation. By ye authority aforesayd I do ordayne establish and constitute by these presents y^t in ye sayd chest shall be put and kept the Queens highness letters pattents giving license to make this present foundation and erection, and one part of this Quadrupartit Indent with all evidences and other wrytings appertayning to ye sayd schoole or corporation; the Common Seale also of ye same; and all such sums of moneys as shall happen at any time to be reserved as is beforesayd for fynes and Gressoms; and of ye 3 Keyes one shall alwayes remayne in ye keeping of ye sayd Master of ye Schollars, one other in ye sayd Viccar and his successors, and ye third in ye keeping of ye s^d church wardens." The foundation deed and its "ordinances rules and statutes" were ordered "to ye intent y^t they may be better observed and kept on ye behalfe and part of every person whom they concern," to be openly read within the school house in presence of the Master, Vicar, and Wardens, etc., on Michaelmas-day (or within twelve days after) every year for ever. A register was also to be kept in which the Christian and surnames of every scholar was to be entered, with the date of their admission. A fee of fourpence on each to be paid.

The deed was signed by Pursglove, in the presence of Roger Ratcliffe, Esq.; Robt. Northen, Dean of Cleveland; Wm. ffeildsend, Vicar of Tideswell; Jo^a. Backhouse; Edward Thornhill, and others. The

history of the charity from its foundation to the present time is full of interest, but is not pertinent to my present object.

The year following the foundation of the "Grammar School of Jesus," at Tideswell, Bishop Pursglove founded a somewhat similar, but more extensive charity, at Guisborough, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, of the monastery at which place, as I have already said, he was for many years (and the last) Prior. The charity was called "The Hospital and School of Jesus at Gisburne." The Statutes of the School and Hospital were drawn up, like those of Tideswell, by Bishop Pursglove himself, and bear the date of August 11th, 1561. The Ordinances for the government of the School are almost identical with those of Tideswell, and, like it, the name was to be "the School and Hospital of Jesus." Even the general design of the Seal of the School of Guisborough is closely identical with that of Tideswell. It is carefully engraved at the head of this article. It is of oval form, and bears a not very artistic figure of our Saviour beneath a rude canopy, both hands are raised, and in the left the figure, which is draped to the feet, holds an orb and cross. Beneath the feet is the sun surrounded by rays. It bears the inscription SIGILLV. COE. SCOLE. SIVE. HOSPITALIS. IESV. DE. GISBVR. The Hospital was founded for twelve poor people, six men and six women, of the age of three score years and upwards and unmarried, "to have for their lodgings six rooms within the said almshouse, viz., two of them together in one chamber, having several beds for every one of them; and to receive for their weekly sustenance and relief the sum of twelvecpence each, every Sunday, at the said almshouse; and every year at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist to have forty shillings divided equally amongst them, first in repairing their beds and then in such apparel as they have most need of." The Master of the School, like that at Tideswell, was to have £10 a-year wages, and four-pence on every boy registered as entering the school, and he was bound to "teach freely in the Free School of Jesus all scholars coming to learn in the same." This school, like that at Tideswell, is now managed on a very different principle from what was originally laid down.

Bishop Pursglove died, full of years, and with the consciousness of having done much good in his generation, at his native place, Tideswell, on the 2nd of May, 1579, and was buried in the grand old parish church of that place. A remarkably fine and interesting monumental brass preserves not only his memory, but his features and personal appearance in full episcopal robes. The figure, which is three feet five inches in height, represents the Bishop, full length, with mitre and crozier, and, as just stated, in his episcopal robes. Beneath the figure is a square brass plate, bearing a biographical inscription.

This remarkably interesting slab has, I believe, consequent on the recent restoration of the church, been removed from the altar-tomb on which it rested, and, with perhaps questionable taste, placed on the floor of the church.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 218.)

HUNDRED OF EAST.

OF the seven mediæval bells in the hundred of East, three have a special interest, viz.—one in the tower of the little church of St. Erney, near St. Germans, and two at Tresmere, a church lying about midway between Launceston and Camelford. The St. Erney black-letter bell was first noticed, I believe, in the *History of Cornwall*, published by Mr. Lake, of Truro, between the years 1867 and 1872. The compiler of that work says, “on one of the bells is an ancient inscription, somewhat difficult to decipher, and without date;” * but in a subsequent volume,† he gives a version of the inscription, which differs, however, in several points from the reading I have adopted.

+ (cross fig. 24) *Q̄uoniam campane pax aial ora p̄ eis uirgo uirginum sc̄al quas in purgatoris puniuntur quod prius per del̄ miam liberentur* □ (founder's mark, figure of a bell between the initials *r n*, fig. 1).

Having obtained a satisfactory rubbing of this inscription, it was forwarded to the Rev. J. T. Fowler, a well-known campanologist, who writes, “‘Peis’ is *pro eis*, the former word being expressed by the usual contraction; ‘in purgatoris’ is so in the rubbing, but should be *in purgatorio*; ‘quas’ is so in the rubbing, but should probably be *quæ*; ‘per del’ is *per dei*.” To this may be added that “miam” is clearly a contracted form of *misericordiam*.

The legend may, I think, be thus rendered—The name of the bell, peace to souls. Pray for those, O Blessed Virgin of Virgins, who in purgatory are punished, that they may be liberated the sooner by the mercy of God.

Mr. Fowler, however, considers that about one-third of the inscription has been omitted by the founder, and that no connected sense can be made of it as it is. He would render it thus—“The name of the bell (is the gift of and) Holy Virgin of Virgins, pray for them who in purgatory are punished, that the sooner by the mercy of God they may be delivered.”

As appears from the trade mark at the end of the inscription, the founder of this bell was Robert Norton, who flourished in the fifteenth century.

The meaning of the following inscriptions on the two ancient bells at Tresmere has yet to be explained, though in themselves most of the letters are clear and beautifully cast.

- + HAC . DOBIMINCREDE . Y[?]ENH . ONHVVSQVLE . AND [? D inverted]
 . SOWAS . HISNAME.
+ WE [? C] BEVT : IMAHID : BOYE [? C] : TOWAHIE : ELIANORE : FOR :
 TO : HAE [? C] HE [? C] : GAME.

* Vol. i. p. 355.

† Vol. ii. p. 403.

The churches of St. Johns, Rame, Tremayne, and Trewen, possess the remaining "mediævals" in this hundred, four in number. Those at St. Johns and Trewen have the "ora pro nobis" form of invocation, respectively to St. Peter and St. Michael; that at Tremayne has the words *A VE MA R I A*; while that at Rame has an inscription, the reading of which is doubtful (see under *Rame, post*).

176.—EAST ANTONY (6 bells).

1. I CALL ALL YE TO FOLLOW THEM PENNINGTON FECIT 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. PEACE TO ALL PENNINGTON FECIT 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. PENNINGTON FECIT 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. JOHN ROBERTS AND JOHN BLAKE C. W. PENNINGTON FECIT 1764.
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
5. SIC VOS NON VOBIS IOHN ROBERTS AND IOHN BLAKE C. W. PENNINGTON FECIT 1764. Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
6. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841
and on the waist,
I AM THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING PREPARE.
WILLIAM HENRY POLE CAREW ESQ^r RECTOR.
EDWARD FURSDON VICAR.
IOHN PIKE
IOHN SYMONS } CHURCHWARDENS.
Diameter at the mouth, 39½ inches. Edward Fursdon was instituted to the vicarage of East Antony, on Jan. 23, 1837, on the presentation of William Henry Pole Carew, Esq., the lay rector.

177.—BOTUSFLEMING (6 bells).

1. OLIVER CURTICE & IOHN HAWKING : C W I . P C . P 1784.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
2. T MARTIN C. W PENNINGTON^r MAKERS : 1766.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
3. . : . C . P . : . 1727 . : .
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
4. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON.
and on the waist,
BOTUS FLEMING
THIS BELL WAS RE CAST AND ERECTED
AT THE SOLE EXPENCE OF WILLIAM SYMONS ESQ^r
OF HATT IN THIS PARISH . A.D. 1842.
REV. W SPRY . A.M RECTOR.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
5. O HENRYCUS HAKE . RECTOR O 1727 C P
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches. Henry Hake was instituted to the rectory of Botusfleming on March 9, 1721-2.
6. O GILBERTUS SYMKIN . AR . DEDIT ANNO DOM 1727 C . P.
Diameter at the mouth, 40 inches.

The following was formerly on a tablet in the church—

The 4 old bells were new cast, and 2 new ones added to compleat the Ring of 6 Bells in this Tower. at the sole charge of Gilbert Symkin, of Crosse in this parish, Esq., Aug. 12, 1727.

The fourth bell having been broken, a new bell was given by William Symons, Esq., of Hatt, who also put the bellfry in complete repair at his own expense. And at the joint expense of the parish and of himself repaired and beautified the church within and without in the year 1842. William Spry, A.M., Rector, W^m Symons, Esq., Thomas Batten, Churchwardens.

178.—CALLINGTON (6 bells).

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841.
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. I . P C . P W . P 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. I . P C . P W . P 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
4. I . P C . P W . P 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
5. I . P C . P W . P 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 38½ inches.
6. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE
R^d DOIDGE C . W I . P : C . P : W . P : 1777.
Diameter at the mouth, 43 inches.

179.—CALSTOCK (6 bells).

1. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
3. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
5. JOHN HUNN AND JOHN MOON C . W I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
6. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE I . P AND CO . 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 40 inches.

Some belfry rhymes from this church are preserved in Willis' *Current Notes*, 1856, p 56. They are the same as those at Wendron (see *ante*, vol. xv. p. 85) with the addition of the lines—

“ So when the bells are ceased then let us sing,
God bless our Holy Church, God save the King.”

180.—ST. DOMINICK (6 bells).

1. I . P 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. I . P 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. I . P 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. I . P 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
5. NICHOLAS BRENT AND JAMES WILLIAMS C . W I . P AND CO 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 33¾ inches.
6. THOMAS HORNDON RECTOR I . P 1773.
Diameter at the mouth, 37¾ inches. The reputed weight of this bell is 10 cwt. Thomas Horndon was instituted to the rectory of St. Dominick on Feb 17, 1752, and died on Jan. 8, 1800.

181.—EGLOSKERRY (1 bell).

Two of the old bells were sold to the adjoining Devonshire parish of North Petherwin, about a century or more ago. The present bell was cast in 1857. On the haunch is—

NAYLOR VICKERS & CO 1857 SHEFFIELD . F . RIRPE'S PATENT . CAST STEEL.
and on the waist,
No. 354.
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.

182.—ST. ERNEY (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 24) *Epomen canyane pax aial ora p eis virgo virginum
sai quas in purgatoris*
beneath on a second line,
guniuntur quod prius per del miam liberentur □ (founder's mark, fig. 1).
This inscription has already been noticed in our prefatory remarks to the hundred of East. Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. HENRY O DOGGE : C : W : 1671 P O K O
The latter part of this inscription is very indistinct. Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
3. There is no inscription of any kind on this bell. Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.

183.—ST. GERMANS (6 bells).

1. I. P : C. P : W. P : 1775.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
2. I. P . AND CO 1775.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches
3. I. P AND . CO . 1775.
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
4. . : . I. P AND CO . 1775.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
5. . : . . : . WM WILKINS : IN° DOIDGE : H° IOHNS : IN° CARPENTER :
C. W° I. P AND CO . 1775.
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.
6. . : . . I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE TH° PENWARNE.
MINEST° I. P AND CO.
Below is the date 1775.
Diameter at the mouth, 42 inches.

This peal is in the south tower. Before the dissolution of the conventual establishment at St. Germans, there was another set of bells in the north tower, which, as the parishioners have a notion, were carried to the neighbouring churches.* The roof and lofts of the north tower have long since disappeared.

184.—ST. JOHNS (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 13) *sante petre ora pro nobis*
in small black letter characters. Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. 1682 : (small head crowned) : C (figure of a bell) P :
The last figure of the date is a 5 inverted and reversed, made to do duty as a 2. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. JOHN MAY CH : WARDEN . : . C : P : s (reversed) : C. P I . : . 1743.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.

185.—ST. IVE (5 bells).

1. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1844.
Below on the waist, and *incised*,
REGINALD HOBHOUSE RECTOR
W. POLLARD }
G. ANDREW } CHURCHWARDENS 1844
PRESERVAT DEUS ECCLESIAM ET VICTORIAM REGINAM.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches. Reginald Hobhouse was instituted to the rectory of St. Ive on March 13, 1844.
2. NICH° KENDLE AND THO° HOPER . C. W I. P AND CO 1775.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

* Browne Willis, quoted in Whitaker's *Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall*, vol. i. p. 162.

8. REV^d J : JOAP : RECTOR REV^d : W : HOCKING CURATE R : LANDREY . J :
 DAW . . : : WARDENS.
 Below on the waist,
 W : T : PANNELL .
 FOUNDER .
 COLLUMPTON .
 1827 .
 Diameter at the mouth, 85 inches. John "Joap," or Jope, was instituted to the rectory of St. Ive on Nov. 20, 1806.
4. WILLIAM NATLE & WALTER COCK C : W O C . P . : : I . P 1790.
 Diameter at the mouth, 40 inches.
5. IOHN LYNE RECTOR W^m DAW AND IN^o HOSKIN C.W PENNINGTONS CAST ME IN 1765.
 Diameter at the mouth, 42 inches. John Lyne was instituted to the rectory of St. Ive on Oct. 5, 1754.

186.—LANDRAKE (3 bells).

1. WILLIAM MATHEWS FRANCIS LANG C . W . I . P . AND CO . 1769.
 Diameter at the mouth, 83½ inches. This bell is broken.
2. 1638.
 Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches. This bell is broken.
3. G . T . SHARLAND MINISTER G . BLAKE AND J . LITTLETON CHURCHWARDENS 1845 : : .
 On a second line,
 CAST BY W. PANNELL AND SON COLLUMPTON (figure of a bell) : : .
 (figure of a bell) : : . (figure of a bell).
 Diameter at the mouth, 43 inches.

187.—LANDULPH (6 bells).

- 1 I CALL ALL YE TO FOLLOW ME : PENNINGTONS MAKERS 1768.
 Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
2. GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH PENNINGTONS MAKERS 1768.
 Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. GOD SAVE THE KING PENNINGTONS MAKERS 1768.
 Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD PENNINGTONS MAKERS 1768.
 Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
5. IOHN HODGE AND IOHN WYMOND . C . W * PENNINGTONS MAKERS 1768.
 Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches. This bell is cracked.
6. EGO SUM VOX CLAMANTIS PARATE : IOHN BEDFORD RECTOR * PENNINGTONS MAKERS . 1768.
 Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches.

The founder, Fitz-Anthony Pennington, lost his life on April 30, 1768, while crossing the ferry at Antony, with a bell in a boat, which had been cast for this tower.
 On the wall of the tower are the following rhymes :—

" Let awful silence first proclaimed be,
 And Praise unto the Holy Trinity ;
 Then Honour give unto our noble King,
 So with a blessing let us raise this ring.
 Hark how the chirping treble sings most clear,
 And covering Tom comes rowling in the rear ;
 And now the bells are up, come let us see,
 What laws are best to keep sobriety.
 Who swears, or curses, or in a choleric mood,
 Quarrels, or strikes, although he draw no blood ;
 Who wears his hat, or spur, or o'erturns a bell,
 Or, by unskilful handling, mars a peal ;
 Let him pay sixpence for each single crime,
 'Twill make him cautious 'gainst another time ;
 But if the sexton's fault an hind'rance be,
 We call from him a double penalty.

If any should our Parson disrespect,
 Or Warden's orders any time neglect,
 Let him be always held in full disgrace,
 And evermore be banished this place;
 So when the bells are ceased, then let us sing,
 God bless the Church—God save the King."

188.—LANEAST (5 bells).

1. F . V . GOODALL ALL WE DID CONTRIUE TO CAST THREE IN FIVE
 Beneath is the date 1742. All in flat Roman capitals, about an inch in height, somewhat corroded. At the commencement of the inscription is a stop, rather indistinct, but apparently portraying the bust of a human figure. Diameter at the mouth, 24½ inches.
2. O . P . AND DANIEL MASTERS 1742
 in flat Roman capitals; evidently cast by the same founder as the first bell. Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
3. O : P . I : P . 1796.
 Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
4. PHILLIP PARSONS I : P . 1813.
 Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
5. C ET G MEARS LONDINI FECERUNT.
 In small modern Lombardic capitals ¾ths of an inch high. Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.

189.—LAUNCESTON, ST. MARY MAGDALENE (6 bells).

1. GOD SAVE THE KING.
 This bell was cast in 1874 by Mears and Stainbank. Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. The original treble was cast by Rudhall, of Gloucester, and was not quite so heavy as the present one.
2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1720.
 Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches. This bell has been broken at the crown for many years, and has been fastened to the stock by means of a bolt.
3. PROSPERITY TO THIS TOWN A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1720.
 Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
4. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1720.
 Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.
5. ABR . RVDHALL OF GLOCESTER CAST VS ALL 1720.
 Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches.
6. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DOE SVMMON ALL
 This bell was cast by Mears and Stainbank in 1870. The original tenor by Rudhall, was cracked about the year 1864. Diameter at the mouth, 41½ inches. The weight is about 12 cwt. and a few pounds.

190.—LAUNCESTON, ST. STEPHEN (6 bells).

1. I . P : C . P : W . P . : . 1779.
 Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
2. I . P : C . P : W . P . : . 1779.
 Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. I . P : C . P : W . P . : . 1779.
 Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
4. I . P : C . P . : . W . P . : . 1779.
 Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.
5. DAVID LAVIS & IOHN HOSKEN : C . W . : . I . P : C . P : W . P 1779.
 Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches.
6. HUGH PERCY DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND . : . I . P : & CO . : . 1779.
 Diameter at the mouth, 45 inches.

191.—LAUNCESTON, ST. THOMAS (3 bells).

1. WHEN . I . AM . HEARD . IT . PLEASETH . YOV (stop) 1691 . (stop).
In flat Roman capitals. On each side of the date is a small fleur-de-lis ornament used as a stop. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
2. IOHN . TURNER . V : SIMON . KESTLE . : : AND . : : IOHN . NANCE . C^M .
WDS 1739.
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. There is no inscription on this bell. Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.

192.—LAWHITTON (4 bells).

1. IOHN : STROVT O 1718 O WILLIAM : PYKE O 1718 O
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. . : . WILLIAM . GLIDDON . : . WILLIAM . BEALE . : . : WDS . : . I.P : 1786.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches. This bell hangs above the others; it has been broken and useless for many years.
3. O RICH^d . GLIDDON : IN^o . BYRN BERRY : O C . P : 1718 O : O
The first two coin impressions are from the reverse and obverse of a shilling of Queen Anne; the last two are the same as those on the 1st and 4th bells. Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. O ED : BENNET O ESQ O TIM : SHUTE O RECTOR O 1718.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches. Timothy Shute was collated to the rectory of Lawhitton on March 13, 1674-5. Edward Bennet, Esq., was the owner of the Hexworthy estate in this parish in 1718, and very probably contributed towards defraying the expense of casting the peal in that year.

The coin impressions on the 1st, 3rd, and 4th bells, are very distinct and perfect, each displaying a double-headed eagle, with the initials S. F. in Roman capitals beneath the wings. Size, 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

193.—LEWANNICK (6 bells).

1. I CALL ALL YE TO FOLLOW ME PENNINGTONS MAKERS 1767.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. GOD PRESERVE Y^e CHURCH + I . P . : . F . A . P * +
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. GOD SAVE THE KING I . P * F . A . P * 1767.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. PENNINGTONS CAST US ALL 1767.
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
5. CHARLS . BEDFORD VICAR . : . G . CUNDY IUN^r . AND T BANT . C . W .
I . P . F . A . P : 1767.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches. The "d" preceding the word "Cundy" is turned upside down. Charles Bedford was instituted to the vicarage of Lewannick on Oct. 24, 1753, on the presentation of the king.
6. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE : SWETE NICHOLAS
ARCHER ESQ^r
Beneath the word "Esq^r." is the date 1767.
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.

In the churchwardens' accounts of this parish for the year 1767, are the following entries:—

"Mr. Pennington towards running the New Bells	...	£30	0	0
do. more for addition of Bell Metal, 6 cwt.	}	45	17	0"
25 lbs. at Six pounds per Hundred	}			

194.—LEZANT (6 bells).

1. EDWARD NORTHMOORE ESQ J (skeleton of a bell) P . : . IOSEPH . FITZ . : .
WILLIAM BARNACLE . WD^s . : .
Under the word "Esq." is the date 1723.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.

2. WILLIAM AVSTEN GENT 1722 C (skeleton of a bell) P.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. IOHN REDYCLIFF IOHN BOND CH WARDENS 1722 C (skeleton of a bell) P.
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
4. : AVTHVR : PRIME : D : D : THOMAS . SERGENT : SAML : BOTTERS : C : W :
C (skeleton of a bell) P 1754.
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches. Arthur Prime was collated to the
rectory of Lezant on Feb. 19, 1744-5.
5. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.
and on the waist
RECAST 1872.
REV^d. WM. P. BASTARD M.A. RECTOR.
BARNARD PAYNTER }
JOHN . S . SARGENT } CHURCHWARDENS.
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
6. The same inscription on the haunch and waist as the 5th bell. The "R" in the
word "Founders" has, however, been omitted Diameter at the mouth,
38½ inches.

This peal was rebung in February, 1873, by Messrs. Hooper, of Woodbury, Devon,
two cracked bells having been recast. Through the kindness of the rector, the
Rev. W. P. Bastard, I am enabled to preserve the inscriptions on these bells.

- 5 - REV^d T JOHNS : M : A : RECTOR.
and on a second line,
PHILIP HOARE & RICHARD SMITH : C : W 1819 I : P.
6. HENRY AVSTEN DD RECTOR . : : IOHN : REDDYCLIFF IOHN BOND CH WARDENS
C (skeleton of a bell) P 1722.

195.—LINKINHORNE (6 bells).

1. I . P 1805.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. I . P 1805.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. I . P 1805.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD I . P 1805.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. IOHN TREHANE & IOHN PEARSE JUN^r. C . W I . P 1805.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVEING CALL & TO THE GRAVE I SYMMON ALL.
on a second line, immediately below the above,
REV^d JAMES COFFING VICAR I . P . : . 1805.
Diameter at the mouth, 39½ inches. James Coffin was instituted to the
vicarage of Linkinhorne, on Sept. 25, 1780.

(To be continued.)

ON THE SITE OF A ROMAN STATION AT UTTOXETER.

BY FRANCIS REDFERN.

ARCHÆOLOGY, like other branches of knowledge, is progressive in its character, and the mind gains a wider and firmer grasp of whatever relates to remote past times in proportion to the advancement by which it is marked. Probably its chief distinguishing feature rests on the fact that it brings its rarest and most interesting information, if not actually from the bowels of the earth, as is done in some cases in geology, yet from underneath the surface of the ground, where it may have been hid hundreds and even thousands of years. How few intelligent people there are who have not to some extent been made aware of the wonderful discoveries which of late years have been made at remarkable sites famous in old history, and illustrating the arts, life-story, and the legendary lore of people of ancient days. But it does not fall to the lot of many to explore—or even to behold—scenes of such surpassing interest; and the British archæologist, restricting his enquiries within the compass of his own island, is pleased if he can there make discoveries calculated to promote his special branch of research. And this, by earnest endeavour, he may do, and in time realize the satisfaction of having accomplished something towards affording a better knowledge of the early ethnological condition of this island. Taking Britain in relation to the Roman period, it affords a wide field still for diligent enquiry. The more important towns of Roman Britain are readily recognised as having been places of great importance; and evidence of the character they bore has been recovered in great amplitude. There are many other spots, however, which were of less significance, albeit of great interest, where research is requisite, and in respect to which confirmation is desirable in support of suppositions of such places having been Roman stations. Uttoxeter is precisely such a town. In my history of Uttoxeter (1864), I gave much information in elucidation of the subject. I was enabled to carry that information further in an article in the “Journal of the British Archæological Association,” in 1873. But my utmost and constant diligence has not been rewarded until now in my endeavour to discover the site of a Roman camp or station which was supposed to exist at Uttoxeter. The discovery, I am pleased to say, is undoubted in its nature, although the conformation of the surface of the ground at the site gives little, if any, indication of the interesting facts which I have found buried beneath.

The discovery does not place Uttoxeter on a level with Roman towns; but it is something to be able to confirm tradition, to show that it is not a mere myth that Uttoxeter had a Roman camp, and thereby to add an interesting chapter to the archæology of the county. Truly speaking, I had given up all expectation of ever meeting with a site at Uttoxeter itself which could be identified with Roman times. I was settling down into the idea that probably the site of Roman occupation which I have discovered at Stramshall, in Uttoxeter parish, might be that of the Roman station or camp which had given name to Uttoxeter. Such a conclusion, however, is not now necessary, and consequently the violence of it, when considering the name of Stramshall, is avoided. I believe the name, in the old mode of spelling, is full of important meaning. It conveys, itself, the conception of a camp, if not also of a stronghold or fortification. In *Stragni ces holle*, a *chester* is clearly expressed. There is more. The word, moreover, conveys the idea of a *strong chester* hill, or fortified hill camp; and the discoveries which I have made there sustain that conclusion; and in an old terrier of Uttoxeter parish, Stramshall goes under the name of *Strongshall*. I have discovered there ample evidence of Roman occupation, by digging, and I find that the hill on which Stramshall partly stands is fortified by terraces, which remain very perfect on the west side of the hill. On each side, the terraces are much defaced by the cultivation of the land. Before giving, however, any particulars relative to the Roman camp at Uttoxeter, it may first be advisable to notice what ground there is in the name Uttoxeter itself for supposing there was a Roman station at the place. To learn this in the clearest way we must revert to old writings and to Domesday Book. Both Hollingshead, Leland, and Camden give the name as Uttoxestre. That form of the name clearly implies that there was a Roman camp there. In the Wotocheshe of the Domesday survey the same fact is equally obvious, only, I think, it is more emphatically expressed. In *chespede*, the common form in which a *chester* (that is *Caster*, or *Ceaster*, from *Castrum*, a camp), is usually indicated, is not only nearly fully given in the middle portion of the word, but also the latin *sede*, having the same meaning, appears, I believe, in the termination of the name as well. Taking the entire word in connection with *Tocester*, which is another variation of Uttoxeter, we are warranted in giving the deeply interesting meaning to Uttoxeter of a camp situated near the altar dedicated to Toot or Tent.

The site of the Roman station at Uttoxeter, to which I have referred as having recently been discovered, is situated on the north side of Bradley street, in the rear of a large stuccoed house standing back from the street. It is bounded on the east side

by the playground of the Grammar School, and on the west by the playground of the National Schools, and by some gardens. It probably comprised the latter playground, and I am disposed to assign a connection with the site of the station, and a co-temporary existence with the occupation of the same, an antique well on the National Schools property. The ground at the back of the house mentioned swelled considerably from it, and it appeared desirable to reduce a considerable space in conjunction with other improvements it was intended to carry out. A commencement was made in the summer of last year (1876). Soon after the ground was broken into I met with several fragments of Roman pottery, and was puzzled how to account for the large quantity of bones which were contained in the earth. I used every inducement in my power for securing any relics which might be brought to light. The work, however, did not progress till the close of autumn, when a quantity of ground was lowered, extending to about eighteen spaces square. The greatest depth reached towards the north-west angle was nearly four feet. Every day when the work was going on numerous fragments of Roman pottery were found; and very many bones, chiefly of the ovine species, were mingled with the soil over the whole space. The potters' lay at a depth of from two to four feet.

The pottery for the greater part appears of a rude description, and by some antiquaries it would be assigned to an early period of Roman occupation, and by others towards the close of their colonization of Britain. A few pieces of Upchurch ware are amongst the collection, and also portions which have belonged to vessels made from the white clays of Shropshire, and called Salopian. The bulk of the fragments have a brown or light red exterior. No fragments of Samian ware were met with. Some portions of the pottery I have recovered bear rude ornamentation, particularly the handles of vessels. Several handles are adorned with round and elongated punctures, which pass to the opposite side, and on one handle diagonal lines have been incised across the hollow; on the tops of two or three rims of vessels wavy lines have been executed in imitation of more archaic forms of fictile ornamentation. There is a very nice piece of the top of one pitcher so decorated. A piece of a rim of another vessel has a fringe which was produced by a finger being pressed against it when it was in a plastic state. A fragment of the lower portion of a pitcher has been very rudely ornamented by a finger having been pressed upon it at intervals previous to it being baked. Another fragment has been adorned by a blunt tool having pushed the clay each way, and so leaving a ridge in the centre and blunt impressions at each side. Perhaps the most interesting piece is one on which a potter's mark appears in the form of a raised square in divisions. Some of the fragments of pottery belonged evidently to clay cooking pots, and the greasy appearance has not yet departed from the fragments of other food vessels. Several of the pieces are covered with a greenish yellow glaze, but one fragment so covered may not belong to the period being indicated. I cannot determine whether pottery was made on the spot, but there is ground for supposing that it might have been. A large quantity of gray clay lay in the soil in one place, and a portion which I found appears to have belonged to a large piece which had been subjected to flat ware mould pressing, but not carried through the entire process to make it into a complete vessel. It would appear that whilst in a moist state it was broken and flung aside.

The metallic articles discovered have not been numerous. I have met with three parts of a bronze buckle, with an ornamented surface of considerable size.

Another metallic article recovered is a personal ornament, which may have been the centre of a fibula of an unusual form. It consists of two discs about half an inch across. They are joined together, and the ornamentation on them resembles in form a Maltese cross. This article, which is in bronze, has been enamelled or covered with a brilliant red paste, which has been partially destroyed by the production of green oxide on the metal. Another personal ornament, which is in a hard white metal, has evidently been a pendent article, bearing a geometrical design. At about four feet deep, and lying on the gravel, a piece of lead was found, and it appears to have been produced for a cutting implement. It has been cast, and has a circular edge, which in some parts is very hard. It is some three inches in length, by one and three-quarters of an inch in width. A fragment of a glazed stone vessel was also met with. The stone is volcanic, and appears to have come from Andernach, on the Rhine. A large boar's tusk was also dug up. Pieces of corroded iron were also met with. I have found fragments of Roman pottery on the surface over a space of about fifty by seventy yards. On the same ground a Roman coin was picked up about seventeen years ago by a gardener, and I have met with a portion of another. The soil where the excavation has been made proved to be much impregnated with charcoal. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the period of the Roman pottery—whether it was early or late—it is quite evident that the place was occupied a considerable time, and that there was abundant provision for those who were successively in charge of it. Besides the articles enumerated, three worked flints were also dug up, and are in my possession.

ON ARBOR LOW—IV.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS.

CÆSAR, speaking of human sacrifices among the Gauls, says, "Those who are afflicted with any grievous distemper, or whose lives are hazarded in war or exposed to other dangers, either offer up men for sacrifices, or vow to do so ; and they make use of the Druids for their priests on such occasions, imagining their gods are to be satisfied no other way for sparing their lives than by offering up the life of another man." We have learned that the Druids of Gaul came into Britain for initiation into the mysteries of their dreadful office. Is it not possible that some of them took lessons within this same circle of Arbor Low ? Tacitus mentions that the ancient Germans sacrificed human victims to their gods, and Procopius Cæsariensis affirms that in his day, in the sixth century of our Lord, the Druids of Gaul still offered human sacrifices, and I have already referred to Charlemagne's edict against the practice so late as the year 789 A.D.

In the offering of ordinary animals—except in the comparatively rare instance of the *holocaustum*, in which the entire victim was consumed upon the altar—the sacrifices constituted a solemn feast, which the sacrificer and his friends shared with the priest ; only such, however, as were recognised communicants at the altar shared the sacrifice, for those who disobeyed the priests were excommunicated. It was deemed a holy communion in which the Deity took part, by consuming the portion assigned to him, and absorbing it by means of his active manifestation, Fire, regarded by the Sun-worshippers as his vital self or omnipresence. Not only was the flesh thus consumed by the Sacred Fire, the priests, and the sacrificers, in holy communion, but so also was the blood. This custom of drinking the blood of the victims must have been of very ancient establishment, since we find Moses contending against the practice, as well as that of human sacrifices, and making it equally penal. There is no reason to suppose that when the victim was human, the sacrifice was necessarily a *holocaustum* ; but there is much reason to believe that such sacrifices were conducted in the same way as those of ordinary animals. Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Pliny, and other ancient writers, bear testimony to the prevalence of cannibalism among the nations, at the time when human sacrifices were in vogue, and Mr. Fergusson mentions especially that Diodorus and Strabo charge the ancient Irish with that habit, which accusation was repeated by St. Jerome so late as the fourth century. They are described as being worse than the ancient Britons, although the latter are expressly said to have been in the habit of drinking the blood of their victims. And it appears possible that after ages of latency, this old appetite for blood may be again aroused in some natures. Sir Walter Scott, in describing the capture of the Bastille at the commencement of the French Revolution, uses these words:—"In emulation of literal cannibals there were men, or rather monsters, found, not only to

tear asunder the limbs of their victims, but to eat their hearts, and drink their blood." Among the aborigines of America the same sacrifices prevailed, and it was considered by them pleasing to the Great Spirit and to the Sun and Moon, that prisoners of war should be sacrificed, and that the sacrificers should solemnly feast on the flesh and blood of the victims. The North American Indians habitually sacrificed their prisoners of war, and the tortures to which the latter were subjected before being burnt should not be regarded as inflicted in a spirit of revenge against the victim, so much as to give him an opportunity, by his brave endurance, of proving himself an acceptable sacrifice to the Great Spirit, into whose presence he was about to pass. Their own sons were likewise tortured before being admitted to rank as warriors and hunters, that by courageous endurance they might secure the approbation of the Great Spirit, who was supposed to regard that quality of brave endurance as the most meritorious of all the virtues—an old old faith of primitive men, inherited to this day by the Indians of the Eastern world as well as of the West.

It would appear that our Lord had in view this custom—then so universal among the Gentiles—of eating and *drinking* the sacrifices, when He said of the bread, "Take, eat; this is My body," and of the wine, "Drink ye all of it; for this is My blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins." Without a knowledge of the man-sacrificing and blood-drinking customs of the world generally at the time when these immortal words were uttered, they cannot be properly appreciated. The symbolism of the bread and wine appears to have been addressed rather to the Gentile world than to the disciples individually, for the latter had been taught by the Law that it was criminal to drink blood of any kind, and must have entertained only with horror the thought of eating the flesh and drinking the blood of their beloved Master. When the like symbolism was preached by our Lord in the synagogue at Capernaum, His disciples said—"This is an hard saying; who can hear it? When Jesus knew in Himself that His disciples murmured at it He said unto them, Doth this offend you?" It is recorded that "From that time many of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him." But to the worshippers of Baal, and of the gods of the Roman Pantheon—to the worshippers around this Circle of Arbor Low—these words of the self-offered Sacrifice would have forcible meaning and acceptance. Namely, that by no other human Sacrifice but Himself could they be saved, and that to eat the flesh and drink the blood of other victims would avail them nothing. It would appear that some among the Jews, so late as the time of our Lord, entertained the idea which was universal among the Gentiles, that there was some efficacy in offering up human sacrifices; for we find in St. John's Gospel these words respecting the High Priest, "Now Caiaphas was he who gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people."

It is curious to note that some of the contemporary reviewers of the religion of the early Christians charged the latter with drinking

the blood of young children. There is no reason to discredit the charge, for it may be assumed that some who embraced Christianity nominally, may have continued to cling secretly to their former deeply-rooted religious habits. It would be the same with the Pagan so-called converts as with the Jewish. We know that the latter, in the time of the Apostles, insisted that if a Jew embraced Christianity he was bound at the same time to continue the observance of the whole Mosaic Law. So the Gentiles would cling to old habits, while nominally embracing Christianity; and thus it was that, as Mr. Fergusson says, the Christian priesthood had to wage a continuous warfare against Pagan customs, down to the eleventh or even twelfth century. It is curious now to trace vestiges of the compromise by which alone that warfare was at length terminated—if it may be said to be terminated even yet. But before glancing at those vestiges I should like to refer again to the menhir, or high stone, which is found everywhere in the lands of dolmens and circles. There can be no doubt that these stone pillars had the same signification as the obelisks of Egypt, and were worshipped as symbols of the sun's ray. Nor can there be any doubt that these pillars were included in the Stone and Tree worship which the early Fathers tried so ineffectually for centuries to abolish. They are referred to by Moses in Deut. xii. 2, 8, thus:—"Ye shall utterly destroy all the places, wherein the nations which ye shall inherit served their gods, upon the high mountains, and upon the hills, and under every green tree: and ye shall overthrow their altars and *break their pillars*, and burn their groves with fire." In another place the Israelites are commanded not to plant a grove of any trees near the altar of the Lord, nor set up any statue or pillar; and immediately follows the decree that if any man or woman be found to have "gone and served other gods, and worshipped them, either the sun, or moon, or any of the host of heaven," he or she shall be stoned to death. How forcibly this brings to mind another land and another ruler; England with its altars and pillars upon the high mountains and upon the hills, and its groves, and its worship of the sun and moon; and its ruler Canute the Great making a statute forbidding "the barbarous adoration of the sun and moon, fire, fountains, stones, and all kinds of trees and wood." I make these references to show the similarity of the worship of the ancient Canaanites before the invasion of their lands by the Hebrews, and that of ancient Britain before its invasion by, or rather subjection to, Christianity; and to show the antiquity of this warfare against sun, moon, stone, and tree worship, and consequently the vitality of the religion, as an excuse for the delay of its ultimate conquest. And that stone so oft referred to by antiquaries, which the patriarch Jacob set upright, anointed as an altar, and named Bethel, signifying the House of God, claims curious linkage with the rude monuments of our own lands of which we are speaking. It was General Vallancey who noticed that the rude altar which the Irish now call a *Cromlech*, was in original Irish called *Bothal*, with the same signification as Jacob's *Bethel*. And it has been pointed out that the Hebrew *Cheremluach* which has a similar meaning to Bethel, or

"a devoted stone," means also the same thing as the *Cromleach* of the Irish, *Crumlech* of the ancient British and Welsh, and the *Crumlech* of the Armoric of Bertagne; thus showing a common derivation, which, as I have already said, was doubtless from the one first home of all mankind. While speaking of Cromlechs—as we have Anglicised the word—it is worth noting that because some of them are very large, it does not follow that they were never altars, as it has been argued. Although the Hecatomb, or sacrifice of a hundred, or great number, of animals, was offered by the Greeks and Romans on as many altars as there were victims, it may not have been so with the Celtic Sun-worshippers, who, in times of great calamity or thanksgiving or danger, may have offered up hecatombs on the large Cromlechs.

The menhir, obelisk, or pillar, shot up in every land where the Sun was worshipped. Moses commanded the Hebrews to break it, and it was doubtless among the stones referred to in the decree of a Council held at Nantes, quoted by Mr. Fergusson, exhorting "Bishops and their servants to dig up and remove, and hide in places where they cannot be found, those stones which in remote and woody places are still worshipped, and where vows are still made." But all the efforts of the Bishops and their servants failed to remove those objects of worship, as did all the efforts of Moses and the prophets, and, four hundred years after the passing of the above decree, we find Canute trying his authority against the adoration of stones, with equal failure. At length the Christian Fathers appear to have given up the contest; but, with the wisdom of the serpent, they ultimately subverted the original symbolism of the menhir, by calling it a Cross, and permitting the people to pray to it as such. And thus we have throughout Christendom many titular crosses, that are not crosses but menhirs. The sacredness of this symbolic stone of old gave solemn inviolability to a contract made at its foot; and, curiously enough, to this day men and women continue to assemble to do business and make contracts around the Market Cross, the relic of the sacred menhir. It is more than probable that many of the venerable stones or pillars called Crosses, still lingering in the land and throughout Christendom, were worshipped in the early Flint period as the emblems of the Sun's beam, or of Light and Fire; and, in succeeding ages of Metal were shaped and sculptured more or less as we find them. And who among us dare affirm that he has none of the old Paganism left in his nature, derived, perhaps, from his undoubted Pagan ancestry, whereby he yet venerates these dear old monuments of barbarous antiquity? Certainly not the antiquary; certainly not the writer of *Arbor Low*.

The menhir being thus disposed of, the dolmen was also adopted into the Christian Church. The movable wooden table of the Communion Service gave place to the stone altar, although no longer to be used for actual sacrifices, and at this stone altar the people were encouraged to kneel at their religious rites and ceremonies, as they had persisted in kneeling at their ancient dolmens and menhirs. In some instances the old dolmen was enclosed with a chancel and be-

came a Christian altar. Instead of the sacrifice, an image or picture of Christ upon the Cross was placed above the altar, and pointed to as the Final Human Sacrifice. And there the world-reforming Gospel was constantly preached, that the great atonement for the sins of all the past, present, and future world was now accomplished; that the great self-offered Sacrifice for all future victims had been slain, who, on account of His Divinity, symbolised to the Pagans by the *nimbus*, was accepted by Heaven as an all-sufficient propitiation for all mankind in all ages. Still the people religiously hungered and thirsted for the sacrificial flesh and blood which they had been accustomed to receive from the altar, and at length the priests consented that it was a holy desire, and that it should be gratified by special miracle, and continued to them without the sacrifice of fresh victims. So often as they attended the Christian Sacrifice, or Mass, they should eat real flesh and drink real blood. The eucharistic bread was called the Host, from the word *hostia*, a sacrificial victim, and the doctrine was promulgated that it was miraculously changed into the real flesh of the sacrifice—Christ, and the eucharistic wine was declared to be miraculously changed to the real blood of that sacrifice. This marvellous doctrine could have suited the tastes of such people only as we find from history our ancestors in those ages really were. It was evidently invented to suit the tastes of the man-sacrificing and man-eating Germans, Gauls, Iberians, Scandinavians, Britons, Irish, and nearly all the world besides. Had it not been decreed among a blood-loving people, it must have retarded the progress of Christianity from its repulsiveness, instead of becoming an attraction to the Christian altars. To a refined and gentle nature how horrible it would seem, to be required to eat the real flesh and to drink the real blood, habitually, and over and over again, of the beloved and loving Jesus. It is not surprising that Averroes, or Aven Rosch, the Arabian philosopher and physician, after examining Christianity, as he found it practised in 1150, exclaimed, "Since Christians eat what they worship, let my soul rather have her portion among the philosophers!"* On this subject of the miraculous Host there are some curious passages in Sir Thomas Maleor's "King Arthur, and his Knights of the Round Table," which interesting work is thus curiously concluded:—

Here is the end of the whole book of King Arthur, and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table; that when they were whole together, there was ever a hundred and forty; also here is the end of the death of King Arthur. I pray you all, gentlemen and gentlewomen, that read this book of King Arthur and his Knights, from the beginning to the ending, pray for me, while I am alive, that God send me good deliverance, and, when I am dead, I pray you all pray for my soul. For this book was finished in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, by Sir Thomas Maleor, Knight, as Jesu help me, for His great might, as he is the servant of Jesu, both day and night.

Thus endeth this noble and joyous book, entitled "La Mort d'Arthur," notwithstanding it treateth of the birth, life, and acts, of the said King Arthur, and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table, and their marvellous conquests and adventures, the achieving of the Holy Sangreal.

* This eucharistic bread, or Host, of the Romish Church, yet bears the Pagan symbol of Divinity, being circular, with an inner circle from which beams radiate; probably a representation of the sun, designed for the acceptance of the ancient sun-worshipping half-converts. It is represented in the "RELIQUARY, Vol. XVII, plate xxi.

And, in the end, the dolorous death and departing out of this world of them all.

The "Holy Sancgreal" here mentioned belongs to our subject. It is also in other works called "Holy Grail," and "Seint Greal." It was, according to the belief of the early Christians, the dish used at the Last Supper of our Lord, which was stolen and brought to Pilate, who washed his hands in it before the Jews when they clamoured for the death of Jesus. According to the story it was given by Pilate to Joseph of Arimathea, who used it to collect the holy blood flowing from the wounds of our Lord. It was said to be a dish of greenish glass, and to have been recovered in the year 1101 by the Crusaders, and sent by them to Europe. The dish is supposed to be now preserved in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, in Genoa.

The following respecting the Sancgreal and the Host from *King Arthur*, etc., above referred to, will be interesting as showing the machinery of the miracle of transubstantiation :—

Then King Pelles and his son departed ; and therewith it seemed them that there came a man and four angels from heaven, clothed in the likeness of bishops, and had a cross in his hand ; and the four angels bear him up in a chair, and set him down before the table of silver, whereupon the Sancgreal was, and it seemed that he had in the midst of his forehead letters that said, " See ye here, Joseph, the first bishop of Christendom, the same which our Lord succoured in the city of Sarras, in the spiritual place." Then the Knights marvelled, for that bishop was dead more than three hundred years before. " Oh Knights ! " said he, " marvel not, for I was sometime an earthly man." With that they heard the chamber door open, and there they saw angels, and two bear candles of wax, and the third a towell, and the fourth a spear, which bled marvellously, that the drops fell within a bier, the which he held with his other hand. And then they set their candles upon the table, and the third put the towell upon the vessel, and the fourth set the holy spear even upright upon the vessel. And then the bishop made semblance as though he would have gone to the saking of the mass ; and then he took a wafer, which was made in the likeness of bread, and at the lifting up there came a figure in the likeness of a child, and the visage was as red and as bright as any fire, and he smote himself into that bread, so that they all saw that the bread was formed of a fleshly man. And then he put it into the holy vessel again ; and then he did that belonged unto a priest to do at mass. And then he went unto Sir Galahad and kissed him, and then went and bade him go and kiss his fellows ; and as he was bidden so he did. " Now," said he, " ye servants of Jesu Christ, ye shall be fed before this table with sweat meats, which never no Knights tasted." And when he had said, he vanished away, and they set them in great dread, and made their prayers. Then looked they and saw a man come out of the holy vessel, that had all the signs of the passion of Jesus Christ bleeding all openly, and said—" My knights and my servants, and my true children, which be come out of deadly life, I will now no longer hide me from you ; but ye shall see now a part of my secrets and of my hidings. Now hold and receive the bye meat which ye have so much desired." Then took he himself the holy vessel, and came to Sir Galahad, and he kneeled down, and there he received his Saviour ; and so after him received all his fellows, and they thought it so sweet that it was marvel to tell. Then he said—" Galahad, son, wotest thou what I hold between my hands ? " " Nay," said Sir Galahad, " but if ye tell me." " This is," said he, " the holy dish wherein I eat the lamb on Shrove-Thursday, and now hast thou seen that thou desirest most to see," &c.

Such is the kind of literature in which we find mention of " King Arthur, and his Knights of the Round Table." This Sancgreal, a dish containing blood actually collected from our Lord's wounds, on which communicants are again and again represented as being fed, strongly savours of the old human sacrifices.

Having spoken of the stone cross, the Christian altar, the crucifix, and the Host, as vestiges of pre-Christian times and habits, I now come to the Christian temple itself. The covered temples which

in early ages had in some lands succeeded the sacred groves of the Sun-worshippers, had been designed to resemble the latter so far that the altar was approached through a grove of stone columns instead of trees. The florid Gothic architecture of the Christians especially maintained this association with, and imitation of, the ancient groves through which the altars were reached, with interlacy of conventionalised stone branches above. The objects, of which King Canute prohibited the worship, were "the sun, moon, fire, fountains, and all kinds of trees and wood." In place of the sun, the Sun of Righteousness was accepted, but our forefathers had been used to pray to the Lord and to the Lady of Heaven—to Baal and Baaltis, or Apollo and the virgin Diana—and they were invited to transfer their allegiance from the lunar goddess to the Virgin Mary, who was deified as Our Lady the Queen of Heaven. The sacred fire was perpetuated in the lighted candles. The difficulty about the "fountains," or holy wells, was also gradually overcome by compromise. The names of Christian Saints were applied to them, and ultimately miraculous virtues were ascribed to the waters by the influence of those saints instead of the Pagan deities. The trees which were worshipped could be cut down. The pieces of wood were declared to be pieces of the Cross. The offering of burnt incense was continued as a harmless thing. Probably the early Fathers would have adopted the Sabbath of the Hebrews, but for the prejudice of the world in favour of a day which had doubtless been the chief day of sacrifice and worship—the day held sacred to the Lord of the Universe—before the birth of Abraham, probably before the founders of Egypt crossed the deserts of Syria and discovered the fruitful Nile. With the Sun-worshipper it was emphatically the Lord's Day; and it remains the Lord's Day. It was SUNDAY in the flint period, and it is Sunday yet.

I now pause in the midst of these vestiges, brought to mind by the contemplation of this venerable circle of Arbor Low, and will conclude this part by saying, that should there be some hyper-sensitive Christians to whom will be unwelcome the knowledge that some Christian customs had their origin in Pagan antiquity, let them be comforted. Nor let them desire to disown truth because unwelcomely met. Christianity will be ever the gainer by exposition to the lights of history, of archæology, and of logic. We see thereby more clearly that our Lord is a Great Conqueror.

That the superposition of the Divine Religion upon the very sites and ceremonies of that very ancient and vital worship of Baal has completely smothered the latter in Europe; and that the cruel and profligate practices of Paganism should be by that means subdued into mere dead vestiges of the past, humanised, purified, and Christianised, is the great triumph of Christianity. But while we admire the wisdom of the serpent displayed by the early Fathers in the conquest of cruel Paganism; and respect what vestiges remain of that Christian compromise which was so potent in reforming the world, it is difficult to discover the prudence, policy, or piety of reviving in those sections of the Church where they have decayed out, vestiges of Paganism, which, if tolerated, amount only to a compro-

mise with retrogression. Truly our Lord is a Great Conqueror. The law of Moses and all the exhortations of the prophets failed to prevent human sacrifices, even in Israel. The law of the good King Cecrops failed to stay those horrid rites, even in civilized Greece and Rome. Nor did the later decree of the Roman Senate stay those inhumanities in the last-named city itself, and much less in the world generally. Pliny's encomium, which I have quoted, was not merited by the Romans. During their sway, and for centuries after the destruction of their empire, the lands of the nations continued to be polluted with innocent blood, and slavery was universal. "Mankind are under inexpressible obligations," not to the Romans, "for abolishing so horrid a practice" as the human sacrifice, but to that Victim, whose sacrifice Pilate the Roman permitted. Through it Europe has long ceased to be the scene of such revolting cruelties. Through it this shattered ruin of Arbor Low remains a dim, long disused, therefore disputed memento of the religious barbarities of antiquity, even in our own land of Britain. In America also the triumph of that Sacrifice in saving victims, is all but complete. In Asia and Africa it is less so, but even in those quarters of the earth its influence has been already greater than ever was the influence of Moses, the Prophets, Cecrops, and the Roman empire all added together. There the powerful allies of Christianity in abolishing human sacrifices have been the Koran and the sword of Islam. But even Islamism owes its existence to the Sacrifice at Jerusalem. If that Sacrifice had not been offered there would have been no Christianity, and if no Christianity no Islamism. Mahomet received his inspiration as a prophet from the Gospels, as communicated to him by the Nestorian Monks at Bosra, and by his wife Cadijah's cousin Waraka; and he admitted that *Isa ben Mariam*—Jesus, son of Mary—was a greater prophet than *Musa* or Moses. He incorporated into the Koran the principles of Christ's Sermon on the Mount, in all but the abolition of war, which Christendom also still wages, even within itself. It is only by a knowledge of the horrible cruelties, the bloodshed, the oppressions and the slavery which prevailed all over the world in the time of our Lord, that the vastness of His conquests can be appreciated. The earth was full of dark places, and "The dark places of the earth were full of the habitations of horrid cruelty." And it must not be supposed that Jerusalem, the holy city whose streets our Lord traversed, was a city of brotherly love. Its inhabitants were as cruel as the rest of the world, as is testified by Josephus, and also by the cry "Crucify Him!" In silent and forsaken desolation this Circle of Arbor Low yet speaks eloquently of the victory of that death, and proclaims that our Lord is indeed a Great Conqueror.

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MR. PARGETER'S ART PRODUCTIONS IN GLASS.

IN our last we gave a notice of the reproduction of the Portland Vase in glass, which had just been completed for and by Mr. Pargeter, of the Red House Glass Works, at Stourbridge, and we then promised to give some few particulars regarding the general productions of that renowned manufacturer; this we now, with great satisfaction, proceed to do. We notice these productions the more readily, because to our minds they are the most truly artistic, the most perfectly beautiful, and the most faultlessly perfect examples of the "verrier's art" that have yet come under our notice. The productions of the "Red House Works," at Stourbridge, are of the most varied character, and of the greatest possible extent, and are, so far as we have had the opportunity of seeing examples, of faultlessly excellent quality. In pure taste and artistic nature of the designs, Mr. Pargeter's glass takes foremost rank, and in manipulation is not excelled by any. In table glass alone, some hundreds of patterns, from the simplest and cheapest varieties of elliptical and fluted cutting, to the most gorgeous and intricate diamonding with geometrically accurate facets; from the ordinary star to the most delicate prism; and from the simple etched border to the most exquisitely rich engraving of flowers, foliage, and fruit, in groups, bouquets, and festoons; are all, each in its own way, perfect, and each alike faultless both in clearness and beauty of material, in purity of form, in microscopical nicety of execution, in etching and cutting, and in manipulation. Mr. Pargeter has evidently made *form* one of his great studies, and the result is that his table sets are, as a rule, characterised by a purer taste than one is generally accustomed to see in these every-day articles. Some of the patterns, as the "Lord of Lorne," the "Egyptian," and others, are severe enough to suit the tastes of the most austere-constituted art-mind; while others, formed on the purest Greek and other models, have all the graceful flow and the easy curve of line that characterises the best periods of the most famous schools of ancient or modern art. Some remind one of the Amphoræ, others of the tazze, and others of the finest vases and ewers of Greece and Rome.

The engraving and etching, whether upon decanters, claret bottles, water ewers, goblets, plateaus, flower stands, or what not, is a marked feature of Mr. Pargeter's productions, and one upon which no end of pains is taken. The designs are very varied, and in extremely good taste, and the engraving as highly finished as it is possible to be. Some of the patterns have a marvellous effect in the combination, on one article, of delicate etching, artistic engraving, and the richest cutting. Some of the glasses—we are speaking now of them generally, as the same remark will apply to most classes of articles—are decorated with borders only, and these are of more or less intricate design, and are composed of etched lines of perfect and geometrical nicety in divisions and in joining; others have their outlines etched in with great delicacy, and the leaves, flowers, etc., here and there filled in and heightened by a dead effect, like ground glass, produced by the judicious application of a special acid. Others again have these two processes combined with actual engraving—cutting by the diamond wheel and by the other processes which the skilled glass engraver so well knows how to introduce. The effect in these cases is more rich than can either be well imagined or described; and when, as in the case of plateaus, these processes are heightened by the silvering of the plate of glass itself, the effect is delicate and charming in the extreme.

Another special feature of Mr. Pargeter's art-productions is that of "friezes," (if such a term applied to such a series of decorations is admissible), groups, medallions, etc., on the higher classes of glass vessels. These are novel in conception, striking in appearance, and must be rich beyond compare in their effect when seen at table. Among those of which drawings have been submitted to us, are a water jug, round whose middle is a continuous group, or frieze, of Minerva and Juno, in a quadriga, on their way with the Pleiades to assist the Greeks. Another ewer has a well-cut group of Ganymede and the Eagle, and others have continuous subjects of the Sacrifice to Flora; Mercury's Message to Calypso; and a Sacrifice to Bacchus, all which are masterly in the extreme. Three of the very finest, however, of which representations have been submitted to us, are a water jug and two claret bottles, adorned in a similar manner with exquisitely engraved groups of the Hours taking the Horses from Juno's Car; Polydamus advising Hector to retire from the Trenches; and Neptune rising from the Sea. These subjects are powerfully drawn, and engraved with that wonderful precision that marks all Mr. Pargeter's productions.

The variety of designs in flower vases, flower tubes, centres, and plateau produced at the Red House Works is very great, and the designs have in many instances the advantage of being perfectly original, and of having every detail well studied and carried out with faultless taste. Some of these, with solid glass dolphin standards and

suspended baskets, are more than usually chaste and beautiful, and with the addition of the engraved and silvered plateau, form the most elegant of all table decorations. Some, of which designs have been brought before us, are gold-fish bowls, and aquaria, from the centre of which, rising from the water itself, spring up elegant flower tubes, suspended baskets, and what not, and have, doubtless, a charming effect on the table.

It is manifestly impossible to enumerate even a tithe of the exquisite articles produced by Mr. Pargeter at these famed works. All we can say is, that we have seen nothing that has emanated from them that is not thoroughly good in every particular, both of form, of workmanship, of decoration, and of artistic treatment; or that is not eminently adapted for the use to which it is intended to be put. Mr. Pargeter is a man of the purest taste, of enlarged practical experience, and of great energy, and by his life-long industry and application has mainly helped to raise the art of glass-making to its present high state of perfection, and to give to its decoration that pure artistic feeling, and that cleverness of execution which, under skilful hands, it is so capable of receiving. We know no art-glass that can compare with his, and it is, therefore, with no ordinary pleasure that we have devoted this brief space to its merits.

PRODUCTION OF SKETCHES BY THE PYPYROGRAPH.

ONE of the most extraordinary, and, undoubtedly, most useful and valuable inventions of late years, is that of the "Pypyrograph," by which any person is enabled, with the utmost possible ease, to reproduce his or her own sketches or writings to an extent quite sufficient for all moderate requirements. So impressed are we with the importance of this invention, and of its extreme usefulness both to commercial men, to "professionals," and to the clergy and higher classes, that we cannot refrain from devoting a brief space to its merits, so that we may lead them to give it a thorough trial. The invention is, as we have said, very simple, and the whole process is carried out with perfect ease and with certain success. We have tried the process and found it answer with marked advantage, and only now wonder how we could so long have done without it!

The process is just this. A pen-and-ink drawing is made on the special "Pypyrographic Paper," with "Pypyrographic Ink;" or a circular, a letter, or any other matter is written, as in ordinary correspondence, in the same ink on the prepared paper. When the sketch thus made is dry, which only occupies a few minutes, the whole is simply subjected to a washing process, in clean water, and then a kind of ink, of a lovely magenta hue, is painted on one of its sides with a camel-hair brush, and it is then laid on a velvet pad saturated with the same ink, in the frame; the printing paper placed upon it, and subjected to a moment's pressure in an ordinary copying press, when an exact fac-simile is obtained. All that is then needed is to place paper after paper on the same stencil, submitting each to momentary pressure, and each time a perfect impression is obtained. From two to three hundred copies of the drawing or writing can be printed in an hour, with ease, and each one a perfect and unerring fac-simile of the original. Thus in a few words we have hinted at the general process, and at the rapidity with which copies can be produced. We need say but little to commend its *use* to our various readers. For the multiplying of copies of pen-and-ink sketches, whether of heads, of antiquities of one kind or other, of buildings, of pieces of ancient sculpture, or what not, it is of immense service; but beyond that it is invaluable from its certainty and rapidity, for the multiplying of circulars calling meetings, the preparation of examination papers, educational and other problems and diagrams, parish and choir notices, and so on, and is far the most convenient and useful of anything yet devised. May we also say to politicians, that for election squibs and caricatures, the Pypyrograph will be the greatest boon the committees of rival candidates can have conferred upon them!

There is no transferring on to stone or zinc, no tracing and re-writing of the words or design, and no photo-zincographing; it is an absolute and exact replication of the manuscript itself. The writing, by the action of the chemical properties of the ink on the prepared paper, is literally eaten away; the washing clears out the decomposed paper from the lines, and leaves the whole of the design or writing, a clear open stencil; and through that stencil the special ink with which the pad is saturated (and which scarce ever wants renewing), is forced by the pressure on to the sheet of paper, and thus produces the fac-similes which can be multiplied, as we have said, with great rapidity.

The patentees of this marvellous invention are Messrs. Zuccato & Wolff, of Charterhouse Street, London, who are the sole manufacturers of the apparatus. To them we very confidently recommend our readers to apply for any particulars they may require; and we assure them, one and all, they cannot do better than by

having a Papyrograph by them. It is certainly the most useful apparatus yet invented for the multiplying of writing, and its uses are endless. If the patentees could only make their chemical inks black instead of their present colour, nothing more could possibly be desired. We throw out *this* hint to *them*, and another to our readers—it is, that by securing a Papyrograph they will be doing what cannot fail to be an advantage and a pleasure to themselves and to their friends.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

RAMBLES, AND LANDS, IN GALLOWAY.*

WE have before us two admirable works, both treating upon the same district—Galloway—but widely different in their scope and character. The first is a charming volume, "*Rambles in Galloway; Topographical, Historical, Traditional, and Biographical*," by Mr. Malcolm McLachlan Harper;* and the other consists of two volumes of a "*History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway*," by Mr. P. H. McKerlie.† They are excellent books, and Galloway is indeed fortunate to possess two such able, painstaking, and reliable contemporary historians as their authors. Few counties ever met a more enlightened "Rambler" than Mr. Harper, who, in the space of this elegant little volume of not three hundred pages, takes his reader to every place of interest, every relic of antiquity, and every historic site in the district he undertook to illustrate. It is not a Guide Book—far from it—but it is far better than any guide book is or could ever hope to be, and it is an enlightened companion to the visitor, a delightful history for the student, and a valuable book of reference for the distant antiquary and topographer. The book is well written, and its illustrations are exquisitely engraved; it is, indeed, a faultless production.

Of Mr. McKerlie's volumes it is enough to say that they are full from first page to last with valuable genealogical and antiquarian matter, and form one of the most valuable additions that has for a long time been made to topographical and genealogical literature. The plan adopted has been to take each parish separately, and after a well written and carefully condensed parochial account, to take each of the "lands" or estates in that parish, and not only describe its features, but give an elaborate account of the families of its successive owners. It is a somewhat novel plan, but an excellent one, and the way in which Mr. McKerlie has carried it out, shows him not only to be possessed of considerable energy in searching out information, but of great judgment and tact in arranging it. His book is a very important and valuable one, and we consider it to be one of the most useful additions to genealogical lore that has of late come before us.

* *Rambles in Galloway*. By WM. McLACHLAN HARPER. 1 vol., sm. 4to., pp. 272, illustrated. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas. 1876.

† *History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway*. By P. H. MCKERLIE. 2 vols., sm. 8vo., pp. 530 and 508. 1870 and 1877. Edinburgh: Wm. Paterson. Illustrated.

BOOK OF REMARKABLE TRIALS.*

THIS excellently arranged, well selected, and carefully written volume of remarkable trials, by Captain L. Benson, is a book to be taken up at any time, and read for half-an-hour by any one who takes an interest in criminal annals—but not only so, it is a handy volume for reference on many important matters of national and social history, and as such ought to be in every library. The records of remarkable trials are as varied as they are extensive and interesting, and cannot be perused without interest, however much that interest may, in some cases, be intermixed with shudders and with pain. The trials are not all "horrible" or "sensational" ones however, for some are literally amusing; but, whatever they are, they all have their historical use, and being well abridged into narrative form, are convenient for reference. To show the varied nature of the collection, some half dozen names will be sufficient; for instance we have Eugene Aram, the murderer, and Mary Bateman, the "witch;" Shepherd, Wild, and Turpin, the highwaymen, and the Duchess of Bristol for bigamy; Corder, of the Red Barn tragedy, Greenacre and Thurtell, murderers, and the Fleet Weddings' trials; the Earl of Derwentwater and others for treason, and the Cock Lane Ghost; the Earl Ferrers for murder, and the Luddites, and Mutineers of the Bounty; the Resurrection Men and Burke the "Burker;" and a host of others. It is a curious book, and, doubtless, when another series is prepared, the trials of Tichborne, Wainwright, Bravo, and Staunton, will swell its contents.

* London: Reeves & Turner, 196, Strand. 1 vol., 8vo., 1877, pp. 546. Illustrated by Phiz.

TURNOR'S "ASTRA CASTRA."

ONE of the most important, most deeply learned, most fascinatingly-interesting, and most valuable books ever written is Mr. Turnor's *Astra Castra*, to which it is our privilege to call brief attention. The work, which is in large 4to., forms one of the most sumptuous of volumes—more than five hundred pages in extent—and is illustrated by nearly fifty photo-zincographic plates, and fully the same number of exquisitely executed wood engravings. The work is an exhaustive treatise upon aerostation—i.e. upon experiments and adventures in the atmosphere, from the very earliest ages—even into the worlds of mythology—down to the moment of publication. The first chapter is devoted to the "dawn of navigation compared with the dawn of aerostation;" and the next to a consideration of all matters regarding air-travelling from the story of Phæton and that of Dædalus and Icarus, down to the middle of last century, at which time Father Galien, of Avignon, published his "*L'Art de Naviguer dans les Airs*," in which he proposed to construct a machine "about ten times the size of Noah's Ark, and could have uplifted the whole town of Avignon, where he resided!" This is followed by a chapter in which a most interesting notice of the Montgolfier family and their balloons, and of Lunardi, and a host of other celebrities, is given. Then we have chapters on ascents down to 1800—De Rozier and Romaine, Baldwin's Airopaida, and ascents of interest to 1800; remarkable ascents from 1800 to 1825, including those of Garnerin, Zambecari, Grassati, Biot, and Gay Lussac, and "Napoleon's extraordinary Omen;" ascents from 1825 to 1840—Green's, Graham's, and Cocking's; ascents from 1840 to 1864, by Coxwell, Glashier, McClellan, Albert Smith, and a host of others; war balloons; methods of directing and guiding aerial machines; feelings experienced in aerostation; the caricature and ridicule the science has undergone, and so on. Each of these chapters is in itself sufficient to stamp Mr. Turnor's work as one of the most important and extraordinary ever penned; but when taken as a whole exhibit it as a marvel of research and industry which does him infinite credit. No stone has been left unturned, no source neglected, to make the work complete in every respect.

"*Astra Castra*" was published by subscription (Chapman and Hall) in 1865, at two guineas, and the remaining copies have now passed into the hands of Mr. C. Herbert, of 60, Goswell Road, E.C., by whom we perceive the few remaining ones are offered at fifteen shillings each. It is a volume that certainly ought to be in every public, as well as every nobleman's and gentleman's, library; and we call attention to it so that we may advise all who wish to possess it to make early application; it will always be a book of value, as well as of high interest.

BOUDOIR BALLADS.*

THIS is a charming volume, by a charming writer, and issued in a charming binding! We know no writer whose train of thought is more purely happy, whose diction is more perfect, whose flow of language is pleasanter, or whose "rhyme" is easier and imagination more varied, than Mr. Ashby-Sterry, and his present volume is a graceful contribution to poetic literature. From "The Key-Note" at the beginning, to the "Dedication" at the end—a somewhat unusual but marvellously clever "place" to "place" it in!—there is not one line to offend, and not one line that can fail to please—nay charm—the most fastidious reader. It is a book "after one's own heart," and right glad should we be to feel that it was in the hands of every one we love—and that is every member of the human family!—and that the same spirit might ever pervade them that shows itself in Mr. Sterry's delicious versification. Messrs. Chatto and Windus have issued this volume in an exquisite binding, and with faultless printing; and the "Ballads" are fit for any "boudoir" in palace or other home. It is the only book of Mr. Ashby-Sterry's we have yet had the gratification of seeing, but we trust it may be far from last.

* *Boudoir Ballads*. By J. ASHBY-STERRY. London: Chatto and Windus. 1 vol., sm. 8vo. 1877. pp. 220.

THE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CHARACTERS.*

MESSRS. REEVES & TURNER, 196, Strand, have, we perceive, just issued a new edition of this curious book, which, originally published by Mr. Hotten, we fully reviewed at the time. We cordially recommend the volume as particularly curious and interesting. It is a book to and by itself, and contains many singular memoirs, and a number of well-executed plates. We are glad to see a reprint of this work, and doubt not many of our readers will be glad to possess it.

* London: Reeves & Turner. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 416. 1877. Illustrated.

LAKE AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY.*

It is long since a book of so perfectly sumptuous a character, and so unique an appearance, has been projected, as the one now before us, on the "Mountain, River, Lake, and Landscape Scenery of Great Britain," issued by Mr. Banks, and it is therefore with peculiar pleasure that we direct attention to the features, that specially recommend it to our readers. The work, which is intended to consist of four or five volumes (of which the one before us is the first), is issued of folio, or strictly speaking imperial quarto size, and consists of a number of the most lovely of chromo-lithographic plates, coloured in the most exquisite manner, and each mounted on thick mounting boards, with large margin, and accompanied by descriptive letter-press. The views are all executed in the very highest style of art, and are, one and all, original—being done expressly for this work, regardless of cost and trouble, and with only the laudable desire of having them produced in a manner in every way commensurate with the importance of the undertaking. Of the places of which we have lovely views in the present volume are, of our English Lakes—Windermere, as seen from near the Ferry, and in one of its most glorious of aspects; Derwentwater, the "Gem of the Lakes," with Lodore, and the many lovely islands that dot its bosom, and give it an interest and a charm beyond other lakes; the Upper Falls at Conistone, wild and grand in the extreme; and Derwentwater with Walla Crag. Of Welsh scenery we have the glorious Pass of Aberglaslyn; Cader Idris; the lake Tal-y-Llyn; the romantic Pass of Llanberis; Moel Siabod, as seen from Capel Curig; and that most charming of all charming places, the Fairy Glen at Bettws-y-Coed. Then we have an exquisite plate of the "Monarch of Ffalis," Dalegarth Force; and a glorious series of views on the Yorkshire river Wharfe, in and about Bolton Woods, and the famous Strydd. These are among the pictorial attractions of this magnificent volume, and they are, one and all, perfect master-pieces of Art, and unequalled by anything we have seen. Of the letter-press we need say but little; it is all that can possibly be needed. The descriptions are careful, accurate, pleasant, and useful, and masterly in style, and leave nothing to be wished for. The plates are, as we have said, thoroughly good, and we know of no book in the whole range of our experience, that forms a more elegant addition to the drawing-room table or to the library than it. To Mr. Banks the utmost credit is due for the liberal and beautiful manner in which it is issued; it is a book that ought to be in every mansion, and every public and private library in the kingdom. We ought to add that the book is dedicated by special permission to H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, and that it is issued under the very highest auspices.

S. P. B.

* *The Mountain, River, Lake, and Landscape Scenery of Great Britain.* By LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A. Chromo coloured Plates. Imperial 4to., vol. I. Leeds: D. Banks, 1877.

FLOGGING AND THE ROD.*

THE REV. W. M. COOPER'S remarkable work, "A History of the Rod in all Countries," deserves more than the passing notice which our space in the present number enables us to devote to it. The subject is curious, and brimfull of interest, and its treatment by its reverend author is masterly and good. Each of its fifty chapters is in itself an exhaustive treatise on some branch of the subject, and each is illustrated in a manner that adds immensely to its value. From flogging among the ancient Jewish nation and among the Romans, we are brought to the history of its infliction in monasteries, convents, and nunneries in Mediæval and later times, and so on to flogging as a penal punishment for crimes, and for religious and political misdemeanors; and next to the same punishment as inflicted in foreign nations and on slaves; next to military and naval floggings, and so on, *ad infinitum*, through every phase of school and infantile "roddings." It is a curious book, and contains much valuable historical matter.

* *A History of the Rod in all Countries, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time (Flagellation and the Flagellants).* By the Rev. W. M. COOPER, M.A. London: William Reeves, 185, Fleet Street. 1 vol., 8vo., 1877, pp. 544, Illustrated.

ANNIE'S PANTOMIME DREAM.*

Of all books of its kind, except "Alice's Dream" (and even that exception in some parts will not hold good), Mr. Ellis J. Davis's present story of "Annie's Pantomime Dream" is decidedly the cleverest and best. It is a book to be taken up and began of—and we defy any one, with any taste, to lay it down again till it has been read to the end. Mr. Ellis Davis, a poet of no mean order, has shown himself in this prose story to have a gift far above the average fortune of writers to possess, and an imagination, with a power of expression, that few can boast. The "Dream" is one of the most charming of stories we have read, and we cordially recommend it to our readers, whether young or old.

* London: A. H. Moxon, 21, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 4to., pp. 168. 1877. Illustrated.

TOM HOOD'S POEMS.*

KINDLY, genial, warm-hearted, loving, and much-loved Tom Hood, at whose death we penned a line or two in these pages, and whose removal—not so much from his brilliant genius as from his kindly disposition and pleasant bearing—left a void among his friends, has at length had a brief memoir prepared by his sister, Mrs. Broderip, and issued as a prefix to a collection of his verses. His life was without incident, in the ordinary acceptation of the term; his productions far from being of a high order of merit; and his career neither long nor brilliant; but it was fit that his verses should be collected together, and the circumstances of his life put on record, not only on his own account, but as a sequel to the life of his gifted father. His sister "Tib," Mrs. Broderip, to whom he was intensely attached, was the right person to prepare the work, and she has done her task pleasantly and fairly. "Tom Hood" had, indeed, a kindly, genial, warm-hearted and loving disposition, and his brilliant wit and keen sense of the humorous, gave a tone to all his writings that made them popular in a marked degree, and gave to "Fun," while he edited it, a standard it had never before attained. We delight in seeing the present collection of his verses so excellently and elegantly issued; it is just one of those elegant and "taking" volumes that Messrs. Chatto and Windus so well know how to produce, and which are characterised by beauty alike of typography, of paper, and of binding. The interest of the present volume is greatly enhanced by an excellent photographic portrait of "Tom Hood." It is a book for the library, the drawing-room, the boudoir, or the railway carriage, and just pleasant reading for any spare half-hour.

THE PICTURESQUE TOURIST (London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co., 32, Paternoster Row).—This is, indeed, what it professes to be, a "handy guide round the world, for the use of travellers between Europe, America, Australia, India, China, and Japan;" and its thorough reliability, its admirable arrangement, and its profuseness and excellence of illustration, does the utmost credit to its author, Mr. E. Hepple Hall. We have, perhaps, as extensive an acquaintance as any one, with guide books, and have been mixed up with their preparation, for many many years, and we are, therefore, well able to judge of the merits or demerits of such publications. After a careful examination of the "Picturesque Tourist," we have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best of guide books, and that we know no other in which such a large amount of useful and valuable information has been got into such a compass. The information is good, the condensing judiciously managed, the arrangement excellent, and the illustrations faultless. It will, doubtless, become a standard guide book on both sides the Atlantic.

SCOTTISH WOODWORK OF THE XVI. AND XVII. CENTURIES.—We have more than usual pleasure in announcing the preparation by Mr. J. W. Small, the eminent Edinburgh architect, of a large and very promising work upon this subject. The volume, which will be of folio size, is intended, we perceive, to contain a hundred plates, with descriptive letter-press to each, and is intended to be issued to subscribers. The whole of the plates are carefully drawn to scale, from scrupulously accurate measurements, from the originals, by Mr. Small, and embrace cabinets, presses, tables, chairs, beds, cradles, pulpits, shutter-boards, doors, panellings, and other fine examples of historic and artistic furniture of Scotland of the period named. Judging from the specimen plates that have been submitted to us, we pronounce the work to be in every way worthy of the most extended support, and cordially recommend it to every lover of art. It will be a boon to art-manufacturers, to architects, and to antiquaries generally. Subscribers' names should, we notice, be sent to Mr. Douglas, of 9, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

INDEX TO THE INQUISITIONS.—We desire to direct attention to an announcement by John A. C. Vincent of the preparation by him of "An Index to Inquisitions during the Tudor Period (A.D. 1485-1603); being a Handbook to the Official Calendars used in the Public Record Office." This work, which will be of vast importance to all literary men and antiquaries, he proposes to publish by subscription, and we trust he may soon have his list sufficiently extensive to justify him in going to press. The book, which will be one of the most valuable yet undertaken, will have the names arranged alphabetically under the different Counties, and will also have a General and Extended Index. The volume is intended to consist of some 450 pages, or thereabout, and will contain some 25,000 or more entries. The labour of the preparation of such a work is *immense*, and only a man of such indomitable energy and perseverance as Mr. Vincent would dare to undertake it. It behoves all historical students, genealogists, topographers, and antiquaries of every class, to support him in his undertaking, and we trust they will do so. Mr. Vincent's address is 136, Southampton Row, to which place subscribers' names should be sent.

MEMORIALS OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MANCHESTER.*

THIS is a well written, exceedingly interesting, and very important addition to local literature. It gives the entire history of St. Ann's Church, Manchester, from its foundation to the present hour, and records numberless interesting events that have occurred in connection with it; interspersed with biographical notices of its various incumbents, and of others who have been its most liberal benefactors. It is a book full of interest not only to its parishioners and to Manchester men generally, but to genealogists, topographers, and church-workers in other localities. Among notices of persons and families, Mr. Bardsley gives us some particulars regarding the Mosleys and Blands which is very interesting (he will, we are sure, pardon us for calling his attention to his error of printing Sir Thomas Mosley on page 10, instead of Sir *Tonman* Mosley), as are also the memoirs of Nathaniel Baun, Joseph Hoole, and Abel Ward, and his curates. Well would it be if other churches found as loving and able historians as this; and well would it be if records of their ministers were as carefully and truthfully drawn up as Mr. Bardsley has done these. We are much pleased with this little volume, and recommend it to our readers.

**Memorials of St. Ann's Church, Manchester, in the last century.* By CHARLES WARING BARDSLEY, M.A. Manchester: T. Roworth, 21, St. Ann's Square.

THE CHURCH SEASONS. (London: William Poole, Paternoster Row). Commencing with Advent, and continuing the Cycle of the Christian Year through Christmas, Circumcision, Epiphany, Lent, Holy Week, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension, Whitsun-tide, Trinity-tide, All Saints', and Harvest Festivals, to the New Year, the author of this compact and useful manual, gives to each as it comes, a number of admirable remarks, explaining clearly and tersely the meanings and origins of the festivals; their importance in past ages as well as our own; and the reasons why we should fully and faithfully continue their observance. It is a book that cannot be too widely known or too liberally circulated; and it ought to be in the hands of every Churchman—nay, of every Christian, whether Churchman or Dissenter.

MR. BRINDLEY'S STATUE OF THOMAS DE GRESLEY.

IT is always with peculiar gratification that we call attention to works of high Art, and that gratification is much enhanced when the object has a special history to embody, and a local interest to commend it, beyond its own intrinsic merits. The statue to which we specially now desire to call attention is one of no ordinary degree of merit, both in conception and in masterly treatment, and it bears unmistakable evidence to the skill and thoroughly artistic mind of its gifted producer. It is a statue of Thomas De Gresley, Lord of Manchester, one of the members of the fine old Derbyshire and Lancashire families of Gresley—for despite what has been written to the contrary by Mr. Whotton, and our late friend, Mr. Harland, we still hold opinion that the two were connected—by whom in 1801 the charter was granted to Manchester, by which that place became a free borough. It forms, therefore, not only one of the most, but literally *the* most, appropriate of statues that could have been selected for the new Town Hall. The statue forms one of a series, the execution of which has been entrusted to Mr. W. Brindley, of Westminster Bridge Road, London, and their execution proves how wisely the selection of such a sculptor has been made. The conception of the figure—which of course is purely ideal, no monument or representation of De Gresley of any kind being in existence—is remarkably fine, its pose commanding and good, the disposition of the drapery well considered and effective, the countenance expressive, and the accessories—the scaled charter which he holds in his hands, and the shield that hangs by his side—judiciously disposed. Altogether it is one of the finest and most satisfactory statues we have seen, and its producer, Mr. Brindley, whom we are happy to tell our readers is a Derby man, may take rank as one of our most successful sculptors. The preparation of the statue of De Gresley, which forms one of a series executed by Mr. Brindley for the Town Hall, could not have been placed in better or more able hands. We believe the others of the series comprise equally fine and well conceived figures of Thomas De la Warr, the Martyr Bradford, Humphrey Chetham, General Worsley, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

ANCIENT CHARTERS CONNECTED WITH HATHERSAGE.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

I HAVE been permitted, through the kindness of my friend Mr. Shuttleworth, of Hathersage Hall, to search through his interesting collection of old Deeds and

Documents; and as a first fruit of my labour, I beg to forward a transcription of two Ancient Charters, A.D. 1371, referring* to grants of land, &c., at Hathersage, by John, son of Richard de Birlay, to John and Thomas de Wilton. The word Birlay still survives at Hathersage, in the farm of that name, but I am not aware of any family now owning that name in this locality. The seal, a small ecclesiastical one, bears a figure of a saint with cross saltire, beneath a crocketed canopy. The legend is too indistinct to ensure accuracy in engraving, and, unfortunately, the duplicate seal attached to the other Charter is so broken, that only a portion of the figure is visible. It is shown on the accompanying engraving.

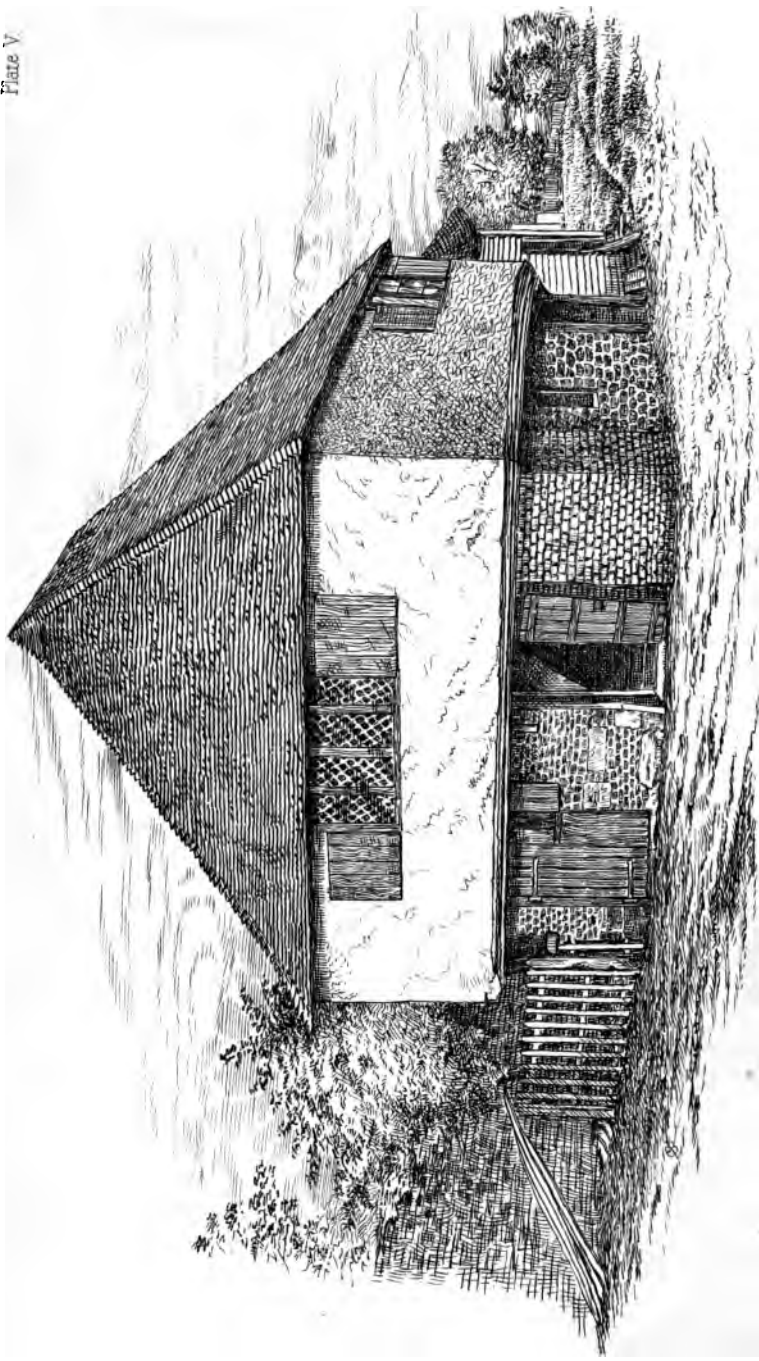


"Sciant p̄sentis et futuri qd̄ ego Joh̄es filius et heres Rici de Birlay de Hathersegg dedi, concessi et hac p̄senti carta mea confirmavi Joh̄l de Wilton et Thome de Wilton de Bev'laco om̄ia tras tenementa redditus, servicia pr̄ata pascua et pasturas cum omibz suis p̄tinentijsque hui seu heo p̄ decensū hereditariū post morte ejusdem Rici pr̄is mei seu alio quocuzq̄ titlō vel jure in villa et teritorio de Hathersegg in le Peek. Tenend et hend om̄ia p̄da tras tena redditus et s'vicia cu pr̄atis boscis pascuis et pasturis et omibz aliis p̄tin suis eisdem Joh̄l de Wilton et Thome hereditibz et assignatis suis de capitalibz dn̄is feodi illius p̄ s'vicia inde debita et de jure consuetā imppm. Et ego p̄dcus Joh̄es filius Rici et heres mei om̄ia p̄dca tras et ten' redditus et servicia cu p̄ntis boscis pascuis et pasturis cu omibz suis p̄tinentiis p̄fatis Joh̄l de Wilton et Thome hereditibz et assigna suis contr' omnes gentes Warantizabimus et defendemus in formā p̄dca imppm In cujus rei Testom̄ hujus p̄senti carte sigillū meū apposui. Hus testbz Thoma de Bev'ley Robo Sturmy Joh̄e del More† Thoma de Ellerbek Rici de Dorchestr' Henr de Irton et aliis—Dat apud Westmonasterin die sabi six' post festm̄ Ascensionis Dni Anno regni Regis Edwardi T'cii post conquestu Anglie quadragesimo quarto."

"Oim̄b xpi fidelibz ad quos p̄sens sc̄ptum p̄ven' it Joh̄es filius Rici de Birlay & heres ejusdem Rici salū in dño Nov'itis me remisisse relaxasse & om̄i'us de me & he'dibz meis imppm quietu clamasse Joh̄l de Wilton & Thome de Wilton de [Beverlaco] Bev'laco hedibz & assignatis suis totu jus & clameū que heo & hui seu quovis modo in futur' here poto in omibz t'ris tenementis redditibz s'viciis p̄tis boscis pascuis seu pasturis oī suis p̄tin' que fuerut p̄dci Rici pr̄is mei seu michi descenderunt quovis alio titlō seu jure in villa & teritorio de Hathersegg in le Peek ita qd̄ nec ego p̄dcus Joh̄es filius Rici nec hēdes mei aliquid juris vel clamei in P̄dis tris ten' redditibz s'viciis p̄tis boscis pascuis & pasturis oī suis p̄tinentiis deceto' exigere vel vendicare pot' im' [poterimus] quovis modo set ab omi accos inde sim' exclusi p' p̄sentes. Et ego p̄dcus Joh̄es filius Rici & hēdes mei om̄ia p̄da cras ten' redditus s'vicia p̄ta bosc' pascuas & pasturas cum omibz suis p̄tinentiis p̄fatis Joh̄l de Wilton & Thome hedibz & assignatis suis cont' om̄es gentes Warantizabim' & defendem' In cujus rei testiom̄ p̄senti bz sigillū meū apposui Hus testibz Thoma de Bev'ley, Nicho' de Ryse Thoma de Ryse Thoma de Scromton Joh̄e Gervays [? Gernay-] Thoma Gerveys Willo de Howm Draper & aliis Dat' apud Bev'laci die dnica six' post fm̄ Pentecost Anno regni Regis Edwardi T'cij post conquestu Anglie quadragesimo quarto."

* John de Wilton, cf Beverley, was one of the executors of Nicholas de Hughgate, and with others paid a fine to Edward I. to alienate land. "Richard de Melton parson of the church of Brandesburton, John de Highgate parson of the church of Sigg, Athorpe, Master Richard de Stauntan clerk, John de Wilton of Beverley, Robert de Shenburn of Beverley, executors of the Will of Nicholas de Hughgate, paid a fine to the King of four marks that they might have license to assign in Mortmain one messuage with its appurtenances in York."—[Ed. RELIQ.]

† John del More was the 2nd husband of Joan or Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry Streather, of Newton Glendall, knt., and widow of Sir Robert Manners.



THE TOWN HALL, FORDWICH, KENT.

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1877.



SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT BOROUGH OF FORDWICH, IN KENT.

BY BENJAMIN BRYAN.

IN the course of a recent Session of Parliament, attention was drawn to the fact that there still exist in England a few boroughs to which the Municipal Reform Act did not apply ; but when Sir Charles Dilke moved for a return of the property belonging to such boroughs, while mentioning some—such as New Romney and Queenborough—in the county of Kent, he overlooked another, a very diminutive but a very ancient one, in the same shire. The slighted borough is that of Fordwich, which is situate about two miles to the north-east of Canterbury, on the right bank of the Stour, a river from which in former days it derived much of the importance it undoubtedly possessed.

The tourist or wayfarer might take Fordwich, with its comparatively few houses, and scanty population—there having been but 224 persons enumerated as residing there at the time of the last census—to be a village of an ordinary and common kind; but instead of that, it is a

town and port, which has a very interesting history, and one which, for a very long period, has enjoyed the advantage of possessing a Mayor and Corporation (the latter consisting of twelve Jurats), who formerly acted under customs peculiar to themselves, some of which are still retained, and who now administer the laws of the land within their jurisdiction.

The meaning of the name Fordwich (formerly Fordwic, in *Domesday* Forewic), is said to be "the town on the ford," an interpretation which I am quite willing to adopt. The boundaries of the borough are very precisely laid down in a "Custumale" still preserved among the archives of the corporation, and a reference to the Ordnance Survey shows that it has an area of 464 acres. "Also they have the entire franchise," thus runs the "Custumale," "in the river which flows and ebbs unto Stourmouth, and so over the lands on both sides of the river as far as a man in a boat at high water can throw an axe of 7 lbs. weight, called a taper axe, upon the land, and this was made appear on an inquisition in the Eyre of Sir Gilbert Preston, justice itinerant, at Canterbury, and afterwards in the presence of the Constable of Dover and Sir Henry Malmain, Sheriff of Kent, by the inquest of the four surrounding hundreds."

The earliest direct charter granted to Fordwich, a copy of which is preserved, is that of 6 Henry II. (*temp.* 1160), which confirms all the liberties and customs which the men of Fordwich more fully had in the times of Kings Edward (the Confessor), William the First, and William the Second, and "King Henry, our grandfather," under a penalty of £10, to be paid to the King by "any one which shall presume to trouble or disquiet them." Subsequently this charter was confirmed by Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., again by Elizabeth, and still later by Charles II.; but none of the originals of these charters are known to remain, though copies are preserved in the "Custumale," and also among the MSS. belonging to Christ Church Cathedral, Canterbury. The reference to Edward the Confessor in the charter of Henry II., places the existence of Fordwich as a borough as far back as the middle of the eleventh century.

That Fordwich ranked as a borough a century before the time of Henry II., is shown in another way, for it appears from a charter preserved at Canterbury, that soon after the Conquest the town passed into the hands of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, the Conqueror's half-brother, who, a short time afterwards, bestowed it upon the Abbey of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, when the Abbot became lord of the place; and in a charter addressed by William the Norman to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, he "commands and enjoins them that they cause St. Augustine and Scotland, the Abbot, to re-possess the *borough* of Fordwich, which Hamo the Sheriff now holds." The borough was re-possessed accordingly.

In the *Domesday Book* it is also called a "little borough," as will be seen from the following translation:—

"The Abbot of St. Augustine holds one little borough which is called Fordwich. King Edward gave two parts of this borough to St. Augustine. But the third part, which had been Earl Godwin's, the Bishop of Baieux granted to the same Saint, with the assent of King William.

"It answers for one yoke. There were a hundred messuages of land, less three, there, rendering thirteen shillings. Now there are 73 messuages rendering as much. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred shillings. Now eleven pounds and two shillings.

"In the same place there are twenty-four acres of land which St. Augustine always had; where there were and are, six burgesses rendering twenty-two shillings. In that Burgh, Archbishop Lanfranc holds seven messuages of land, which in the time of King Edward, paid service to St. Augustine. Now, the Archbishop takes the service away from it."

It will be observed that no mention is here made of any possessions of the Mayor, and it may be noted that the use of that title was not introduced until the reign of Henry II., at which time, and long subsequently, the rights of the Abbot remained in force. In what way the exercise of authority was divided between the Abbot, who was Lord of the place, and the Mayor and Jurats, after the introduction of the latter, is by no means clear. I think, however, that the Abbot's rights were chiefly of a manorial character, although he appears to have kept a bailiff at Fordwich, who, while he looked after the Abbot's interests, also took a prominent share in the local administration.

It is believed, though the evidence in support of the assumption is somewhat slender, that at a remote period the estuary of the Stour was much broader, and extended several miles further inland than is now the case. The ebb and flow of the tide but slightly affects the river at Fordwich at present, and it is quite certain there was a time when vessels of considerable size sailed up to the quay; and there is in existence a list of the tolls that were levied upon the merchandise unloaded at Fordwich. The wine imported from France by the Abbot and Monks and by the Dean and members of the Chapter in later times, was landed at Fordwich, and until quite recently the Chapter paid a sum of £1 annually to the Corporation for the use of the wharf;* but the introduction of railways into the district rendered conveyance direct to Canterbury from Sandwich or London much more convenient, and the quay, which received the wine-butts, now knows them no more. The wharf and crane are, however, still kept in repair, and are at times brought into use for unloading timber, &c., but this does not occur very often. At present the river is only a few feet deep off the place, the ancient dock is filled up and used as a garden, pleasure-boats are the craft best known to the bosom of the Stour, and for several miles down its flow is so sluggish and tardy, that it possesses the appearance of a canal more than that of a river.

Fordwich was, and in fact still is, in spite of the disadvantages under which it now labours, in a maritime sense, a "member of Sandwich," one of the Cinque Ports, and consequently it has always enjoyed their peculiar rights and privileges, and like them had, when called upon, in former days to provide, fit out, equip, and man a vessel for the King's service, and for the space of fifteen days to maintain it at sea at its own charge; after that time the ship had still to be kept at sea, if necessary, but at the cost of the King. Tradition asserts that the vessel to be so supplied and maintained was a 74-gun ship, but

* The open space on the right of the view of the Town-hall, represents the wharf or quay of Fordwich, the course of the river lying close in the rear of the Town-hall.

there is authentic evidence that it was one to be manned by 21 men and a boy,* so that its size must have been greatly exaggerated.

The charter of Henry II., gave to Fordwich for ever a "Gylde Mercatoria," but there is no such Guild in existence now. The Guild-hall (engraved on Plate V.), however, still remains, and appears to have been rebuilt about the year 1555. The structure has an antique and quaint appearance, is of great solidity, and is remarkable for the heavy timbers which form part of its framework. It consists of two storeys. On the ground floor, and on the left of the entrance to the upper chamber is a small room, now disused, which was formerly dignified with the name of the Gaol, and behind it is a second and larger room, at present appropriated to the use of an adjacent inn, whose occupier uses it as a coal-store. The "Council Chamber" is above, and is approached from without by a door level with the ground, which opens on to a flight of steps. The upper chamber is still used by the Mayor and Jurats, when they assemble for the despatch of judicial business; and also where, with the Commonalty, they meet on the first Monday after the feast of St. Andrew, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and Jurats, a ceremony, the form and mode of which will be best understood, perhaps, if I quote from the Customal itself.

"HERE BEGINNETH THE CUSTOM OF ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND TWELVE JURATS.

"BE it known that on Monday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, the Mayor of the Town of Fordwich, before the hour of one in the day, shall cause to be sounded the common bell in the Parish Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at which sounding of the bell the whole Commonalty shall there assemble together. And when the Mayor of the past year and the Jurats of the same town, together with the whole Commonalty shall be assembled in the aforesaid Church, the Mayor shall take those of the Jurats who shall have kept the keys of the chest and of a certain Haniper which had been in the custody of the same Mayor, and shall place the same near him, and shall say to the Commonalty, 'Men and brethren, ye well know how I have behaved in your common service for one year, according to the custom of your election, and if I have exercised my office well and faithfully I am well pleased, but if otherwise I am grieved; and I ask you if I have offended against any one in word or deed let him now declare, and behold I am ready to make satisfaction, and that you may elect another who may know be able and willing faithfully to exercise that office in the present year (God willing).'" Then the Commonalty shall say unto him, 'Arise, and go out,' and likewise other three good men who shall be there nominated whether they shall be present or not; and these three shall be so chosen from the fair, honest, and discreet men of the aforesaid Town, but nevertheless freemen. Then some good man of the aforesaid Commonalty there sitting shall say, 'Good men, behold our four commoners whom you have elected as most worthy of the office of the Mayoralty have gone out; you shall say in the name of the Lord which of those four you will have.' First, those sitting on the four benches shall say, and afterwards all those standing by, with one voice 'John,' such-an-one, or 'William,' &c., and when the votes of all shall be given unanimously, or at least the greater part of the same Commonalty shall have given assent, two good men shall arise and go out to the house of him so elected and shall tell him on behalf of the whole Commonalty to come to receive the office and to take his oath, and when he shall come to the place aforesaid he must take his oath before the whole Commonalty (administered by the late Mayor) in these words:—

"I, John, or William, &c., will be (as I ought) profitable and faithful to our Lord the King of England and his heirs of the State, and the liberties of the town of Fordwich and the office of Mayoralty will faithfully and to the utmost of my power maintain, and fulfil, justice according to the use and custom of the same port, as well to the stranger as to the neighbour, as well to the poor as to the rich, without respect to reward, hatred, or love, shall minister, and the counsell to me delivered shall keep. So help me God: and by this book' (touching the book and kissing it).

"Jurats to make oath in like manner, except that where it is called the office of Mayoralty they shall say the office of Jurats. And there shall be delivered the keys of the common chest to two good and faithful Jurats, and one key shall remain with

* Jeake's *Cinque Ports*.

the Mayor, together with the aforesaid chest. If the Mayor after being once, twice, and thrice summoned shall not come and be sworn, the whole commonalty shall go to his capital messuage if he shall have one of his own, and the same with hooks and by all other means in their power shall prostrate to the ground, but if he shall not have one of his own he shall be adjudged to lose his freedom, and shall never enjoy the freedom aforesaid until he shall have repented, and shall have made amends for his default by the judgment of the Commonalty. A Jurat refusing to serve to lose his freedom in like manner until he repent, unless he can show any reasonable cause why he cannot or ought not to take such office. But the late Mayor shall not be discharged from his office before the new one shall have received it.

"After dinner, or on the next day the late Mayor shall cause the common chest to be carried to the house of the new Mayor, together with all the standard measures and weights of our Lord the King. And on the Sunday next following the new Mayor shall cause to be elected all the Sergeants and officers to the said Commonalty belonging, to continue for the year ensuing; or upon some other day which shall be more convenient, and every officer shall make oath according to his office. And on the same day he shall cause to be rehearsed and proclaimed before the whole Commonalty all their ordinances from ancient custom used and if it shall be necessary for amending the liberties and rights, to ordain new articles.

"All measures yards and weights to be tested within 10 days after the election, and those found in default shall be amerced, one-half the fine to go to the Lord Abbot, and the other to the Commonalty."

Having quoted thus far the directions laid down in the Customal for the election of the Mayor, I may now state, as I was present at the last election on Monday, the 6th of December, that being "the Munday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle," what is the course of procedure followed at the present day. I may premise that the sixth of December was the time when the great snowstorm reached its height, so that there need be no surprise that only the Mayor and four Jurats, with the Borough Treasurer attended. Having arrived at the Town-hall, and the Mayor having declared the meeting opened, the Treasurer, who acts also as the Town Clerk, prepared a list of the names of the Mayor and Jurats, it being understood that all were in nomination for the Mayoralty. The four Jurats present—Thomas Sankey Cooper, Esq. (the Mayor of Canterbury); Captain Lambert; George Furley, Esq.; and J. C. Cox, Esq. (Hon. Colonel of Volunteers)—then took the list from the Treasurer and retired into a little room in the right hand corner of the Council Chamber, and closed the door. After a brief delay they reappeared, and Mr. T. S. Cooper announced to the ex-Mayor (Thomas Cooper, Esq.), that he was deputed to convey to him the intelligence that he had been unanimously re-elected to the post which he had so worthily filled for so many years. The Mayor-elect thanked the Jurats, and particularly for coming there on such a day, and said that was the twenty-eighth time he had been elected to the office of Mayor. He thought it was a sign that he had done his duty; and he would try, so long as he might be spared, to do his best to promote the interests of the borough. The Treasurer then administered the oath to the Mayor, who in his turn administered the prescribed oath to the Treasurer.

The Mayor (who has reached the patriarchal age of 82) and the Jurats subsequently dined together at the "Fordwich Arms," an adjoining inn, and after dinner a few toasts were proposed. In spite of the fact that the snow was upwards of eighteen inches deep on the ground, there was an assemblage of the people at and about the inn; and as the Mayor and several of the Jurats drove away for Canterbury, where all but Col. Cox reside, a party of six hand-bell ringers,

each with two bells, was ringing a peal at the door of the inn. There is no ringing of the church bell now to announce the election of the Mayor, but the bell is tolled at twelve o'clock at night, a custom which appears to have been some time in vogue.

In former times the Mayor and Jurats, when solemnly assembled, constituted a Court of Record endowed with considerable powers. In cases of felony they possessed the power of life and death, though there is no record amongst the minutes of trials which have been preserved, of the extreme penalty having ever been even passed. The causes in which the Mayor and Jurats were principally called upon to exercise their functions were "actions for trespass, and the taking of recognizances in small debt cases, together with adjudications upon such offences as are commonly dealt with by the Court Leet." * "It was as an arbitrator that in early times the Mayor was most worthily employed; and conveyances of real estate were often accomplished by a process savouring of arbitration and now obsolete. The steps were these: the vendor and purchaser appeared together before the Mayor; the former on receipt of the purchase-money resigned all claim to the tenement in question, and the Mayor attested the resignation. The transaction was entered on the minutes of the Court, and thenceforward these minutes were accepted as conclusive evidence of the legality of the transfer. A conveyance of this kind was called a 'Finalis Concordia,' and the MSS. contain the records of many such 'concorde' of very early date." † The Mayor was also the Coroner, and the records of the borough contain many sets of depositions, with the verdicts. The Customal also authorizes the Mayor and Jurats to chastise the freemen "if in any case they shall offend against the aforesaid Commonalty, by the bailiff or any other whatsoever." The same with "foreigners" (*i.e.* other than burgesses), if they offended and were taken in the borough, but if a foreigner withdrew himself after having committed an offence, then complaint was to be made by the Mayor and Jurats to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who "shall hear them and shall chastise and punish the offenders against them according to their delinquency, and shall levy from the offenders a forfeiture of £10."

There is a reference to Fordwich in Boys' *History of Sandwich*, where the seal of the Mayor is said to be "very small, and has for its device a lion passant guardant; in base, a fish swimming in a pond or basin, inscribed SIGILLUM MAIORIS DE FORDWICO." This seal has been lost. The common seal, is however, still preserved, and its device seems to be as sharp in outline, and as perfect as when it was first cut, certainly 500 years ago, if Boys' statement that it "was affixed to a deed among the records of Christ Church, Canterbury, dated 30th Edward III., about 1357, and which is an indenture in the Court of Shipway, holden about 1807," be reliable. The seal is of brass, and is in the possession of the Mayor of Fordwich. It is engraved at the head of this article.

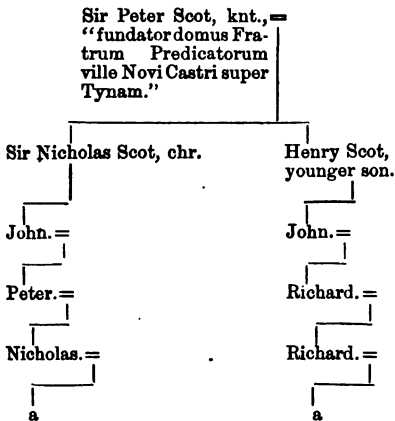
* *Vide* Mr. J. B. Sheppard's Letter to the Mayor on the Fordwich MSS.

† Mr. Sheppard's Letter.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THE Friar-Preachers established themselves in Newcastle-on-Tyne considerably within twenty years after their Order was first sent into England. The earliest notice, which our researches as yet have brought to light, is dated Nov. 2nd, 1240, when Henry III. gave to each of the Friar-Preachers dwelling in this town, and to each of the Friar-Minors of Hartlepool, a tunic made of four ells of cloth and valued at 4d.^a The ground upon which they erected their house was given, it is said, by three sisters, whose names, however, are forgotten;^b and this land was in the demesnes of the Priory of Tyne-mouth, to which a certain yearly rent was paid. In establishing themselves and building their house and church, the Friars found generous benefactors in Sir Peter Scot, knt., and Sir Nicholas Scot, chevalier, his son, both of whom were wealthy merchants of Newcastle. Sir Peter Scot was the first mayor of the town, in 1251; and Sir Nicholas Scot was one of the four bailiffs, in 1254 and 1257, and became mayor in 1269.^c Sir Peter was the reputed founder of this house, and is styled such in an inquisition taken at this town, Aug. 20th, 1422, as to who was the next heir of his lineal descendant, John de Hawkeswell.^d



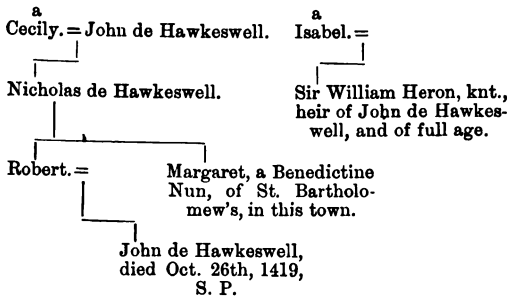
Thus the Friar-Preachers obtained a fair and spacious Convent in Newcastle-on-Tyne, which held a community consisting of between thirty and forty religious. With the King's leave, they formed a conduit for supplying themselves and their fellow-townsmen with water. The conduit ran from a spring outside their court

^a Liberate, 25 Hen. III., m. 23. Rex, custodibus episcopatus Dunholm', salutem. Precipimus vobis quod singulis Fratribus Predicatoribus commorantibus apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, et singulis Fratribus Minoribus commorantibus apud Hertre-pol faciatis habere, de exitibus ejusdem episcopatus, singulas tunicas, viz. iiii ulnas ad tunicam faciendam, precii xij denariorum: de dono nostro. Teste Rege apud Wudestok, ij die Novembris.

^b Bourne's History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

^c Brand's History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

^d Inquis. post mortem, 8 Hen. V., No. 50. Jurors: Will. Benet, Tho. Musgrave, Rich. Chamber, Adam Hagman, Adam Forster, Rob. Robson, John Wright, John Fresell, Rich. Heppell, Tho. Robynson, John Morilawe, and Will. Hogeesson.



into their house, and thence into the town. This was considered a great improvement and very advantageous to the whole of the inhabitants: a royal license of Nov. 6th, 1263, directed that the conduit should remain as it was, and continue to belong to the Friars, as it had been found by the sheriff of Northumberland and the mayor of the town, on inquisition, that such an arrangement was nowise prejudicial.*

In the early part of Edward I.'s reign, the men of Newcastle built their town-wall again, strengthened with a dry ditch without. They deemed it necessary to carry the wall and ditch through the Convent-garden, so that three acres were cut off from the rest of the land and separated from the dwelling. In order to remedy this inconvenience, the Friars obtained a royal license, Sept. 18th, 1280, to make a postern (*fictam portam*) in the wall for themselves, so as to give them ingress into the garden without; but on condition that this door might be stopped at any time by order of the king, sheriff, or constable of the castle.^f At the same time, the king, for his soul and the soul of his ancestors and successors, granted half a street on the west for enlarging the Convent plot; but the rest of the street was to remain open to the public.^g This part of a thoroughfare was probably given in exchange for the land taken up by the wall and ditch. On June 4th, 1312, the royal license was given for the Friars to make a wooden drawbridge, 5 ft. broad, by the postern (*posterna*) over the ditch into the outside garden, and also to set up palings on each side of the ditch and garden, where the garden wall had stood at first; but if any peril threatened, the paling and bridge should be removed with all speed.^h

From time to time a few additions were made to the lands, not altogether without the vexation of legal disputes. Two tofts had been acquired. But Lucy, widow of Thomas de Divelston, established her right, and had seisin by judgment of the court. Afterwards the Prior disseised her of the land, 40 ft. long and 86 ft. broad, and she obtained a writ of re-disseisin, June 12th, 1304, for the sheriff to do justice to her in the matter.ⁱ

Edward II., March 1st, 1317-18, granted a messuage to the Friars, for enlarging their homestead and churchyard. This messuage had belonged to Gilbert de Middleton, who forfeited his estate to the crown for his treason, and ended his life, as a felon, on the gallows.^j

* Pat. 48 Hen. III., m. 21.

^f Pat. 8 Edw. I., p. 1, m. 5.

^g Pat. 5 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 5.

^h Originalia, 32 Edw. I., ro. 14.

^j Pat. 11 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 31.

By an inquisition taken at Newcastle-on-Tyne, before the bailiffs of the liberty, Sept. 24th, 1322 (in compliance with a royal writ dated at this town on the 20th), it was found that it would be nowise detrimental to the crown or people, for several parties to make the following grants of messuages, all held of the crown in chief, by yearly rents, to enlarge the courtyard of the Convent: Richard de Emeldon, a messuage held by service of 1d., and valued at 12s. a-year, of which the Benedictine Nuns of the town received 6d.; Richard Scot, a messuage held by $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and valued at 4s. a-year, of which the Nuns received 3d.; Nicholas Provost, three messuages held by 8d., and valued at 24s. a-year, of which the Nuns received 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the Abbot of Newminster 2s.: Richard le Portour, a messuage held by 1d., and valued at 18d. a-year, of which the Nuns received 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: Robert de Crancrok, a messuage held by 2d., and valued at 5s. a-year, of which the Nuns received 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: Othewin de Newcastle, a messuage held by $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and valued at 7s. a-year: and John le Keu, a messuage held by 1d., and valued at 18d. a year, of which the Nuns received 12d.^k None of the grants appear to have been made, for no licenses stand on record.

By another inquisition taken here, Dec. 23rd, 1328, it was found that John Baroun, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, might, without any detriment, assign a plot of land 60 ft. long and 60 ft. broad to the Friars, for enlarging their homestead. The land was held of the crown in chief, by yearly service of 8d., and was worth clear 3s. a-year.^l The king's license for making the grant was issued May 16th following.^m

Many interesting incidents, from time to time, turn up in the history of this Priory.

Some disputes between the Cluniac Monks of Pontefract and those of Monk Bretton were adjusted at the Convent of the Friar-Preachers of Pontefract, Aug. 4th, 1269, F. Oliver Daincourt, prior there, being one of the four arbitrators. There were also present the priors of the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, York, and Lancaster.ⁿ

Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, by will, dated March 29th, 1275, bequeathed ten marks to the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and directed that the *Epistolæ Pauli glossatæ* should be restored to them.^o He died Oct. 27th, 1277. We conclude that this Convent possessed a valuable library, which even the bishop of a distant diocese was happy to consult.

The executors of queen Eleanor of Castile, consort of Edward I., shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100s. to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through J. de Berewyk, for this community.^p

During the long wars of Scotland, Newcastle-on-Tyne lay on the high-

^k Inquis. ad quod dampn., 16 Edw. II., No. 181. Jurors: Henr. de Newton, Gilb. de Eggle, Hugh de Hecham, John Wodeman, John Renard, Walt. de Coventre, Adam Page, Henr. Tinctor, Will de Stobham, Peter de Cuincham, Geoff. de Brunton, and Will de Linz.

^l Inquis. ad quod dampn., 2 Edw. III., No. 9. Jurors: Hen. de Neuton, Adam Page, John Renaud, Rich de Eland, Gilbert de Oggle, Steph. Trotand, Will. de York, John Paton, Hugh Haukyn, Rich. de Piking, John de Broteville, and Rich. Payntour.

^m Pat. 8 Edw. III., m. 17.

ⁿ Dugdale's Mon. Angl.

^o Documents relating to Merton College, Oxford.

^p Rot. (Garderobæ) liberationum pro Regina, etc., 19-20 Edw. I.

way to and from the great battle-scenes of the two hostile countries, and was frequently visited by Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., who failed not to give alms to the Friar-Preachers, and often took up their abode in this convent, along with all the royal household. Great, indeed, must have been the disquietude of the community, for on such occasions the religious had to give up even their dormitory and refectory for state balls and festivities, the walls of the cloister resounded with the coarse noise and bustle of the royal court, whilst harmonious minstrelsy supplanted the severe chant appointed for the service of religion. Even the buildings had sometimes to be altered to suit the convenience or the caprice of the august guests. All this is fully illustrated in the history of several Priories.

Edward I., in Dec., 1299, passed through Newcastle-on-Tyne to Berwick-on-Tweed, whence, on the 15th, he sent 11s. to these friars, by the hand of F. Walter de Winterbourne, to provide them with food for one day.^a At this town, Jan. 8th, 1299-1800, he gave an alms of 22s., for two days' food.^c And at Tynemouth, after having been here, he gave 29s., June 24th or 25th, 1801, for three days' food.^a

Edward II., being at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 6th, 1310, gave 12s. 8d., through F. Nicholas de Hoghton ;^d also here again, Aug. 4th, 1819, 8s. for twenty-four friars ;^e and Aug. 1st,^f and Sept. 4th, 1322,^g 8s. each time, all four times respectively for one day's food. On Oct. 9th, following, Griffin, son of Sir Griffin Thloyt [Lloyd], knt., was buried in the Church of the Convent, towards the expenses of whose funeral the king gave 40s.^h About this time, F. Roger de Gamelton, prior, had two royal loans of 6*l.* each, in way of food supplied to the Convent out of the king's household.ⁱ In the following year, about July, the king forgave the payment of the first debt ; and June 16th, 1329, the remaining 6*l.* was likewise pardoned.^a

Edward III. was at Durham, April 18th, 1833, and next day came on to Newcastle-on-Tyne. On his entrance into the town, he was welcomed, as usual, by a grand procession of the chief men and inhabitants. In this stately pageant, twenty-six Friar-Preachers took part, to whom the king gave an alms of 8s. 8d., through F. Odinel de Rubury, for a day's food.^a On his speedy return from Scotland, he was at Berwick-on-Tweed on July 29th, Bamborough on Aug. 3rd., and next day at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when he gave a special alms of 9s. 4d. to the Friar-Preachers, for a day's food : on the 6th he was at Durham, and on the 8th at Knaresborough.^b

During the year 1834, the king was again at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and along with all the royal household took up his abode, as seems to have been his custom, in the house of the Friar-Preachers. On June

^a Lib. quotidianus Contrarot. Gard., 28 Edw. I. (printed).

^c Lib. Gard., 27, 28 Edw. I.

^d *Jornale Gard.*, 29 Edw. I. Also *Lib. Gard.* (de elemos. Reg.), 29 Edw. I. : Additional MSS. of Brit. Mus., cod. 7966a.

^e *Jornale Gard.*, 4 Edw. II.

^f *Lib. Gard.*, 13 Edw. II. Addit. MS., cod. 17362.

^g *Lib. Gard.*, 15, 16, 17, Edw. II.

^h *Rot. Pip.*, 16 Edw. II., No. 3, ro. 21. Also *Irrot, Comp. de Recept. et Expens. Magnæ Garderobæ*, temp. Edw. II. et Edw. III., ro. 14 dorso.

ⁱ *Pat.* 3 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 14.

^a *Rot. Gard. Regis.*, 7 Edw. III.

19th, occurred the celebrated episode in the history of England and Scotland, when John Baliol, King of Scotland, with the Earls of Athol, Dunbar, Mar, and Buchan, did homage to Edward III. in the Church of this Convent, for the kingdom of Scotland, in the presence of the Earls of Cornwall and Warren, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Carlisle, and an innumerable company of clergy and people. At the same time, Baliol granted to Edward the five Scottish counties next adjoining the borders of England, to be annexed to the English crown for ever.^c The stout arms of the patriotic Scots rendered this homage and grant ineffectual, and secured the independence and integrity of their country.

Whilst Edward III. was here in the following autumn, Philip de Weston, a royal chaplain, celebrated his first mass on All Saints' day (Nov. 1st), within this Church, in the presence of the king, who, on the occasion, made him an offering of a silver gilt goblet with foot and cover, weighing 87s. 1d. in silver pennies, and valued at 55s. 7d.^d The next day but one, the king gave 10s. to the thirty Friars, by the hand of F. William de Houden, for a day's food.^e On Nov. 7th, Edward III. was also present at a mass celebrated here for the soul of Sir Edward de Bonhoun, and made an offering of 6s. 8d.^f Soon after he went on his way to Roxburgh. As a return for the hospitality which he and the royal family had received in this house during a great part of October and November he gave ten quarters of corn worth 50s., a tub of flour worth 40s., and a cask of wine worth five marks.^g On his return from Roxburgh, in the February following, he gave, on the 22nd, an alms of 10s. 8d., through F. John de Cokermouth, to the thirty-two friars, for a day's food; and a present of twenty quarters of corn, worth 100s., recompensed them for sheltering royalty again for a short time.^h On March 7th, and July 3rd, 1335, an alms of 100s. each time, through F. Adam de Alnwick, went to satisfy for the damages which the friars had suffered in their buildings during the royal abode here.ⁱ On June 13th, the thirty religious had a special alms of 10s., through F. William de Houden, for a day's food, and on the 21st, another equal sum, through the same, as they had been in the procession at the royal arrival.^j On this last day, too, the king being at Chester, made another gift of ten marks, by F. John de Fitlyng, to these Friar-Preachers, "in quorum domibus dominus Rex tenuit festum suum, die quo Rex Scocie fecit homagium suum Regi."^k From Scotland, Edward III. came again to this town, Dec. 1st, 1335, and rewarded the thirty friars with 10s. for a day's food, on their going out to meet him; and again he quartered himself on their house.^l On Christmas-day, he heard the three masses within the cloister, and offered 9s. 8d. in honour of the great festival.^m

Being at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Oct., 1336, on his journey towards

^c Cron. de Lanercost, fol. 225^b. Cotton MSS., Claudius D. VII.

^{d e f g h} Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS., Nero C. VIII.

ⁱ Exit. Scac., Mich., 9 Edw. III., m. 25. Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS.

^j Contrarot. Gard. Reg., 8, 9 Edw. III. Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS.

^k Contrarot. Gard. Reg., 8, 9 Edw. III.

^{l m} Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS.

Bothwell, the king, on the 18th, gave a cask of wine worth 5*l.* to the friars for celebrating mass in their Church.^a He gave, June 4th, 1337, 10*s.* 8*d.* to the thirty-two friars who met him in the procession, on his coming hither ;^o and again, on a similar occasion, Nov. 30th, 1341, 10*s.* to the thirty friars, by the hand of F. Walter de Slade :^d on both occasions for a day's food. A groat a day for each friar was the fixed alms which was doled out by the sovereign to the four Mendicant Orders during the royal progresses, till the custom disappeared in the long and costly wars of Edward III. with France.

At that time the Earl of Warwick was warden of the march of Scotland, and made this house his head-quarters. Whilst he was here a furious affray arose between the men of the Earl of Northumberland^a and some of the townsmen, and the former barricaded themselves within the precincts of the Convent. In the course of the broil the gates of the Convent homestead were broken down, and the townsmen would not suffer the friars to set up their gates again. But the friars had personal recourse to the king, when he was here, who, Dec. 6th, 1341, gave them leave to restore the gates as before, as the friars were blameless in the matter.^r Thus it appears that not only kings, but even nobles charged with state-offices, thrust themselves into the hospitable shelter of religious houses ; and what sort of company they carried in their train this characteristic incident full plainly shows.

(To be continued.)

^a o Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III. : Cotton MSS.

^p Lib. Gard., 15—18 Edw. III. : Chapter House, vol. A 1*ff*.

^q "Homines Com' Northumbr'." The reading is *Comitis*, and not *Comitatus*, as some have given.

^r Pat. 15 Edw. III., p. 3, m. 4.

SOME OLD PLAYERS.

BY REGINALD W. CORLASS.

EDWARD ALLEYN : ACTOR AND BENEFACTOR.

IN the roll of actors who have done something outside of their profession to merit praise and respect, he whose name heads this page fills no unworthy place. The son of an innkeeper, he was born in London, Sept. 1, 1566, at the sign of the "Pye," near Devonshire House, in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and must have early applied himself to the study of the drama, as by the age of twenty-six he appears to have obtained celebrity as an actor. In the play of the *Jew of Malta*, by Christopher Marlowe, who died in 1592, Heywood tells us that "the part of the Jew [Barabas] was performed by so *inimitable an actor* as Mr. Alleyn." Ben Jonson, who was never very fulsome in praise, also speaks highly of Alleyn's skill in one of his epigrams, saying—

"'Tis just, that who did give
So many poets life, by one should live."

As one of the leading actors of the day, there is little doubt of his playing the principal characters in the dramas of Shakspeare and Jonson; but what precise parts he took in them is impossible to tell, in consequence of the performers' names not being set against the parts in the old editions. A manuscript in the Harleian collection, speaking of Alleyn in the prime of his popularity, says—"he had then so captivated the town, and so monopolized the favour of his audience by those agreeable varieties he could so readily command, in his voice, countenance, and gesture, as even to animate the most lifeless composition, and so highly improve them, that he wholly engaged those who heard and saw him, from considering the propriety of the sentiments he pronounced, or of the parts he personated; and all the defects of the poet were either beautified, palliated, or atoned for, by the perfections of the player."

Becoming wealthy through his abilities as an actor, through the dowries of two wives, and with the profits of the "Fortune" theatre, of which he was proprietor, and the emoluments of his post as Keeper of the the King's Wild Beasts, or Master of the Royall Bear Garden, he resolved to appropriate nearly the whole to the building and endowment of a College at Dulwich. The salary he received for fulfilling the duties of this post of Keeper of Wild Beasts was £500 per annum, and it afforded him opportunity of speculating in wild animals. He also speculated in buildings, buying several inns, the parsonage of Firle in Surrey, and other property. On the authority of a letter in Dulwich College, it is stated that Dr. Donne, whose daughter he married as second wife, endeavoured to cheat him out of her dowry (Chambers' *Book of Days*). His first wife was a step-daughter of Henslowe, the pawnbroker and theatrical speculator. Quaint old Fuller, numbering him amongst his "Worthies," says, "He was the Roscius of our age, so acting to the life, that he made any part (especially a magestick one), to

become him. He got a very great estate, and in his old age, following Christ's counsel (on what forcible motive belongs not to me to enquire), 'he made friends of his unrighteous mammon,' building therewith a fair colledge at Dulwich, in Kent, for the relief of poor people." The college was founded for the maintenance of one master, one warden, and four unmarried fellows of the name of Alleyn, three of which were to be clergymen, and the fourth a skilled organist; also six poor men and as many women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated until fourteen or sixteen years of age, and then apprenticed to some trade. Fuller will not enquire into the "forcible motive" that induced him to found this charity, which Aubrey imputes to a fright which Alleyn received in seeing a real devil on the stage whilst himself performing a fictitious one in a play by Shakspeare! The institution was called the "*College of God's Gift*," and was opened in 1619 with some celebration, attended by many personages of note and position. Amongst his papers was found the following memorandum of its final settlement:—"May 26th, 1620, my wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common Pleas bar, of all our lands to the college: blessed be God that hath given us life to do it." Owing to the opposition of Lord Chancellor Bacon he experienced some difficulty in obtaining a charter for it. He was himself the first master. Says Heywood, in his *Actors' Vindication*, "this famous man was so equally mingled with humility and charity that he became his own pensioner; humbly submitting himself to that proportion of diet and clothes which he had bestowed on others." He died Nov. 25th, 1626, in the sixty-first year of his age, and was interred in the chapel of his own college. From a full length portrait of him there, he appears to have been a man of good figure and countenance. J. Payne Collier wrote a biography of Alleyn.

RICHARD TARLETON.

THIS Richard Tarleton, or Dick Tarlton, as his name is variously spelt, appears to have been the first comedian of celebrity on the English stage. He was born at Condovery, in Shropshire, but little or nothing is known of his early life. According to Fuller, he was discovered in a field tending his father's swine, by a servant of the Earl of Leicester, who was so "highly pleased with his *happy unhappy* answers that he brought him to court, where he became the most famous jester to Queen Elizabeth." He was indeed one of the company of twelve players instituted in 1583, by Elizabeth, at the suit of Sir Francis Walsingham, who were sworn "her servants," and allowed wages and liveries, as grooms of the chamber. With the Queen he was a prime favourite. Says the above quaint authority, "when Queen Elizabeth was serious [I dare not say *sullen*] and out of good humour, he could *undumpish* her at his pleasure. Her highest favourites would in some cases go to Tarlton before they would go to the Queen, and he was their usher to prepare their advantageous access unto her. In a word, he told the Queen more of her faults than most of her chap-

lains, and cured her melancholy better than all of her Physicians." Heywood, too, in his *Apology for Actors*, alludes to him as "in his time gracious with the Queene his Sovereigne, and in the People's generall applause." Much of Tarleton's power in causing merriment lay in his manner and appearance, his being the clown's parts.

"As Tarlton when his head was onely seene,
The Tire-house-doore and Tapistrie betweene,
Set all the mulltitude in such a laughter,
They could not hold for scarce an houre after."

Peacham's *Thalia's Banquet*, 1620.

And, says Fuller, "indeed the self-same words spoken by another, would hardly move a merry man to smile, which uttered by him would force a sad soul to laughter." He was also quick in extemporising those rhymes of buffoon wit, so relished in his day; and when the play was finished, themes were frequently given to him by some of the audience, from which he would proceed to manufacture amusement. Howe, in his continuation of Stowe's *Chronicle*, praises him "for a wondrous plentifull, pleasant, extemporall wit."

Tarleton's humour, however, scarcely fills our modern conception of wit, nor was it always of an order to suit modern delicacy. We may mention, however, a telling jest recorded by Collier in his *Annals of the Stage*, and taken by that gentleman from a Manuscript he discovered amongst the Harleian collection. It is in reference to Burghley House, in the Strand, as it was kept in the time of the old Lord Treasurer, which Tarleton said ought to be called "the Lord Treasurer's almes-gate, because it was seldom or never opened." Fuller says, "it is to be reported to his praise that his jests were never prophane, scurrilous, nor satirical; neither trespassing on piety, modesty, or charity." We are doubtful, however, of their never offending modesty.

There are various anecdotes related of him, which have some amusing interest, and illustrate his humorous disposition. His wife, Kate, is said to have been unfaithful to him, which occasioned him once when in a storm, during a voyage from Southampton, and every passenger was compelled to throw his luggage overboard, to offer to throw *her* over! It is needless to say he was prevented in this intention. Another tells, that having run up a score at an inn in Sandwich, he sent his boy to inform against him as a seminary priest. When the officers seized him, he was in his chamber on his knees, crossing himself; so they paid his reckoning and took him to London before Recorder Fleetwood, who of course knew and discharged him.

For some time Tarleton kept an ordinary in Paternoster Row, and afterwards a tavern in Gracechurch Street, which was known by the sign of the Tabor, the tabor or drum being for a long time an essential of the clown or jester. In "Twelfth Night" (Act III. Sc. 1), Viola asks the clown, who enters with one of these instruments, "Dost thou live by thy tabor?"

After an eccentric and free life he died repenting somewhat of his courses, as it appears from two tracts published shortly after his death; one "A sorrowfull newe sonnette, intituled Tarleton's Re-

cantation," and the other, "Tarleton's Repentance on his farewell to his friends." He died in 1588, and was buried in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. From his portrait he is a short, thickset man, with some comicality in his expression. He had also a very flat nose, which it is said was occasioned by his interposing between some performing bears and dogs. It did not so affect him, however, he was wont to say, but that he could smell an honest man from a knave. In 1611 a work was published, called "Tarlton's Jeasts," to which was affixed a print representing Tarleton with his tabor, the original of which would seem to be a portrait in an earlier work (amongst the Harleian MSS.), entitled, "An Alphabet of Initial Letters by John Scottowe." The figure in this latter stands in the centre of a letter T; and in the margin are the following verses:—

" The picture here set down
 Within this letter T,
 Aright doth show the form and shap
 Of Tharlton unto the.
 When he in pleasaunt wise
 The counterfet expreste,
 Of cloune w^t cote of russet hew,
 And shirtops w^t y^e rest.
 Whoe merry many made
 When he appeard in sight,
 The grave and wise as well as rude,
 At him did take delight.
 The partie nowe is gone,
 And closlie laid in claye;
 Of all the jesters in the lande
 He bare the praise awaie.
 Nowe hath he plaid his pte,
 And sure he is of this,
 If he in Christe did die: to live
 With him in lasting bliss."

Tarleton was also the author of a play called *The Seven Deadly Sins*, of which, however, only the "plat," or plot remains, which was discovered with some others in Dulwich College, by Malone, and is printed by him in his "History of the Stage." It was amongst documents which were the property of Edward Alleyn, actor, and founder of the college, and was written in a clear Italian hand, upon a piece of pasteboard of about fifteen inches long, by about nine inches broad, with a hole in the centre near the top; by which, says Collier, who gives a copy of it, "it was doubtless hung up on a nail or peg, in order that each actor engaged in the performance might have the opportunity of referring to it as the piece proceeded, and thus be able to ascertain his place and duty."



SCULPTURE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY, RECENTLY
DUG UP NEAR LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

BY JOHN HEWITT.

THE present cathedral of Lichfield has no portion above ground more ancient than the Early English period; but an older building once existed on the same spot, a church of the twelfth century, commonly attributed to Bishop Roger de Clinton. Of this building the foundations were traced during the alterations in 1861, and a plan of them, furnished by the late Professor Willis, will be found in the 18th volume of the *Archæological Journal*.

In digging for a new water-course in September last (1876), the workmen discovered, in the carriage-way on the south side of the nave, the fragment of sculpture here represented; the design of which clearly shows it to have been part of the earlier minster of Bishop Clinton. As will be seen, it is the impost block of a door or window, the mask being the capital.

The chevrons in view are part of the jamb: over them a plain abacus seems to have existed; above which the chevrons were probably resumed to form the archivolt. The neck of the shaft being $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, the shaft itself would be about six inches in diameter. Having been buried somewhere about seven hundred years, and thus secured from the action of the weather, the sculpture is quite sharp, even to the minutest detail.

It is somewhat unusual to find masks employed as capitals, as in the example before us; but instances occur in the west end of Castle Rising Church, Norfolk, where both window and arcade have them, mixed with chevron mouldings (figured in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v. p. 175); and in the doorway of Sherborne Minster, Dorsetshire, where two masks support the zigzag archivolt (engraved in Carter's *Architecture in England*, plate 25). In the Abbey Church of Jumieges, the mask capital again appears (plate 4 of Colman's

Antiquities of Normandy, vol i. ; and compare vol. ii. plate 91). An example of the chevron moulding occupying the jamb and archivolt, with a plain cap block intervening, is given in Brandon's *Gothic Architecture*, plate 7 of "Norman Period"—from Sempringham Church.

With the relic of the old Minster at Lichfield, here figured, were found two other fragments, one with a star pattern, the other with a pitted moulding: both no doubt from the same Norman building. And in the diggings of 1861, already noticed by Professor Willis, several fragments were dug up, evidently from the same structure, but of more simple design than the subject of our engraving.

Of course all these relics are carefully preserved, but have not yet been placed in any spot where they can be examined and compared by the antiquary and the ecclesiologist.

THE ALCHEMIST.

FAR away, in a bygone time,
Of kingly patience and rugged rhyme,
The masters wrought,
And heeded naught
The tender flushing that morning brought,
Or the peace that waiteth as vesper-chime.

Toiled they until the waning stars,
Honoured with woundings and decked with scars,
That dross might fly,
And the true draw nigh,
As nightly vapours roll 'thwart the sky,
Leaving behind the pure golden bars.

Crucible, retort, toil untold,
Yet they found not the fair red gold,
But all unwitting,
And unremitting,
They spread abroad, while the years were fitting,
The grain of rich wisdom on hill and wold.

And aye they dreamed of some mystic gain,
That should give to life an eternal reign,
That states should die,
And the suns pass by,
Yet among the mountains resound no cry
For the bitter dyings upon the plain.

And while they strove with a great endeavour,
To slay the mystery conquered never,
With endless zeal,
Yet spread they weal,
Wonder to glow, and wisdom to heal,
On to the bound of the seas for ever.

Harold-Dene, Hastings.

HALL KEYWORTH.

WIGWELL GRANGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND
ITS CONNECTION WITH DARLEY ABBEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 225.)

THE next deeds in this interesting series, according to chronological order, are as follows :—

1588-9
31 Eliz.

Bargain and Sale from George
Babington to Henry Wigley,
of Wigwell Grange.

This Indenture made the twentieth day of January in the one and thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c Between George Babington of Kingeston in the County of Nottingham, Gentleman, on the one part and Henrie Wigley of Myddleton next Wirksworth in the County of Derby Yeoman on the other part Witnesseth that the said George Babington as well for and in consideration of the sum of Three hundred pounds of lawful money of England to him at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents well and truly satisfied contented and paid whereof and wherewith the said George Babington acknowledgeth and confesseth well and truly satisfied contented and paid and the said Henry Wigley his heirs executors and administrators and every of them to be thereof and of every part and parcel thereof clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged for ever by these presents as also for the more perfect making, setting, assuring, and conveying ratifying releasing and confirming of the premises hereafter by and in these presents mentioned to be bargained and sold and in the which the said Henry Wigley claimeth a certain estate right title and interest thereunto by force of a former gift grant bargain and sale to him made thereof by Anthony Babington [Anthonie Babington] lately attainted of High Treason late brother to the said George as by Indenture and Deed thereupon made bearing date the 1st day of March, in the 28th year of her said Majestys reign more plainly and at large it doth and may appear Hath given granted bargained sold ratified released and confirmed and by these presents doth for him and his heirs clearly and absolutely give grant bargain sell ratify release and confirm unto the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns for ever All that Grange or Farm called Wigwall with the appurtenances or by whatsoever other name or names the said Grange or Farm is called or known by, situate lying and being within the parish of Wirksworth aforesaid Together with all and every the Houses Barns Stables Buildings Edifices Lands Tenements Meadows Leases Pastures Feedings Commons Woods Underwoods, Trees, Ways, Fyshings, Easements, Profits, Commodities and hereditaments whatsoever they may be to the same Grange or Farm in any wise incident belonging or appertaining or commonly reputed or taken as part parcel or member thereof now in the several tenures holdings occupations or possessions of the said Henry Wigley, William Blackwall and Roger Fletcher or any of them or their or any of their assign or assigns And the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, use and uses, of all and singular the before mentioned premises and every part and parcel thereof And the rents and yearly profits thereof yearly rising coming and growing, renewing, falling, or increasing To have and to hold the said Grange or Farm called Wigwall and all and every the aforesaid lands, tenements, hereditaments, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, trees and all any and singular other the aforesaid premises with their appurtenances before mentioned and intended to be bargained and sold and every part parcel and member thereof unto the said Henry Wigley and his heirs and assigns to the only sole proper use and behoof of the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns for ever And the said George Babington for him his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them Doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns by these Presents that he the said George Babington and the heirs of the said George and every of them as well for the better further rectifying

releasing and more perfect assurance surety and sure making of all every and singular the premises before bargained ratified confirmed and sold or mentioned or intended to be bargained ratified confirmed and sold unto the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns as is aforesaid And also for the better extinguishing and cutting off the estate in tail of the said George now by him challenged and claimed by force of a secret conveyance or writing of intail made from the said Anthony to one John Draycot Esquire the date whereof is the first day of July in the 27th year of Her said Majestys reign shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter during the space of five years next ensuing the date hereof upon reasonable request unto him or them to be made, do make knowledge and suffer or cause to be done made knowledge and suffered all and every such further lawful and reasonable act and acts, thing and things, devise and devises, whatsoever be it by fine feoffment recovery with voucher or vouchers, Deed or deeds, the enrollment of these Presents Release Confirmation and Ratification or by any other kind of way or means whatsoever permissible or sufferable by the order of the Law with warranty only against him the said George and his heirs and all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming in by or from him or in by or from Henry Babington his father Thomas Babington his grandfather or otherwise as by the said Henry Wigley his heirs or assigns or by his or their learned Counsel in the Law at his or their only proper costs and charges in the Law shall be from time to time and at all and every time and times hereafter during the said five years upon reasonable demand devised advised and required And that he the said George Babington at the time of the enrolling and delivery of these presents is lawfully seized of and in the premises aforesaid with the appurtenances and of every part parcel and member thereof of a good and perfect estate of inheritance in Fee Simple or Fee Tail without any manner of condition or mortgage and without any reversion or remainder or other estate thereof whatsoever settled or being in our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty that now is. And that the said George Babington hath full power and lawful authority in his own right to have bargain sell grant release ratify and confirm the same unto the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns in form aforesaid clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged or else sufficiently saved and kept harmless of and from all and all manner of former Bargains Sales Joyntures Dowers, Wills, Statutes in Tail, Statutes Merchant and of the Staple, Recoveries, Fines, Leases Liveries Alienations, oustre le maines, and of and from all other Titles Burthens Charges and Incumbrances whatsoever heretofore done or suffered by the said George or by any of his ancestors or which shall at any time or times hereafter be done or suffered by the said George his heirs or assigns or by any of them or otherwise one Lease of parcel of the said premises made unto the said William Blackwall and one other Lease made unto the said Roger Fletcher of a parcel of meadow called Flax land meadow for several Terms yet entering and the accustomed yearly rents and services hereafter to be due and payable unto our said sovereign Lady the Queen her heirs and successors and unto the Lord or Lords of that Fee or Fees thereof only excepted And finally that the said Henry his heirs and assigns shall from henceforth for ever peaceably and quietly have hold use possess and enjoy the premises aforesaid and every part thereof without any eviction let or suit of any person or persons having or pretending any title thereunto before the date hereof other than the said Henry his heirs or assigns In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to the Indentures interchangeably have put their hands and seals Given the day and year above written.

George Babington.

The Deed is 24 by 15 inches, in 40 lines.

Seal broken and nearly destroyed.

On the back

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us

E. Claye	Edm: Calton	Michaelis Harryson
	Johis Smith	Edward Haselam
	Edward Allyn	Henrie Wilcockson
	Rici Archer	Thomas Ballydon
	Willyam Claye	Theophilus Claye
	And of me Alexander Woodward	Publick Notarie

endorsed "31 Eliz. 1589.

G. Babington } Release of Wigwall
to
H. Wigley. } Grange Consⁿ 300th.

Forfeited before by Attainr of
Ant^r Babington & granted
to Sir Walter Rawlegh who
sold to H. Wigley cons 300^{lb}

These lines, here bracketed together,
have been erased by pen lines drawn
through them.

George had an Estate taile in Wigwall
and on his Brother's attainr sol his Estate
by this deed.

1603-4
9 March
2 James II.

Indenture of Settlement between
Henry Wigley Henry Hall and
Richard Wigley on intended mari-
riage of Richard Wigley and
Elizabeth Hall.

This Indenture tripartite made the 9th day of March in the 2nd year of the reign of our most dread sovereign Lord James by the grace of God of England France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth Between Henry Wigley of Middleton in the County of Derby Gentleman of the first part and Henry Hall of Costocke in the County of Nottingham Gentleman of the second part and Richard Wigley second son of the said Henry Wigley of the third part Witnesseth that whereas it is intended by the grace of God that a Marriage shall shortly be had and solemnized between the said Richard Wigley, second son of the said Henry Wigley, and Elizabeth Hall daughter of the said Henry Hall, if the said Richard Wigley and Elizabeth Hall shall thereunto agree and the Laws of the Church will the same permit. Now the said Henry Wigley as well for the consideration of Two Hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England to him in hand paid by the said Henry Hall before the ensealing and delivery of these presents and for the kind and natural affection which the said Henry Wigley hath and beareth unto his second son Richard, and for the better advancement and preferment of him and of such children as it shall please God to send him and to the end that a competent and convenient joynture may be had and made unto the said Elizabeth Hall whom by the grace of God the said Richard Wigley intendeth to espouse and take to wife as also for divers and sundry other good and just considerations him the said Henry Wigley thereunto moving is contented and pleased and by these presents doth for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and every of them covenant and grant to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley and either of them and to and with the executors administrators and assigns of them and every of them That he the said Henry Wigley and his heirs will and shall from the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents stand and be seized of one capital Messuage or Tenement commonly called and known by the name of Wigwell Grange situate lying and being in the Parish of Wirksworth in the County of Derby now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said Henry Wigley or of his Assigns farmer or farmers tenant or tenants and of and in two several parcels of Land commonly called and known by the several names of Holmes Forde and Flaxlands Meadow situate lying and being in the said parish of Wirksworth now or late in the tenure and occupation of the said Henry Wigley or of his assigns tenant or tenants farmer or farmers together with all and all manner of Houses Buildings Barns Stables Orchards Gardens Closures Arable land Meadows Pastures Woods Underwoods Commons Furze grounds Heath Wastes Fishings and all and all manner of other profits commodities and hereditaments with their appurtenances whatsoever unto the said capital Messuage or Tenement or unto the two several parcels of ground commonly called Holmes Foard and Flaxland Meadow belonging or in any manner of way appertaining or commonly reputed or taken as part or member thereof or usually letten or enjoyed therewith excepting and reserving to the said Henry Wigley and his assigns liberty to fell and carry away woods and underwoods as heretofore in these presents is mentioned to such use and uses and under such provisos intents and purposes as are hereafter expressed and declared and to no other use or uses or under any other proviso intent or purpose That is to say of the said Capital Messuage and all the houses commonly called and known by the name of Wigwell Grange with all the houses buildings barns stables Orchards Gardens and yards with their appurtenances thereunto belonging and of one parcel of land commonly called

Wigwall Greene and of one close commonly called the Rounge Close and of two closes commonly called and known by the name of Ould Wigwalls and of one close commonly called and known by the name of Haseleys and of one little close next adjoining to the Haseleys and of one close adjoining upon the Garden and of one close below the Orchard all which parcels of Land do lie and be near adjoining unto the said capital Messuage together with the woods and underwoods growing upon them or any of them and all and all manner of common and other profits whatsoever to them or any of them belonging excepting and reserving to and for the said Henry and his assigns liberty to fell and carry away woods and underwoods as hereafter in these presents is mentioned To the use and behoof of the said Elizabeth Hall for and during her natural life and in the name of a competent and convenient joynture for the said Elizabeth and from and immediately after the death of the said Elizabeth Hall to the use of the said Richard Wigley and his heirs for ever And of one close or parcel of land commonly called or known by the name of Holmes Foard And of one other close or parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of Flaxlands Meadow situate lying and being in the said parish of Wirksworth in the said County of Derby together with all houses buildings and all other hereditaments whatsoever with their appurtenances now builded or belonging to them or any of them And of one Water Mill with the Griste Soacke into and stream of water now used therewith or thereunto belonging standing and being in a close commonly called by the name of Cley Flatts within the precincts of Wigwall Grange aforesaid with free liberty ingress egress and regress to and for the said Henry Wigley his servants and assigns by and through any of the grounds above mentioned for the fetching or carrying of Corn or other necessary occasion in or about the said Mill or Stream of Water to the use of the said Henry Wigley for and during the term of his natural life and from and immediately after the death of the said Henry Wigley to the only use and behoof of the said Richard Wigley and his heirs for ever. And of the residue of the said closures lands meadows pastures woods underwoods Commons, Furze Grounds, Heaths Wastes Waters Fishings and of all and every commodity and commodities Hereditament and Hereditaments with their appurtenances whatsoever unto the said Capital Messuage or Tenement commonly called and known by the name of Wigwall Grange, belonging or appertaining or commonly enjoyed or letten therewith or reputed or taken as part or member thereof and not before in the presents mentioned conveyed or settled by way of use to the use of the said Richard Wigley and his heirs for ever And the said Henry Wigley doth for the considerations aforesaid for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them Covenant and grant to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley their executors administrators and assigns that he the said Henry Wigley is at the present and so at the sealing and delivery of these presents shall abide and continue solely seized of the premises and of every part thereof for any act by him done to the contrary of sure good absolute and perfect estate of inheritance in his demesne as of fee simple to him and his heirs for ever excepting one parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of Holmes Foarde whereof he the said Henry Wigley and Richard Wigley are jointly seized of an estate of inheritance in their demesne as of fee simple to them and their heirs for ever without any revocation power of revocation limitation or any other alteration whatsoever to revoke undo determine or alter the same And the said Henry Wigley doth for the considerations aforesaid for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them covenant promise and grant to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley their executors administrators and assigns by these presents that the premises and every part thereof are at this present time and so at the sealing and delivery of these presents shall be free and clearly discharged or else from time to time upon reasonable request made to the said Henry Wigley or his heirs by the said Henry Hall or Richard Wigley or either of them or the heirs or assigns of them or of either of them within convenient time saved and kept harmless of and from all and all manner of former executions judgments fines recognizances statutes merchant and of the staple all and all manner of debts and record fines for alienations without license intrusions bargains sales feoffments gifts grants leases wills joyntures dowers Rent charges, rent seigne arrearages of rents annuities or from any other incumbrance whatsoever had made suffered

or done or wittingly and willingly procured to be done by the said Henry Wigley or by any other claiming by from or under him or by his assent consent or procurement (except before excepted) And the said Henry Wigley doth for the consideration in these presents expressed for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them covenant promise and agree to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley their executors administrators and assigns by these presents that he the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns shall be ready from time to time and at all times within one year next coming to make do acknowledge and execute or cause to be made done knowledged and executed all and every such further acts thing and things devyse and devyses in the Law as shall be devysed or advised by the said Henry Hall or Richard Wigley or either of them or the heirs or assigns of them or either of them or by the Counsel learned in the Law of them or either of them or of the heirs or assigns of them or either of them and at the costs and charges in the Law of the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley or either of them or the heirs or assigns of them or either of them so as the said Henry Wigley his heirs or assigns be not compelled to travel for the making doing knowledging executing or perfecting of the same further than the town of Derby in the said county of Derby Be it by fine feoffment recovery with double or single voucher or vouchers inrolling of these presents relief confirmation or by any or as many of these ways and means as shall be thought fit for the conveying and sure making of the premises and of every part thereof to such use and uses and under such provisoes intents and purposes as are in these presents down and to no other intent or purpose And further it is granted and agreed between all the said parties to these Presents that it may be lawful for the said Henry Wigley and his assigns at any time and times during his natural life to fell and cut down by his servant and servants and other assigns for his own necessary occasion and use all and any the wood and underwood at his pleasure growing and being within the said close or parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of Haseleyes or upon any of the premises above mentioned within the precincts of Wigwall aforesaid and the same by the carts carriages and servants of the said Henry to carry away at the will and pleasure of the said Henry And also that the said Henry and his assigns shall have the occupation and use during his natural [life] of one Kyn standing and being on Wigwall Greene without anything to be paid for the same with free liberty ingress egress and regress to and from the same at all times. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these present Indentures interchangeably have put their Hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

HENRY WIGLEY.

On the back

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Tho Hall

John Wigley

Ra Wigley

Willm Taylor

Thomas Wigley

Sign Lawrence ~~W~~ Blomeley,

In two sheets, first 24 by 16½ inches, second 24 by 6 inches.

Seal lost.

Endorsed

"9 Mar 2 Jam^s 1st1605 9 March 2 Jac^b 1st

Wigley } Marriage Settlement

&

Hall } Wigwall Grange

(16)

Wigwall Grange mentioned

The Woods &c. excepted

Holmes fford Maxland & fishery
inserted as part of W. Grange"

My Wifes Joynature

This deed is in English, but is here put in modern spelling.

The fac-similes of the signatures, etc., to these deeds will be given in next part.

(To be continued.)

THE MILWARD FAMILY, OF EATON DOVEDALE, ETC., CO. DERBY.

COMMUNICATED BY T. A. MILWARD.

HARLEIAN MSS., No. 2180, VOL. 47b.

A Scedule of the Mansion house & demesne lands at Henbury heretofore belonging to W^m. Davenport of Henbury Esq^r. deceased & now of late disposed of by Sr. Tho: Milward Kn^t. form^rlie Chief Justice of Chester & now a known deliq^t. w^{ch} sayd Sr. Tho. hath the tuicon of the daughter & heire of the sayd W^m. Davenport being grandfather to the sayd Infant.

An Estimate of pte of the Mansion house & demesne lands at Henbury valued by Henry Davie Alderman James Barber Hugh foden & others.

		li.	s.	d.
Inp's.	The Corne pasture 7 acres & halfe	5	10	0
	The Coale meadows 5 acres	3	6	8
	The marled earth 15 acres	10	0	0
	The Birchwoodd 10 acres	4	13	4
	The Spinkwood 3 acres	1	8	0
	The Gorstie barehurst 5 acr.	2	10	0
	The heigher Barehurst 4 acr.	3	0	0
	An Acre & q ^{ter} at poole head	1	8	0
	The better Oxhey 12 acres	7	10	0
	The Tadmond Croft & hurst 9 acr.	7	0	0
	The other pte of the Oxhey 10 acre.	8	6	8
	The great Barehurst 15 acres	11	0	0
	The Rough ground at Birtles barne 3acr.	1	18	0
	The Croft at Birtles Barne halfe an Acr.	0	16	0
	The Pinching Greave 8 acr & halfe	5	0	0
	The Brickhill meadow & little Huntley 12 acres & a halfe	11	0	0
	The further Huntley 6 acres	3	10	0
	The Mossefeild 2 acres	1	0	0
	The Parke 110 acres	30	0	0
		li.	s.	d.
	Suma	118	16	8

The Closes above named are pte of the Mansion house of Henbury & are passed unto Randle Davenport Sen^r. Randle Davenport Jun^r. Mrs. Birchall Mrs. ffoeside & Mrs. Cheetham being all three daughters to W^m Davenport of Henbury afores^d. dec. for their sev'all annuities amounting to 110^{li} & they are to pay all chiefe rente.

The residue of the Capitall house of Henbury together wth the Orcharde gardeyns & other yards about the house held & enjoyed by those who have taken pte of the estate of the sayd Mr. Davenport at Henbury afores^d as followes

Inp's Willm Walton holds pte of the s^d Mansion & theis pcells of land hereafter menconed being pcell of the demeane videlt.

The Hall Croft meadow 4 acres	4	0	0
The Millfield 10 acres	4	0	0
The Bramill Croft & Amirs Croft 10 acres	7	0	0
The Green Croft 6 acres	4	10	0
The Poole head 4 acres	2	0	0
The lower Barehurst 7 acres & halfe	4	0	0
The great Huntley 7 acres	6	0	0

Suma 31 15 2

Item John Harding holdeth the mill	6	10	0
and the Bottom meadow 2 acr & halfe	2	0	0
John Harrop holdeth the Sheppards Croft 2 acr & a halfe	1	6	8

All theis rents are Payable
at Mich & Lady day.

The sev'all Tennts last above menconed are sett forth to paie the five souldiers charged upon the sayd Mr. Davenports estate & the rest of the Tennts & rents as well of the Demeane lands as of the sev'all Lordshipps belonging to the sayd Mr. Davenport are to be found in the Booke of Rentalls put p le Rental plenius liquet.

THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

- MALMAINS, NICH.**, 92^b 4.—The "house of Nicholas Malmains" (of Ockley branch of that family ?) mentioned in Perambulation of the Lowy of Tunbridge A^o 46 Hen. III. His descendant (?) Sir Nicholas Malmains was at Carlaverock in 1300, and bore arg. a bend engrailed purpure. Compare "Camden" Roll, 70 8, "Mr. Nicholas malmaynes"—gu. three sinister hands erected arg. 2 and 1; and "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 89 15, "Nicol Malemels"—gu. three sinister hands erected erm. 2 and 1.
- MALTRAVERS, JOHN**, 95^b 4.—R. C. G., p. 536, A^o 25 Edw. I., Johannes Mautravers *Inq. p. m.* co. Berks and Somerset—John son and heir aged 30.
- MALTRAVERS, WM.**, 95^b 6.—"St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 82 7, "Will' Matreuerse"—sa. frettée of six pieces or, and on a canton gu. three lions passant in pale arg. (agreeably to A and C).
- MANDEVILLE, RICH. DE**, 92 7.—R. C. G., p. 98, A^o 46 Hen. III.—Rich. de Amundevill' filius Ricardi de Amundevill'—*Extenta terrarum*. Ibid. p. 158, A^o 56 Hen. III. Rich. de Mandevile and Matilda his wife mentioned in connection with co. Sussex. Ibid. p. 335, A^o 11 Edw. I. Rich. de Amundevill' and Matilda his wife (quondam uxor Johannis filii Alani defuncti), respecting lands of her dowery in co. Salop. Ibid. p. 347, A^o 12 Edw. I. Matilda uxor Ricardi de Amundevyl vel Matilda de Verdoun. *Inq. p. m.*, co. Wilts, Salop, Sussex. Rich. Fitz Alan aged 18 her heir.
- MANSEL, WM.**, 96 20.—Papworth's Ordinary, p. 704. Gu. a fess and label arg. the arms of Sir William Maunsell. J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, in his admirable History of Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, p. 61 *et seq.*, refers to the connection of the family of Maunsel or Mansel with the county of Kent, and particularly with the manor of Goshall. Sir John Mansel, one of the secular clergy, and a great favourite of Henry III., is stated to have been the wealthiest clerk of those times, a reputation sometimes enlarged into "the richest person in the world." He filled many offices, being Chief Justice of England, a Privy Councillor, Chaplain to the King, and Keeper of the Great Seal; and besides all this was a valiant soldier. Among other clerical appointments he was Parson of Maidstone in Kent. The reader will find a long account of him and his deeds in the work cited. In 1256 he entertained the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland (on the occasion of the visit of the latter to the English Court), and many of the nobility, at a banquet which, even in a period noted for the magnificence of its repasts, was on a scale considered something extraordinary. Two years later he founded the Priory of Bilsington, in Kent, and died in 1264.
- MARE, JOHN DE LA**, 93 10.—R. C. G., p. 238, A^o 4 Edw. I., John de la Mare *Inq. p. m.* (an Inquisition for co. Herts. on p. 253)—John, his grandson (son of John, his eldest son), his next heir, and aged 15 years. This last John the same (?) as John, only Baron, de la Mare, who was summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1313, and died 1315-16, when his sister Isabella, aged 50, the wife of Tho. Maydenhatch, was found to be his heir.—C. H. P.
- MARELL, THEOBALD DE**, 97 5.
- MARINES, THO. DE**, 91 14.—R. C. G., p. 554, A^o 26 Edw. I., Tho. de Marynes (*Inq. p. m.* ?) co. Kent—Thomas, son and heir, aged 30 years.
- MARMION, PHILIP**, 94 6.—Philip, 5th baron Marmion, of Tamworth, died 1292 without heirs. Son and heir of Robert Marmion, 4th baron, ob. 1241, C. H. P. Compare "Camden" Roll, 69 11, "Mr. Phillip Marmyon"—sa. a sword point downwards arg.
- MARMION, WM.**, 92 1.—William, 2nd baron Marmion of Witringham, temp. Hen. III. ob. Son and heir of Robert, 1st baron, ob., younger half brother of Robert, 4th baron Marmion, of Tamworth. Was succeeded by John, son and heir, 1st Baron.—C. H. P.
- MARSHAL, JOHN LE**, 95^b 10.—John, 4th baron Marshal, of Hengham, co. Norfolk, ob. 1283 (son of William, 3rd baron, ob. 1264); his son and heir, William, then aged 5.—C. H. P.
- MARTEL, RICHARD**, 91 17.—R. C. G., p. 158, A^o 56 Hen. III., Richard Martel defunct—"Hæres ipsius Ricardi infra etatem existit." Galfr'us Martel held half-a-fee in Sutton, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 209.
- MAUFEE, WM.**, 92^b 7.—"Camden" Roll, 72 18, "William Maufe"—Arg. semée of escallops gu. a lion ramp. sa.
- MAUVEYSIN (Fr. MALVOISIN), HEN.**, 95^b 1.—R. C. G., p. 691, A^o 33 Edw. I., Henricus Mauveysyn mentioned in an *Inquisition ad quod damnum*
- MEREMOND, GEOFFREY DE**, 97 11.

- MEREWORTH, WM. DE, 91 11.**—Will'us de Mer'wrth held two fees in Merew'rth, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 206.
- MOLESTONE, THEOBALD DE, 96^b 5.**
- MOLOUN, SIMON DE, 97 18.**
- MONTALT, ADAM DE, 95 18.**—R. C. G., p. 710, A^o. 34 Edw. I., Adam de Monte Alto, co. Northampton, *Inq. p. m.*—Elizabeth, daughter and heir, aged 2 years and more.
- MONTFORT, PETER DE, 91^b 16.**—Peter, 9th *baron* de Montfort, died 1287. Son and heir of Peter, 8th *baron*, slain at the Battle of Evesham, 1265. John de Montfort his son and heir was the 1st Baron.—C. H. P. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 73^b 9, "Perse d' Montford"—Bendy of ten or and az, and "Camden" Roll 69 4, "Pers de mountfort"—Bendy of twelve or and az. (both being corroborative of C).
- MONTFORT, ROB. DE, 93^b 15.**—Married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Walter de Dunstanvill (96^b 6), who died A^o. 54 Hen. III. (*vide* R. C. G., p. 140). Compare "Camden" Roll, 70 9, "Mr. Rob't de Moundford"—Bendy of ten or and az., a label of five points gu.; also "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 76 5, "Rob't d' Momford" the same.
- MONTJOY, STEPH. DE, 97 7.**
- MORSTON, BARTHOLOMEW DE, 91^b 8.**—Barthol' de Moriston held one quarter of a fee in Herste, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 76 18, "Will' d' Morriton"—Erm. a chief gu. (note, the chief apparently not charged, but possibly the charges may have disappeared).
- MORTIMER, ROB. DE, 93^b 12.**—Robert, 3rd *baron* de Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, ob. 1287. Son and heir of Hugh, 2nd *baron*, of the same place, who died 1275, when Robert was 22. Said Robert married Joyce, daughter and heir of William la Zouche (94 14), second son of Alan, 4th *baron* Zouche, of Ashby (94 9). His son and heir, Hugh de Mortimer, 1st and only Baron, left two daughters, of whom Joan married 1, Sir Tho. Bikenore, 2, Sir Richard Talbot (brother of Gilbert, 1st Baron Talbot), from whom descended the Talbots of Richard's Castle.—C. H. P.
- MOWBRAY, ROG. DE, 94^b 15.**—Roger, 1st Baron de Mowbray (son and heir of Roger, 5th *baron*, ob. 1266, and grandson of Wm., 3rd *baron*, ob. 1222), died 1298. John, son and heir (2nd Baron) then aged 11 only.—C. H. P. Rog' de Mumbrey held lands in Hesse, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208.
- MOWIN, JOHN, 93 2.**
- MUNCCELLS, WM. DE, 92 11.**—R. C. G., p. 3, A^o. 27 Hen. III. a William de Muncell' defunct. "Camden" Roll, 70 20, "Mr. Walran de Muncells"—same arms.
- MUNCEUS, JOHN DE, 92^b 1.**—R. C. G., p. 626, A^o. 30 Edw. I., John de Munceus *alias* Monceus *alias* Mounceaus, *Inq. p. m.*, Southampton—John, son and heir, aged 23.
- MONCHENSI, WM., 91 16.**—William, 1st Baron de Munchensi. Son and heir of Warine, 6th *baron*, who married Joane, second daughter of William Mareschall, Earl of Penbroc (hence the three escutcheons with the barry?) and died 1256. Dugdale, in addition, says that this William was heir to Ralph de Hay, of Essex, which is incorrect, it was another person altogether (*vide* R. C. G., p. 57, A^o. 38 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Ralph de la Haye, *alias* de Haya—Wm. de Munchensi son of Sir William de Munchensi, his heir, and aged 24 years). Was slain in battle against the Welsh, 1289. Dyonisia, his sole daughter and heir, married Hugh de Vere, a younger son of Robert Earl of Oxford. His sister Joane married Wm. de Valence Earl of Penbroc.—C. H. P., and Dugd. Bar.
- MUNTENEY, ROB. DE, 94^b 11.**—Robert de Muntenev mentioned in A^o. 86 Hen. III. (R. C. G., p. 40); again in A^o. 10 Edw. I. (*ibid.* p. 315); and again in A^o. 19 Edw. I. (*ibid.* p. 754). Compare "Camden" Roll, 71^b 5, "Mr. Robert de Muntenev"—Az. a band arg. between six martlets or.
- MUSARD, RALPH, 95^b 12.**—Ralph, 7th *baron* Musard, ob. 1273 (son and heir of Ralph, 6th *baron* [ob. 1265], who was brother and heir of Robert, 5th *baron*, ob. 1240); John, 8th *baron*, son and heir, made proof of his age 1286, ob. 1239 without issue; Nich. (9th *baron*), uncle and heir.—C. H. P.
- NELE, RALPH DE, 97 15**
- NERFORD, WM. DE, 96^b 15.**—Married Petronilla, one heir to John de Vaux (94^b 13), R. C. G., p. 630, A^o. 30 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Wm. de Neyrford', *alias* Nerford, co. Suffolk.
- NEVILLE, LAURENCE DE, 93 4.**—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 79 2, "Jaruis de Nerulle"—Gu. crusilly and two trumpets in pile or.
- NEVILLE, ROB. DE, 94^b 12.**—Robert, 4th *baron* de Nevill, of Raby, died 1282 (son and heir of Geoffrey, 3rd *baron*, ob.). Ralph de Nevill (1st Baron), grandson and heir; being son of Robert de Nevill (ob. in life of his father), his eldest son.—C. H. P.

- PECHE, GILBERT, 94^b 20.—Gilbert, 4th *baron* Peche, of Brunne, died 1291. Son and heir of Hamon, 3rd *baron*, who died in the Holy Land, 1241.—C. H. P. Gilbert Peche held one fee in Westlve, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—“Testa de Nevill,” p. 207. “Hundred” Rolls, (commencement of Edward I.), the Lord Gilbert Peche holds the manor of Leysnes (Kent), in name of Joan his wife, whose former husband was Richard de Dover.

- (To be continued.)

THE PRETENDER AND THE BALGUY FAMILY.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY MISS PHILLIS BALGUY IN THE YEAR 1717.

COMMUNICATED BY LEWIS EYRE, ESQ.

I NOTICE that in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. XII., page 115, three letters, written by Miss Phillis Balguy, of Derbyshire, who afterwards married one of the Lucys, of Charlcote, in Warwickshire, are given. The first of these must have been printed from a copy, as the original is in the possession of Mr. W. Martin Hunnybunn, M.A., late of Bicknoller. This gentleman has three others from the same lady, and a miniature of the Old Pretender (James III.), given to her by himself; it is in Indian ink, set in a gold locket.

The following are verbatim copies of the letters, which are of considerable historical and local interest: —

(1). "FOR MR. HEATON JUNIOUR ATT SHEFFIELD THESE

" March y^e 24th.

" Y^r obligeing letter gave us a great deall of sattisfaction & we all rejoiced to hear you gott well home for t^w was more then we expected wⁿ y^e day proved so indifferent & you so ill prepared for walking in a pair of lack-bootts you was very obligeing in remembering so exactly every thing y^t you promised but I am sorry you should have given y^r selfe y^e trouble of sending y^e Tea which was over & above I fear itt was owing to w^t we 2 mad Girls said to you in jest but we desire you will doe us y^e Iustice to believe our acknowledgements are very sincere both for y^t & other favours I am sorry there is so little reason to expect a visitt from his Sweedish Majesty w^{ch} I now dispair of for itt is my opinion that if they had any apprehensions of an Invasion they durst never have been so barefaced as to have attempted repealling y^e Schism act att y^e time which if they are not all mad will certainly open y^e eyes of y^e nation & inform em (if they are not yett sattisfied) w^t they must expect if y^e present Government continues I long to hear whether itt takes or nott, Tis so much trouble I me ashamed to desire itt or if you have time we should be very much obliged to you if you will continue y^r entertaining accounts for you are very sencible this is a very dull place & itt is great charitty to communicate matters to

" Sr y^r obliged humble servant

" we'll take care to return
y^r Books safe wⁿ read "

" PHILL: BALGUY "

" My Mama & Brother Balguy send you their service so does killing ffaney but she says she wants Brunswick y^e song you promised My Neice Naney desires you will except of her service mine to y^r ffather I design to write treason to all my corrispondents to enjoyn em to burn my nonsencicale scrolls pray committ y^e to y^e ffames for y^r safety & mine pardon ffaults & dispose of my service as due to all ffriends ffaney Statham desires her service to y^r ffather."

(2). "FOR M^r HEATON IUN . AT SHEFFIELD THESE.

" Ap: y^e 4th.

" Sr

" I shall now proceed to Adress y^r worships in y^r due form & order according to y^r meritts which is infinitely beyond w^t I am able to express but we poor Peakerills are not much skilled in Rethoick but w^t we want in y^t is made up in grateful heartts & acknowledgements of our ffriends ffavours my Long Letter was designed only for a memeorandum for the Boy y^e carried itt & not to make itt's appearance to you by way of Epistle therefore I beg you will pardon itt & continue y^e ffavour of y^r Letters which is y^e only account of matters y^e we have that we can relie on & Ile assure you gives us great entertainment I have quite given over all hopes of seeing his Majesty of Sweeden here I fear y^e desent is not designed for y^e service of our Dear Distress'd Monasth whom I pray God preserve but we live in hope you know I want mightily to hear y^t y^e Schism bill is repealed & daily pray for itt I woud have em pull of y^e mask & show

themselves wthout any reserve & then we shall know w^t to trust to in return for y^r I have 2 pieces of news to acquaint you wth one is a very unwellcome one I dare say w^{ch} is y^t Poor Mr Cresswell is much out of order but I hope in no dangerous way y^e other is y^e most surprizing thing y^t you ever heard can you believe y^r Eyes when you read that Pure Love is att Last arrived here & disdains Sheffield so much now y^e killer of killers is not there that he does not so much as design to honour y^e Town with a Look he disowns you all & says you are a parcell of lyeing Reprobates for he designs to take ffaney to himselfe very soon for he neither can nor will live longer without her his Dear Iewell he says she is but pray be cautious of telling Mr Hurt for poor man itt may be ill consequence to him I ask pardon for not sending my L^d Lansdown back but we really hant read em yett y^e ffair Lady before mention'd desires you will send her halfe an ounce of Snuff but she is so jntirely disposed off that you must excuse her att present if I dont join her with my Mama Brother & Neice who all send their service & believe that I likewise am y^r very humble servant whilst

" P. BALGUY."

" pray send us any pamphlets or any pritty entertaining things to comfort Naney & I we have no Pure Love not we. Mr Lister is in y^e Parlor."

(3). "FOR M^r HEATON AT SHEFFIELD THESE.

" JUNE y^e 10th.

" God bless y^e King.

I shall allways acknowledge y^e ffavour you doe me in continuing your obligeing correspondence which I am sure my lazyness has no claim to for I am really ashamed of my own remiseness in so long neglecting to answer my ffrinds letters but y^e dislike I have to writeing & being consious to my selfe that I doe itt so indifferantly is y^e occasion of my silence & not disregarde or y^e want of a due sense of y^e obligation I me under to those that will give themselves y^e trouble to write to me I was in some hopes that you would have took a Tour to Buxton to Celibrate this good Holy day my ffrind ffaney & my selfe has endeavourd to express our reguarde to itt by adorning y^e Church this house the shops & all other Houses that woud lett us with Oke we likewise wear itt our selves & putt itt in all peoples hatts that pass by or that are in the Town & have had the Bell's rung what will be y^e consequence God knows but I suppose we shall be travelling to Derby in a little time I hope you wont fforgett us in our Diss-tress but bestow a Charittable visitt I sincerely pledged you & design to repeat itt before I sleep but as there is no pleasure without an allay the disappointment of nott seeing our friends att Bradfield Wakes to day putts a Damp upon our spiritts but we must have recourse to that said thing called patience upon fforce tis an ill wind that blows no profit for we think itt will make us the better wives & that thought healls all again I thank you for y^r Intelligence & am Sr

" Y^r obliged hum^{ble} Serv^t

" Mad^m ffaney is y^r."

" P. B."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF
ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 208.)

- 1683-4. Humphrey Ilive, and Penelope Billington, mar. Feb. 27.
1684. Mrs. Mary Feild, widd. bur. Mar. 31.
" Edw. Billington, bur. June 24.
" Hester, the wife of John Langton, bur. Sept. 2.
1684-5. Mary, dau. of William and Mary Azlock, bapt. Mar. 23, bur. 12 Apl. 1685.
" Humphrey Ilive, bur. Mar. 13. (144.)
1685. James Sisson, bur. April 27
" Edward Dobbs, Rector, bur. July 13.
" Ralph Langford, gent., bur. Aug. 13.
" Will. Joanes, a soulder, bur. Nov. 9.
1685-6. Daniel Flemingway, a soulder, bur. Jan. 24.
" Robert Blackburne, gent., bur. Feb. 28.
1686. Samuel Denham, and Mary Denham, mar. April 20.
" Bridgett Thorogood, widow, bur. April 28. Same day, also, Bridgett Hurd, wid.
" James, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Wych, bur. May 19.
1686-7. Saml. son of Saml. and Renney Grandpree, bapt. Mar. 24.
" Phillemon Uffington, bur. Jan. 7.
1687. Marye, wife of William Azlack, bur. Aug. 25.
1688. Henry Stot and Anne Pears, mar. Nov. 27.
" James Laughton, bur. May 9.
" Leonard Ashton, bur. Dec. 17. (145.)
1688-9. Michael Key and Elizabeth Cooke, mar. Jan. 20.
1689-9. Hugh Walden, a soldyer, bur. Mar. 6.
1690. Abigill, dau. of John and Elizabeth Hunt, bur. April 23. (146.)

(144.) Humphrey, Ilive, was a grocer, and took up his freedom 25 Oct. 1651. On 8 June, 1658, he, with other tradesmen of the parish in which he was a resident (St. Michael), was summoned by the Clerk of the Market, Fras. Dalby, to bring in his weights and measures so as to be properly adjusted according to the regulated standard, and owing to the resignation of one Thomas Hardy, a common councilman, obtained a seat in the Chamber as a capital burgess 28 Aug. 1662. On Sept. 1, 1665, he was reported to the Hall as a defaulter in not appearing at a previous meeting, and was consequently fined ijs. vjd., the regulation figure, and in 1665-6 served the office of Senior Chamberlain. Humphrey was a member of the Corporation for some years, when at a common hall held 21 March, 1680-1, I find it recorded that one Thos. Markham was elected a capital burgess in the place of Humphrey Ilive, who had been appointed Ballivus Libertatis, or Bailiff of the Liberty, a post he filled in the years 1682-3-4. The Hall, at a meeting in October, 1683, ordered that the fixed sum of £4 should be annually paid him by four quarterly payments. In 1650, "Vmpherie Ilive was Overseer of the Poor for this parish, Church Warden in 1656-7-8-64-5; Overseer of the Poor, 1686." In the Easter account of Mr. Leonard Ashton, 21 April, 1674, he craves allowance for 1s. 4d. for Mr. Humphrey Ilive. Humphrey Ilive, jun., was Churchwarden in 1691. During the tenure of office of the elder Humphrey as a functionary of the Corporation, they, in 1682, became embroiled in legal proceedings arising in the arrest of one Hawkins, an informer, the nature of which is given in my "Lincolnshire Tradesmen's Tokens," p. 76-7.

(145.) Leonard Ashton, chandler, paid xiiij. vs. viijd., gave Francis Bently, and Humph. Allen Reinoldes, as his sureties, and being bound himself to save the towne harmless from his charges, was admitted to his freedom at a common hall, April 26, 1665; one of the Constables for the parish of St. Michael in 1665-6; searcher of flesh, &c., 1669-70, 72-3. He was elected a capital burgess July 20, 1674, in the place of Robert Marsh, resigned; Chamberlain, 1680-1, and elected an Alderman 6 November, 1688, a post he did not long occupy, as I find the hall, 29th August, 1689, electing Laurence East, gent., a capital burgess, an Alderman in the place of Leonard Ashton, deceased. Leonard issued a tradesman's token in 1666.

(146.) William Hunt, carpenter, paid 26s. 8d., and took up his freedom 5 Oct., 19 Car. I. (1643). William Hunt, probably his son, was elected a capital burgess 20 July, 1674; Chamberlain, 1679-80; deceased in 1681, as on 12 May in that year one

1690. Francis Wotton, bur. June 30. (147.)
 1691. Quarles, son of William and Frances Azlack, bapt. July 2.
 „ Edward, son of Edw. and Grace Neale, bapt. Oct. 25.
 „ Virtue Burnham, bur. Mar. 30.
 1692. Jane, dau. of Leonard and Margett Thorogood, bapt. Oct. 27.
 Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Whyche, bur. May 28.
 1692-3. John Langton, draper and alderman, bur. Mar. 14.
 Silvester Emblin, gent., bur. Mar. 15.
 1693. Elizabeth, dau. of William and Frances Azlack, bapt. June 15; Frances,
 another dau., bur. May 27, 1694, and Bridgett, another dau. bapt., April 14,
 1696.
 „ Alice, dau. of Leonard and Mary Thorogood, bapt. Nov. 1.
 Edward Curtis, Alderman, bur. Nov. 1.
 1693-4. Elizabeth, a maide, a stranger, bur. Feb. 5.
 1694. Mathew Wyche and Susannah Hill, mar. July 23.
 1695. Dorcas, dau. of Matthew and Susannah Wyche, bapt. June 14.
 John Beaver, Ald., bur. Sept. 22. (148.)
 1696. John Meares, Post Mastr., bur. Mar. 29.
 Thomas Barker, bur. Sept. 20. (149.)
 1697. Peter, son of Peter and Mary Watters, bapt. Aug. 9.
 Mary Griffin, a servant, bur. May 26.
 1698. Thomas Archer and Sarah Sisson, mar. Aug. 15.

Richard Buck was elected to fill his place. In 1658, and 1661, he was Overseer of Highways for this parish; Overseer of y^e poor, 1654; Churchwarden, 1665; and a John Hunt was Churchwarden in 1690, and Overseer of Highways, 1691. Thos. Hunt took up his freedom 10 March, 1694-5, Constable of St. John's, 1696-7, elected a capital burgess, loco John Griffin, dec., 20 Oct., 1711; he was dead in 1746, as on 28 August, in that year, one John Chamberlain, mercer, was elected to fill the vacancy. Thos. Hunt, jun., as freeborn, was freely admitted to his freedom 8 April, 1704. Eusebius Hunt, mercer, paid £10 to John Wright, Chamberlain, and admitted to freedom 12 May, 1698.

(147.) A family of this name lived, and had an estate at Ketton, Rutland, from the reign of Charles II. till 1782, when the then possessor, the Rev. Francis Wotton, rector of Barrowden, Francis, his son, and Sarah, wife of the latter, sold the principal part, consisting of 140a. 2r., to Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. (ancestor of the present Lord Aveland). Francis Wotton, of Ketton, Esq., was Sheriff of the county in 1720; and Thos. Wotton, in 1747 and 1751. In the *Stamford Mercury* of July 3, 1723, is the following advertisement:—"This is to acquaint any person that hath occasion for Ketton stone pits, they are now to be lett. Enquire of Mr. Wootton at his house at Ketton, in the county of Rutland." In *Blome's Rutland* is a pedigree of the family, but the following entries from the parish register renders it more perfect. *Births*: 1653, Henry Wotton, the son of Thomas Wotton, by Margery, his wife, borne Dec. 27; 1661, Joseph, the son of Mr. Wotton, bapt. Sept. 23. *Marriage*, 1724, Robert Butcher, Min., and Catherine Wotton, married at Colliweston, July 19. *Deaths*, 1682, Thos. Wotton, Gentl., bur. May 4, 1711-2. Mrs. Margery Wotton, wid., bur. Feb. 17. 1736. Mrs. Mary Wotton, bur. Oct. 2." On the fly page of vol. iii. of the register book of Ketton, is this record, in the handwriting of the Vicar: "On y^e first of September, in the year of our L^d God, 1709, and in y^e eighth year of Queene Anne, there was a remarkable flood, so very extraordinary y^t y^e water thereof came into y^e kitchen of y^e Vicarage house of Ketton, which truth is attested by me Robt. Butcher, Vicar of y^e parish of Ketton. In 1720, another flood, the water of which came into the Vicarage yard. On May 7, 1721, another flood happened, when the water came nearly up y^e Vicarage yard toward y^e house." In 1692, I find a John Wotton, gt., paid 6d. towards an assessment for the relief of the poor for St. Michael's parish.

(148.) I find mention made of this family in the Municipal books very early. John Beaver was bound apprentice to John Hall, tanner, 18 Nov., 18 Eliz., and a Henry Beaver to the same John Hall, 16 April, 28 Eliz. William Beaver, maltster, was, on payment of £5 in two equal instalments, by the Hall to be allowed to take up his freedom, 26 Oct., 1648, and in 1649-50, I find him serving as one of the parish constables for the parish of All Saints'. James Beaver, haberdasher, paid £5, and finding security to save the town harmless, &c., took up his freedom, 29 Feb. 1671-2; elected a capital burgess, 19 Nov., 1677; Chamberlain, 1688-9; and an Alderman, 30 August, 1694.

(149.) I find a Robert Barker, yeoman, probably his father, was elected a capital burgess, 7 Oct., 6 Carl. in the room of one John Todd, dec., and elected a com-burgess in the place of John Bullock, resigned, 6 Aug., 1658.

(To be Continued.)



THE MACES, LOVING CUPS, AND CORPORATION INSIGNIA
OF PLYMOUTH.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

THE Corporation Plate of the Borough of Plymouth consists of three splendid silver-gilt maces ; two silver-gilt loving cups or chalices ; a gold chain with suspended medal ; and a large silver snuff-box, on which are engraved the Plymouth arms, with supporters, etc.

The three maces and two loving cups are shown on the accompanying engraving, from a photograph specially taken for the purpose. The large one in the centre measures four feet three inches in height, and weighs ten and a-half pounds. The other two measure four feet each, and each weigh eight and a-half pounds. They are all three of the same general form. Around the head of each are the following heraldic devices, divided from each other by demi figures and foliage, viz., a rose and a thistle conjoined on one stem, surmounted by an open-arched crown, between the letters A R (*Anna Regina*); a fleur-de-lis, crowned in a similar manner between the same initials A R; a portcullis with same crown and letters; and a Harp with the same. At the base of the large mace are, on one side, the arms of the Borough of Plymouth, with supporters, etc.; and on the other, the arms of Jory; on the other two sides are the rose and thistle. Around it is the engraved inscription, "*Ex dono Josephi Jory Armigeri Prætoris oppidi Plymthiani et Successoribus suis in Sempiternum A^o Dⁱ 1709.*"

One of the smaller maces has on its base, on one side, the arms of Plymouth, with supporters, etc., and on the other, the date "1711," with roses and thistles between. The other smaller mace has the arms and a plain tablet alternating with the rose and thistle.

The largest of the loving cups bears on its front the arms of the Borough of Plymouth, and at the back the arms of Gayer, with crest and mantling. Around the inner rim is the engraved inscription:—"*The Gift of S^r Iohn Gayer, Alderman of London, An^o Domini 1648.*"

The smaller loving cup bears no armorial or other insignia, but is much more elaborate and rich in ornamentation than the other. It has four heads in high relief, and bears the following engraved inscription:—"*The gift of Iohn Whit of London, Haberdasher, to the Mayor of Plymouth and his brethren for ever, to drinke crosse one to ye other at their Feastes or Meetings. Dated ye 5th of June 1585.*"

I shall be glad to receive notes upon maces and corporate insignia of other boroughs. It is a subject I am desirous of fully illustrating.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII. page 46.)

196.—ST. MELLION (5 bells).

1. . : . W. AND C. T. PANNELL. FOUNDERS. COLLUMPTON . : . 1831
Diameter at the mouth, 24½ inches.
2. DIGORY : PEARCE. RECTOR . : . I (skeleton of a bell) P : 1722 . : . C
(skeleton of a bell) P
Diameter at the mouth, 26¼ inches. Digory Pearce was instituted to the
rectory of St. Mellion, on Oct. 19, 1695.
3. S^r JOHN. CORYTON BARONNIGHT . : . 1722 . : .
Sir John Coryton was created a baronet in 1661, but the title became ex-
tinct in 1739, on the death of his grandson, also Sir John, whose name
appears on this bell. The latter may have been the donor of the peal, as
the family resided at Newton Park in this parish. Diameter at the mouth,
29 inches.
4. JOHN HODGE AND RICHARD HANCOCK. C. W. I. P : C. P : W. P : 1776
Diameter at the mouth, 30¼ inches.
5. W. RICKARD AND N. PEARSE : WARDENS. W. AND C. T. PANNELL FOUNDERS 1831
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.

197.—MENHENIOT (5 bells).

1. EDMUND HAMBLEY . : . C. H. WARDEN . : . I. P . : 1739 +
Diameter at the mouth, 30¾ inches.
2. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842
Diameter at the mouth, 31¼ inches.
3. WILLIAM MORSHEAD ESQ . : . . : . I. P . : . 1739
Diameter at the mouth, 33¼ inches.
4. . : . JOHN. HONY : ESQ . : . JOHN. HARRIS. ESQ . : . E. H. W : I. P
. : . 1739
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.
5. : NICOLAS. HICKES. VICAR . : . CHARLES : TRELAWNY. ESQ . : . I. P
+. 1739
Diameter at the mouth, 41¼ inches. Nicholas Hickes was instituted to the
vicarage of Menheniot, on Feb. 22, 1724-5, on the presentation of Exeter
College, Oxford.

198.—NORTHILL (6 bells).

1. I. P : C. P : 1794
Diameter at the mouth, 28¼ inches.
2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1868
with the Royal arms and the word PATENT on the waist.
Diameter at the mouth, 29¼ inches.
3. I. P : C. P : 1794
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. I. P : C. P : 1794
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1868
with the Royal arms and the word PATENT on the waist.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
6. FRANCIS RODD ESQ : & NICOLAS FOOTT YEOMAN CHURCH WARDENS 1794
Below on a second line,
I. P : C. P :
Diameter at the mouth, 40 inches.

199.—PILLATON (3 bells).

1. HENRY WOOLLCOMBE : RECTOR I. P : 1809
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches. Henry Woolcombe was instituted to the rectory of Pillaton, on Jan. 19, 1807.
2. NICHOLAS RAWLE HERRING & JOHN BREEN : C. W : I. P : : : 1809
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
3. This bell has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

200.—QUETHIOCK (3 bells).

1. RICHARDVS . BOND . ARM^o . IN^o . RETALLACK . WARD : : A . (skeleton of a bell) . G O 1725 O
The founder's initials are those of Ambrose Gooding, of Plymouth.
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. JOHN ROGERS GENT AND . THOMAS KELLY : C. W . : . I. P : C. P . : : : 1786
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. EDWD MORSEHEAD VICAR THO^o. HANCOCK AND IN^o BODY : C : W : I : P : F . A . P : 1765
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches. Edmund Morshead was instituted to the rectory of Quethiock, on Sept. 19, 1759.

201.—RAME (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 14) **DEOPRASIAS** □ (founder's mark, r n, fig. 1). The letters are placed at intervals of several inches, and encircle the bell. Their meaning has yet to be explained. Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. : ROBERT : EDWARDS : STEVEN : SPELER : 1637
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches. This bell is broken at the crown.
3. THOMAS : WOOLRIDG : RECTOR : I (figure of a bell) P : STEPHEN : EDWARDS : GENT : WARDEN 1723
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches. Thomas Woolridge was instituted to the rectory of Rame, on March 9, 1690-1.

202.—SALTASH (6 bells).

1. : I : s : ESQ^r MAYOR 1760 . THOMAS BILBIE FECIT
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. IOSEPH SWETNAM ESQ^r MAYOR 1760
Below on a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION : T : B : FECIT
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
3. : I : s M : 1760 : T : B : FECIT
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
4. THOMAS BILBIE COLLUMPTON FECIT 1760
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
5. IOSEPH SWETNAM ESQ^r MAYOR : T : B : FECIT 1760
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.
6. IOSEPH SWETNAM : ESQ^r : MAYOR 1760
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION THOMAS : BILBIE : FECIT
Diameter at the mouth, 43 inches.

203.—SHEVIOCK (2 bells).

1. JOHN : BLOY RICHARD ARVNDLE 1693
In broad flat Roman capitals. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.

2. P O B : 1668 O F O P (figure of a bell with the initials F . P incised on it) O C (figure of a bell with the initials F . P as before) P
Diameter at the mouth, 81½ inches.

204.—SOUTHILL (5 bells).

1. WHEN : I . YOV . CALL : THEN : FOLLOW : ME : ALL : I (figure of a bell) P
: (stop) : I (figure of a bell) s : 1698 : (stop) :
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. : : ADAM : GRILLS : WARDEN : : : IOHN : LVGGER : : : I (figure of a bell) P : I (figure of a bell) s : 1698 : (stop)
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. : GRORE : MATTHEW . STEPHEN : TREHANE : IOHN . WELKE : : : I (figure of a bell) P . (stop) . I (figure of a bell) s : (stop) : 1698 : (stop) :
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. : SAMSON : GRILLS (three fleurs-de-lis) ADAM (stop) CH (stop) WARDEN WIL :
DICKEN (fleur-de-lis) I (figure of a bell) P (stop) : I (figure of a bell) s :
(stop) . 1698 (stop)
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
5. REV^d E . BUDGE JAMES SOWDEN . WARDEN . W . AND . C . T . PANNELL,
FOUNDERS — 1831 .
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.

205.—SOUTH PETHERWIN (5 bells).

1. IOHN HAVILAND VICAR 1729
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
2. IOHN GOUGH WARDEN : : : AND DAVID WHITE SIDEMEN : : : C figure of a bell) P
I (figure of a bell) P . 1729 ÷
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
3. IOHN GOUGH WARDEN : : : AND . DAVID WHITE SIDEMAN : : : C (figure of a bell)
P : : : I (figure of a bell) P : : : 1729
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.
4. IOHN GOUGH . C . H : WARDEN : : : AND : : : DAVID WHITE—SIDESMAN : : : C
(figure of a bell) P + I (figure of a bell) P ÷ 1729
Diameter at the mouth, 39¼ inches.
5. IOHN : : : HAVILAND : : : VICAR : : : MATTHEW : : : TURNER CH WARDEN
: : : C . P . 1743
Diameter at the mouth, 43¼ inches.

John Haviland, whose name appears on the treble and tenor bells, was instituted to the vicarage of South Petherwin, on Aug. 11, 1722.

206.—ST. STEPHENS NEAR SALTASH (6 bells).

1. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1856
Below on the waist,
EDWARD POLWHELE VICAR
WILLIAM BENNETT }
EDWARD WILCOCKS } CHURCH WARDENS
J S BROOKING CHIEF RINGER
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
2. GOD SAVE THE KING O F . A . P O 1760 O
Diameter at the mouth, 82½ inches.
3. REV^d IOHN BULLER . VICOR
On a second line,
EDWARD BENNETT & NICHOLAS BENNETT : C . W . I . P 1809
Diameter at the mouth, 83½ inches.
4. CAST . BY - F - A - PENNINGTON O O 1760 O O O O O O
The coin impressions are distinct, of the time of George II., 1759. Dia-
meter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
5. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH . : : : PENNINGTON : FECIT 1760 O
The coin here impressed is a five shilling piece of William III. There are
also some letters on the crown around the canons.
Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches.
6. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 44 inches.

207.—STOKECLIMSLAND (8 bells).

1. I CALL ALL YE TO FOLLOW ME I . P AND CO 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 25 inches.
2. GOD SAVE THE KING . . . I . P . . . 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
3. GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH I . P 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD I . P AND CO 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
5. I . P AND CO 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
6. JOHN PENNINGTON AND COMPANY MAKERS 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.
7. JOHN CALL ESQ^r JAMES LARKE AND WILLIAM RENDELL WARDENS . . . I . P . 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 42 inches.
8. JAMES LARKE AND WILLIAM RENDELL C . W THOMAS CALVERT GENT I . P
AND CO 1772
Diameter at the mouth, 47 inches.

208.—TREMAYNE (2 bells).

1. JOHN SANDEROCK . . . C . W . . . C . P I . P 1793 O
The coin impression is of the size of half-a-crown, but illegible.
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. + (cross, fig. 3) **A V E M A R I A**
In Lombardic capitals of the same design as those on the 2nd and 3rd at Zennor, in the hundred of Penwith. They are placed at intervals of 4½ inches, and encircle the haunch of the bell. Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.

A few years since, the sale of one of these bells was under consideration, in order to raise money for the repair of the tower, which is very insecure.

209.—TRESMERN (3 bells).

1. + (cross of the same design but smaller than fig. 7) **HAC . DOBIMINCREDE .**
Y [?] ENH . ONHVVSVOYLE . AND [?] D inverted] . SOWAS . HISNAME
In one line around the haunch in small Lombardic capitals.
Diameter at the mouth, 22½ inches.
2. + (cross of the same design but smaller than fig. 7) **WE [?] C] : BEVT : I MAHID**
: BOYE [?] C] : TOWAHIE : ELLANORE : FOR : TO : HAE [?] C] HE [?] C] : GAME
Also in one line around the haunch, the letters being precisely similar to those on the 1st bell. The letter E is sometimes doubtful and may be C.
Diameter at the mouth, 25½ inches.
6. 1607, the 6 impressed backwards
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.

210.—TREWEN (1 bell).

1. + (cross fig. 3) **SEE * MICHAEL ORA**
PRO NOBIS
The initial cross is of the same design as that on the 2nd bell at Zennor in the hundred of Penwith. The lettering is also of the same style. The L in "Michael" is inverted. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.

(To be continued.)

ON ARBOR LOW—V.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS.

SOME Fergussonian archæologists seem to expect of me that I should furnish data rather than mere arguments, in combatting the theory of the Arthurian origin of the stone circles, and supporting and strengthening, not a new theory of my own, but that older hypothesis which has been held by numerous most learned and sage students of the matter in and from olden times. And yet there are no positive data whatever in the world wherewith to lift either hypothesis into the region of demonstrated facts. The utmost one can do is to collect glimpses of the past as revealed to us by archaic vestiges and history, pre-Roman and post-Roman, and see into which era these rude monuments most consistently fit. This I have been doing, and have, I think, shown that the rude circles in no wise fit a post-Roman period of literature and architecture in this land, while they most consistently fit rude, letterless, and, comparatively, toolless antiquity. The reasoning which I have already used is too elaborate for recapitulation, and those who would weigh it must turn back to the previous chapters "On Arbor Low." In assigning these monuments to pre-literary times, I place them beyond the companionship of all data; and the assignment is fortified by the fact that there are no data whatever known respecting them. It is for those who assign to them an origin, and an important origin, as mementos of great national events in historical—and, comparatively, modern historical—times, to furnish data; because, in that case, data there should be. Its absence is very damaging to the Arthurian theory; but to the more archaic theory, as I have already said, it adds strength. To furnish data in support of what I claim to belong to a dataless age, would be like writing "Pre-historic Annals" of something. But, as to the Arthurian theory, is it probable that King Arthur, a comparatively modern hero, two thousand years later than Cæcrops, and four thousand years later than Cheops, not to count a few centuries more, should have left no records, no archives, no vestiges, not a scrap of an inscription, or chapter of contemporaneous history respecting his circles, which circles, however, are only his work by one man's guess-work of yesterday. It is not to be supposed that his majesty, King Arthur, took with him all the archives of his reign and realm to that last fatal battle-field, where the enemy, Sir Mordred, met him with a hundred thousand warriors, and on which battle-field at the close of the day Sir Mordred alone survived of all his hundred thousand; and on the side of King Arthur only the king himself and two of his knights, Sir Lucan, and Sir Bevedere, "and they were right sore wounded." What a carnage for one day and one field! If equally matched there would be two hundred thousand slain, and all without the aid of a single gun. There is no record that the king, when he afterwards discovered Sir Mordred alive and slew him, getting wounded himself in so doing, took any luggage with him when Sir Bevedere took his majesty on his back "and so went with him to

the water's side ; and, when they were at the water's side, even fast by the bank hove a little barge, with many fair ladies in it : and among them all was a queen, and all they had black hoods ; and they wept and shrieked when they saw king Arthur." When Sir Belvedere had placed the king in the barge softly, "there received him three queens with great mourning ; and so these three queens sat them down, and in one of their laps King Arthur laid his head. And then that queen said, ' Ah ! dear brother, why have ye tarried so long from me ? Alas ! this wound on your head has taken over much cold.' And so they rowed from the land." " But evermore the queens and the ladies wept and shrieked, that it was pitiful for to hear them." There is nothing here to show that king Arthur carried away with him, in that his last adventure in the boat, all the data of his reign. But, further on, Sir Thomas Maleor speaks of an inscription ; so here is a record of a record after all. He says, " Some men yet say, in many parts of England, that King Arthur is not dead ; but by the will of our Lord Jesu Christ, into another place : and men say, that he will come again, and he shall win the holy cross. I will not say that it shall be so ; but rather I will say, that here in this world he changed his life. But many men say that there is written upon his tomb this verse :—

Hic jacet Arthurus rex quondam, rex futurus."

Anything one can quote about king Arthur helps thus to establish his mythic character. It is not improbable that in the original legend our Lord and His apostles were allegorised as a king and his knights encountering and redressing the evils of the world ; and hence the tradition that there would be a second coming of the king to reign again.

It is impossible to imagine the construction of the great stone circles of this and so many other lands in a post-Roman period, without a single inscription being found concerning them, or a single contemporary historical allusion to them. The universal mystery attending them, even such as attends the origin of the hills, alone proclaims their pre-historic antiquity. The only sure vestiges which remain to us of that unrecorded archaic period are the grave mounds and their contents, which cluster round these circles. As I have before observed, it is admitted on all sides that the antiquity of Arbor Low is greater than that of Stonehenge, and of the latter Sir John Lubbock thus spoke, not very long ago, when addressing the Wiltshire Archæological Society :—

" The best evidence as to the age of Stonehenge seems to me derivable from the contents of the tumuli surrounding it. Within a radius of three miles round Stonehenge there are no less than three hundred tumuli ; which is, I need not say, a much larger number than are found anywhere else within an equal area. We can hardly doubt, I think, that these tumuli cluster round the great monument. Now, two hundred and fifty of these tumuli were opened by our great antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and are described in his ' Ancient Wiltshire.' If these belonged to the post-Roman period we should naturally expect to find iron weapons, and especially

knives, coins, well-burnt pottery, and other relics characteristic of the period. Is this so? Not at all. The primary interment was not in any case accompanied by objects of iron, while in no less than thirty-nine cases bronze was present. We have then, I think, strong grounds for referring these monuments to the Bronze Age; and if this be true of Stonehenge, it probably is the case with Abury also, which seems decidedly more archaic, the stones, for instance, being rough, while those of Stonehenge are hewn. Now, when was the Bronze Age? By the Bronze Age we mean a period when the weapons were made almost entirely, and ornaments principally, of bronze; that is to say, of copper and tin; gold being rare, iron and silver still more so, or even unknown, as was also the case with coins and glass. Some archæologists have, indeed, considered that the bronze swords and daggers which characterise the Bronze Age are really Roman. In my judgment these arms are not found with Roman remains, and it is my opinion that the Roman weapons were made of iron, the word *ferrum* being synonymous with a sword. When was the Iron Age? We know that iron was known in the time of Homer, which seems to have been, as regards the south of Europe, the period of transition from the Age of Bronze to that of Iron. In the Pentateuch, excluding Deuteronomy (which, probably, belongs to a much later date) brass, that is to say bronze, is frequently mentioned, while iron is only alluded to four times. Coins were first struck about 900 B.C., as it is generally said, by the people of Ægina under Phidon, though Herodotus ascribes them to the Lydians. It is true that iron may have been known in southern Europe long before it was introduced in the north. On the whole, however, I am disposed to think that when iron was once discovered, its use would spread somewhat rapidly. It is, at the same time, more than probable that many of our smaller Wiltshire tumuli belong to a still earlier period, namely, to the Neolithic, or later Stone Age, though it is not easy to say which of them do so. This is probably also the case with the large chambered tumuli in which, as yet, no metal has been discovered. It must be admitted, indeed, that our knowledge of the Stone Age is still scanty, fragmentary, and unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the stone weapons and implements found in Europe so very closely resemble those in use amongst various races of existing savages, that they give us vivid, and, I think, to a great extent, accurate ideas of the mode of life which prevailed at that distant period; distant, indeed, according to the ideas of chronology which almost universally prevailed until within the last quarter-of-a-century; for we can scarcely doubt that even the later Stone Age goes back to a period more remote than the six thousand years which were traditionally supposed to be the limit of man's existence upon the earth. No doubt, indeed, the difficulties of the received chronology had been long felt. Well marked varieties of the human race are shown by the Egyptian monuments to have existed as early, at any rate, as the fifteenth century before Christ. The antiquity of man is also indicated by the differences of language, and by the existence of powerful and flourishing monarchies at a

very early period ; for the pyramids themselves are considered by M. Mariette and other high authorities to have been constructed about 4000 years B.C., and even at that early period it would appear that the sphinx was suffering from age, for we possess a decree by which Cheops provides for its repair."

Thus the well-grounded opinion of Sir John Lubbock is that Stonehenge cannot possibly be a post-Roman structure, from the contents of its tumuli, which, as he says, we can hardly doubt "cluster round the great monument," meaning that the tumuli were erected there because the circle was there. It is as doubtless that the tumuli of Arbor Low are there because the circle is there; and what vestiges do we find in the tumuli of Arbor Low? With the primary interments there has not been found even a bit of bronze. The vestiges are those of pre-historic Flintmen. That the tombs of the Flintmen cluster about the circles, just as modern tombs cluster about churches, favours the supposition that the circles were there, and were sacred places when the ashes of the Flintmen were interred there. After all, these findings in the tumuli have very much the character and weight of data. The barrow at the east side of the southern entrance to the Arbor Low circle was found by Mr. T. Bateman to contain a stone cist, the contents of which were calcined human bones, an instrument of flint, a bone pin, a piece of natural bi-sulphuret of iron, and two cinerary urns; indicating, so far as they go, neither a Bronze nor an Iron Period, but a Flint Period, with its custom of cremation. Then there is Gib Hill, another of the Arbor Low mounds, in which Mr. T. Bateman found a cist containing a small vase and some burnt bones. In other parts of the same mound, unconnected with the primary interment, Mr. Bateman found "a battered celt of basaltic stone, a dart or javelin point of flint," and, in the upper part of the mound, unconnected with any interment, "a small iron fibula, which appeared to have been enriched with precious stones." This iron brooch, being not far from the surface, may have found its way there at any later British, or Saxon period, for we read in history that the ancient Britons of high rank wore brooches of iron when the Romans became acquainted with them, the iron being counted more precious than gold. And this iron brooch may have been left there just as might a silver toothpick, a four-penny bit, or the fragment of a champagne bottle of this century. Or it may have found its way to Britain as a rare curiosity in the British Flint Age, as a metal rarer than gold and thought worthy to set with precious stones, brought by or through the merchants of Phœnicia in or before the days of Solomon and Hiram, whose combined fleets made voyages so long that they returned but "once in three years." I am informed by Mr. F. Redfern that the late Mr. John F. Lucas, of Bentley Hall, commissioned the late Mr. Carrington to make a further careful examination of the tumuli and ground around Arbor Low, and Mr. Redfern writes: "The discoveries which were made consisted of an extensive collection of very fine flint instruments, some of them being superior to any articles of the same kind previously found in Derbyshire. I saw them a number

of times, and was much struck by the beauty of their workmanship." These vestiges speak indubitably of an age of cremation and of flint-headed spears and darts. The size of the mounds indicates that they were the monuments of the great; and the mementos buried with them would be the memorials of their day and generation. The weapons of the chiefs of that day were evidently flint; and one cannot imagine flint-headed spears and darts to have been the arms of chiefs in the same land and age when and where King Arthur held mythic sway, whose weapon was the sharp sword Excalibur, and whose knights were clothed in steel and brass. Whatever startling differences and contradictions are met with in the romances of King Arthur, all unite in making him a Christian king, also extant in a century when arts, sciences, and literature flourished, and in a land where the Romans had taught arts, sciences, and literature for four hundred years; where the population itself had become largely Roman and Roman-descended, for it is historical that the Romans settled largely in Britain, and were afterwards called Britons. Yet to this Arthur, and to this period, and to this people, Mr. Fergusson assigns even the construction of Avebury, a circle more archaic than Stonehenge, and probably contemporaneous in origin with Arbor Low; a monument without a single Christian sign or symbol about it, or scratch of sculpture, or any literary record either in itself, or, in all the world, of itself. Had a Christian King Arthur gained a victory at Badon, and afterwards desired to erect a lasting record of that victory, would he have erected a monument at Avebury, which said not a word, and breathed not a suggestion by sign or symbol of that victory at Badon or Bath? When, too, at half the cost of this utterly dumb and utterly rude memorial, he might have erected a magnificent Roman monument, with his deeds eloquently inscribed thereon, as lasting as the Portico of Agrippa, or the Column of Trajan.

Such instances and such reasonings, greatly multiplied, are the nearest approach to data with which I assail the Arthurian theory. Now let me furnish an example of Mr. Fergusson's data advanced in its support. I shall quote but one, and that a fair example. Mr. Fergusson wishes to show that the dolmen bearing the name of Arthur, viz.: Arthur's Quoit, Gower, "on the northern slopes of bleak Bryn Cefn, about ten miles west of Swansea," is so named because erected to commemorate a battle fought at that place by King Arthur; and this is the argument, if it may be so called, not to say data, offered in support of the idea: "As hinted above, Arthur's eighth battle must have been fought in Wales. The name of the place is written Guin (Gwyn), Guinon, Guinnon, Gunnion, which is certainly Welsh." In a foot-note to Gunnion, Mr. Fergusson asks, "Dare one suggest Gower?" This is all there is to prove that the dolmen in question is a battle-field memento, and is a sample of the strength of the arguments used in "Rude Stone Monuments" to show that the dolmens and circles were mementos of battle-fields, and especially of King Arthur's battle-fields. I leave my argument and Mr. Fergusson's argument to fight it out together in single combat in the mind of the reader.

Now, if there is no weight whatever in one such Arthurian argument as I have quoted, how much weight would there be in fifty of them? Multiply fifty noughts by one nought, and the result is, I believe—nothing. But Mr. Fergusson, speaking of this Gunnion-Gower, and other such arguments, says: "These nominal similarities are too treacherous to be relied upon; but the more the whole group is looked at, the more does it appear that there are coincidences of name, or form, or purpose, between these monuments here called Arthurian, which cannot all be accidental. Individually they may not be able to resist hostile criticism, but in their cumulative form they appear to me to make up a very strong case indeed." No accumulation of mere guesses can constitute even an argument, much less data. In exercising this hostile criticism anticipated by Mr. Fergusson, the critics of the critic charge me with "temper." I am sure the reader will bear me out that it has been only good, smiling, merry temper. I am but as a hand-maiden in this matter, with broom in hand, sweeping down cobwebs merrily—in happy temper. And some of the cobwebs are rather funny things; and I give notice that I am neither so heroic nor so stoic as to refrain from a smile when beholding and contemplating a funny thing. If I seek to show feebleness of reasoning in the author of "Rude Stone Monuments" on this particular Arthurian question, I seek to abate nothing of the admiration due to a great and learned Englishman, who has written so much besides that is written so well. If in this instance he be caught nodding—Homerically nodding—in the midst of his great labours, he can well afford to be so caught. It is not very wonderful to have detected the great archæologist so dozing in his weary research among the weird, big, and rude stone monuments of an unknown antique age—wearisome, indeed, and drowsy to contemplate; and, withal, enveloped in a thick fog such as may well reach, and cloud, the student's judgment at times. He can afford to regard with indifference the attacks of a mere broom-wielder in the House of Science. And, O for the power of the true critic; the power to deal with errors great and small, strong and weak, with the varying force of the Nasmyth hammer, justly proportioned to its work; the power—if I may use such tall talk—to come down upon obstinate error with the force of Jove's crushing thunderbolt, or with touch so gentle, and "temper" so controlled, as merely to crack, without crushing, a mere egg-shell containing—nothing. For myself, it will be seen that in claiming only the place of a broom-bearer in the House of Science, I claim a very humble and easy place; for it requires much less skill and labour to sweep away cobwebs than, with Arachnid skill and patience, to weave them; and the great archæologist will but return smile for smile with such a one. Besides, with the Arthurian cobwebs all swept clean away from "Rude Stone Monuments," that work still remains a noble monument to its author, of wonderful and laborious research and learning, as I have acknowledged at the outset.

(To be continued.)


THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.




BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.


(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 112).

CHURCH BROUGHTON.*

THERE are three bells in this church. The bell chamber is covered with a finely groined stone roof. The ribs and supporting corbels are as carefully finished as if they were in a most frequented part of the church. The whole of the tower, and short octagon spire, are of early fourteenth century work. The church is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

1st bell—THE REV^D RANDOLPH MARRIOTT VICAR FRANCIS
FEARN CHURCHWARDEN 1810. 
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital and small capital letters.

2nd bell— **sweetly toling men do call to taste**
on meatf that feedf the soole . 1610 .
In one line round the haunch in old English letters ; initial  fig. 67. On the waist is the founder's mark  **h o** with cross, crescent, and star of Henry Oldfield, fig. 8.

3rd bell—GOD [ornament fig. 10] SAVE [ornament fig. 10] HIS
[ornament fig. 10] CHVRCH [ornament fig. 10]  [founder's mark of George Oldfield, G o with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 9]
[ornament fig. 10] 1654 [ornament fig. 10]. Between each word is the ornamental border fig. 10. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist, also in Roman capitals—**IOHN FOX HEN ELLD**. The N in both cases is upside down.

N.B.—On the first page of the registers, which commence in 1538, is the name Eeld or Eld, and it also occurs frequently throughout the volume.

BARTON BLOUNT.†

THIS church was rebuilt on a very small scale at the commencement of last century. It has a small plain bell turret on the west gable, but it contains no bell. We could not learn that anyone recollects its being possessed of a bell.

BOYLESTONE.‡


THE small tower of this ancient church was built in 1844, at the west end of the south aisle. Previously it had a heavy square wooden bell-turret over the west gable of the nave. It has two bells.

* Furnished by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. † Information of J. Charles Cox, Esq.

‡ For these particulars I am indebted to J. Charles Cox and W. H. St. John Hope, Esqrs.

1st bell—+ GOD TAVS OVR CHVRCH . . . OVR



In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Beneath the cross is the G  mark, with cross, crescent, and star, of George Oldfield.

2nd bell—This bell has neither mark, inscription, or date.

SUDBURY.*

THERE are five bells in this church ; it is dedicated to All Saints.

1st bell—GEORGE VENABLES VERNON
BARON OF KINDERTON I7I5

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters, each letter being on a separate stamp. The E in the word KINDERTON is a D reversed and chipped into form of a Lombardic E. On the waist,

PROSPERITY TO ALL MY BENE

FACTORS R : H : W : O : C : W : in one line in Roman capital letters. On the crown are the initials

H : V : ESQ in a surrounding border (fig. 17); the points of the border downwards.

2nd bell—UERNON SEMPER UIRET MDCCXIII


In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The inscription "Vernon semper Viret" (Vernon always flourishes) is the family motto of Lord Vernon.

3rd bell—T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825 

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital and small capital letters.

4th bell—T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825 

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital and small capital letters.

5th bell—GOD SAVE THE QVEEN 1598 □ (mark  with cross, crescent, and star, of Henry Oldfield, fig. 8). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.


MARSTON-ON-DOVE.*

THIS church, which contains four bells, is dedicated to St. Mary.



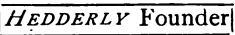
1st bell—+ (cross fig. 43) AVE : MARIA :
GRA : PLENA : DNS :
TECCYM

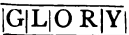
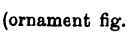

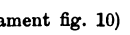
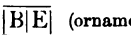
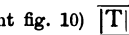
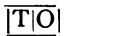


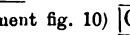
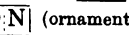
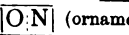

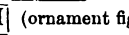
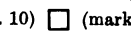
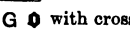



In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters beautifully foliated, and of same character as those at Breaston. The M of "Maria," and S in "Dns," reversed. At the commencement is a beautifully formed cross, with trefoils between the arms (fig. 43).

2nd bell—+ GOD SAVE THE KING 1621 □ (mark,

, with cross, crescent, and star, of Henry Oldfield, fig. 8) In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in "King," is backwards way.



* For these bells I am indebted to W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.

3rd bell— (Fleur-de-lis fig. 155) (ornament fig. 11) W^m. ROSE : THO
ARCHER C : W 1756   Founder
(fig. 150) In one line round the haunch. Around the founder's
name is scroll work as on bells at Ashover, Duffield, etc. (fig. 150).

4th bell—    (ornament fig. 10)   (ornament fig. 10)  
(ornament fig. 10)    (ornament fig. 10)   (ornament
fig. 10)     (ornament fig. 10)  (mark G  with cross,
crescent, and star of George Oldfield, fig. 9) (ornament fig. 10)
1654. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters ;
each letter on a separate stamp. On the beams are cut the date
and initials—
1654 A L F W
W S



EGGINTON.*









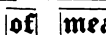


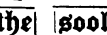
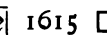






This church contains three bells. It is dedicated to St. Wilfrid.

1st bell—I WAS RECAST AGAIN TO SING BY FRIENDS
TO COUNTRY CHURCH & KING. In one line
round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist—
THOMAS HEDDERLEY FOUNDER NOTTING-
HAM 1778   (two coins). Below this is an encircling
border (fig. 11). The couplet on this bell :—

“ I was recast, again to sing,
By Friends to Country, Church, and King ”



is unusual.

2nd bell— + (cross fig. 43) AVE : MARIA :
GRACIA : PLENA : DO-
MINVS : RECVN. In one line
round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters beautifully foliated,
of same character as those at Breaston and Marston-on-Dove. At
the commencement is the cross, fig. 43 ; and over it, on the crown,
the monogram 

3rd bell—       
        1615 
(mark of Henry Oldfield.  with cross, crescent, and star, fig.
8) In one line round the haunch in old English letters ; initial 
fig. 67.

NORBURY.†

THERE are three bells to this church, which is dedicated to the Blessed
Virgin Mary.


1st bell—IHESVS BE OVR SPEED 1589, in Roman capitals round

the haunch. Below is the founder's mark  with cross, crescent,
and star, of Henry Oldfield (fig. 8).

* Furnished by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.

† Furnished by J. C. Cox, Esq.

2nd bell— **Personat hec celis dulcissima vox Gabrielis.**



In old English letters round the haunch. On the waist, below the inscription, is the founder's mark, fig. 50.

3rd bell— **GLORIA IN EXCELSIS 1739.** This inscription, in Roman capitals, is rudely executed, several of the letters being reversed or in a sloping position. At the beginning of the inscription are two coarsely moulded fleur-de-lis stamps.

SHIRLEY.*

THE tower of this church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1861, but the three bells are all of an older date.

1st bell—IHS NAZARENE REX JVDEORVM FILI DEI MISERERE 1688. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell— (cross fig. 26)  (fleur-de-lis fig. 30) **THC** in Lombardic capital letters. In one line round the haunch. On the waist is the founder's mark of Ralph Heathcote R C with fylfot cross (fig. 25).



3rd bell—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH T. Y. I. C WARDENS 1688. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

SNELSTON.†

THIS church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains three bells.

1st bell—(Ornament fig. 10) 1635 (ornament fig. 10) Four pieces of ornament fig. 10, and date, form a line round the haunch.

2nd bell—SOLOMON BANKES: C. W. 1755 THOMAS HEDDERLY FOUNDER I O H (ornament fig. 10). In one line round the haunch in Roman large and small capital letters.

3rd bell—GOD (ornament fig. 10) SAVE (ornament fig. 10) THE (ornament fig. 10) KING (ornament fig. 10) 1668. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist is the  mark G  with cross, crescent, and star, of George Oldfield (fig. 9). On the crown of the bell, in slight relief, are the initials R. D. W. B.

BARLOW.

THE church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and its bell turret contains only one bell. The bell, I am informed by the Rev. S. Shipton, M.A., is entirely devoid of inscription, ornament, mark, or date.

(To be continued).

* Furnished by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.

† Furnished by J. C. Cox, Esq.

A FEW PEOPLE AND STEEPLE RHYMES.

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

AT different times and in various places I have got together many examples of People and Steeple Rhymes, which, though not very poetical, are, at all events, in most cases, extremely curious. Amongst them are the following; some, it will be noticed, are far from being complimentary either to places or to people. Thus, it is unkindly said of Ugley in Essex :—

“ Ugley church, Ugley steeple,
Ugley parson, Ugley people.”

And of a place near Carlisle :—

“ Low church, high steeple,
Drunken priest, and wicked people.”

A rhyme respecting the parish of Kinkell, Strathearn, runs as follows :—

“ Was there e'er sic a parish, a parish, a parish,
Was there e'er sic a parish as that o' Kinkell?
They've hangit the minister, drowned the precentor,
Dang down the steeple, and drucken the bell.”

We are told the circumstances which gave rise to the lines were that the minister had been hanged, the precentor drowned in attempting to cross the Earn from the adjoining parish of Trinity Gask, the steeple had been taken down, and the bell had been sold to the parish of Cockpen, near Edinburgh.

The following are evidently varieties of the same rhyme, altered to suit different localities :—

“ Lockerbie's a dirty place,
A kirk without a steeple;
A midden-hole at ilka door,
But a canty set o' people.”

Of Dromore it is said :—

“ High church, low steeple,
Dirty town, and proud people.”

While of Newry and Carlow the rhymes are :—

“ High church and low steeple,
Dirty streets, and proud people.”

“ Low town and high steeple,
Proud folk, beggarly people,
Carlow spurs and Tullow garters.”

In the last line the reference is to two branches of local trade that have long disappeared.

Respecting Boston, in Lincolnshire, the question is put and answered thus :—

“ Boston ! Boston !
What hast thou to boast on ?
High steeple, proud people,
And shoals that souls are lost on.”

Another Lincolnshire couplet tells us :—

“ Gainsbro' proud people,
Built a new church to an old steeple.”

The good folks of Preston, Lancashire, have the reputation of being proud, we are told :—

“ Proud Preston, poor people,
High church and low steeple.”

The next refers to Bowness-on-Windermere :—

“ New church and old steeple,
Poor town and proud people.”

And that on Rockingham, in Rutlandshire :—

“ Rockingham ! poor people !
Nasty town, castle down !
One bell, wooden steeple.”

The castle is said to have been built by William the Conqueror to protect the ironworks in the neighbourhood of it ; only the keep remains. The wooden steeple, it is stated by Dugdale, replaces a fine one battered down by Cromwell.

The Yorkshire village of Raskelfe is usually called Rascall, and an old rhyme says :—

“ A wooden church, a wooden steeple,
Rascally church, rascally people.”

Two other Yorkshire examples come next. The low square tower of Hornsea church once bore a tall spire, which fell in a gale in the year 1773. There is an absurd superstition, which is very popular in the town and neighbourhood, that a stone was found when the spire fell, with an inscription to this effect :—

“ Hornsea broch I built thee,
Thou wast ten miles from Beverley,
Ten miles from Bridlington,
And ten miles from th’ sea.”

In the same district is the village of Paull, with a church situated on a commanding eminence, and standing by itself nearly a quarter of a mile from the village, which gave rise to the following distich :—

“ High Paull, and Low Paull, and Paull Holme,
There was never a fair maid married at Paull Town.”

The next rhyme relates to Newington, London :—

“ Pious parson, pious people,
Sold the bells to build a steeple.
A very fine trick of the Newington people,
To sell the bells to build a steeple,
Surely the devil will have the Newington people,
The rector and church without any steeple.”

This scurrilous *jeu d'esprit* was scribbled on the walls of the church in the year 1793, after the re-erection of the sacred edifice *without* the steeple. It is only fair to state, the Rev. Samuel Horsley, the rector, had no more to do with the sale of the bells than he had with the authorship of the doggerel verse in which the event is recorded.

As a fitting conclusion to these rhymes I give the following odd lines which refer to the statue of King George the First, which overlooks Bloomsbury from the apex of the pyramid piled on the top of the tower of St. George's Church, Hart Street, London :—

“ When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
Parliament made him the head of the church,
And when George the First reigned over the people,
The architect made him the head of the steeple.”

Hull.

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MESSRS. COPELAND'S NEW DESIGNS IN FLOWER HOLDERS.

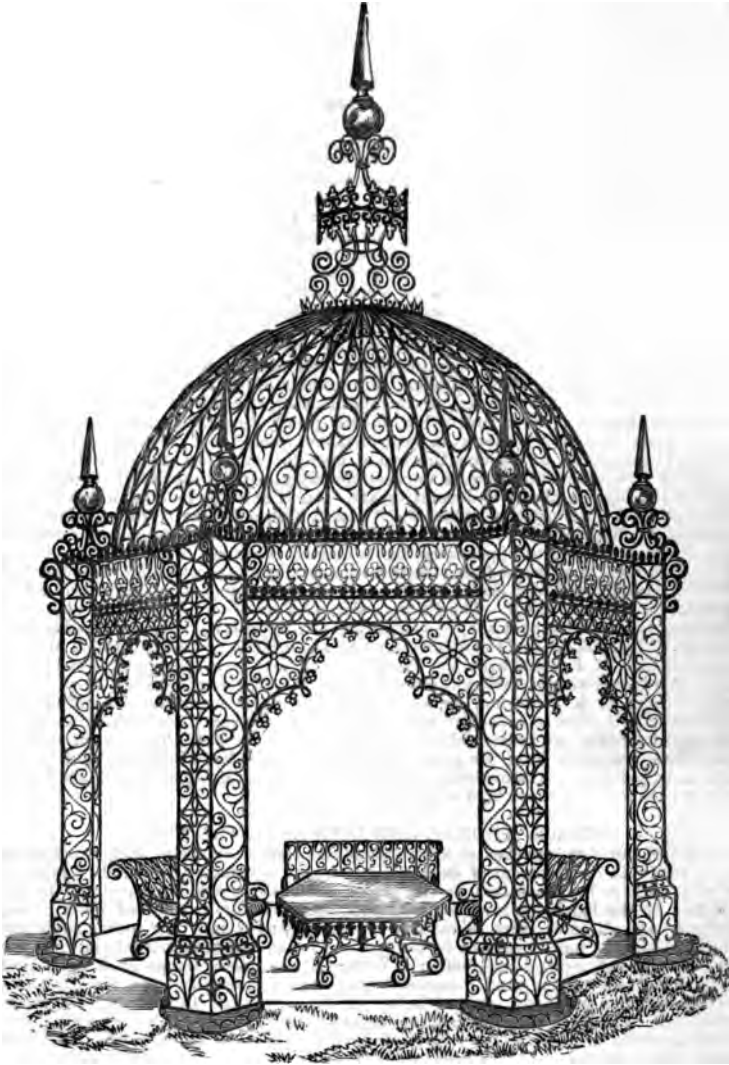
WE have already, more than once, in these our "Quarterly Papers on Improvements in Art Manufactures," spoken of the beautiful productions of Messrs. Copeland, but never with more genuine pleasure, and more perfect appreciation, than on the present occasion, when we desire to call attention to a series of three new designs, just brought out by them, for flower stands. These three flower-holders are all designed from the leaf-appendages of the *nepenthes*—the "Pitcher Plant"—and are, without exception, the happiest and most successful adaptations of natural forms we have yet seen. They are not adaptations of one kind of "pitcher plant" only, but of two or three of the choicest and best known species, and these are so cleverly and artistically combined in some, and kept apart and distinct in others, that they form strikingly beautiful objects; they are, indeed, of such exquisite loveliness as to surpass most ceramic productions of this or any other age. The first to which we would direct attention, is fitly called the "Lady Louisa Flower Holder"—we say *fitly* in a two-fold sense, first, because the lady (Lady Louisa Egerton) in honour of whom they are so named, is a woman of high culture and the purest taste, and is a dear lover of all that is choice and beautiful in Nature and Art; and next, because the very flowers themselves from which these designs were made, were grown at "princely Chatsworth," the "ducal home" of her father. The holder bearing her name, executed after a design by Hurten, is about fourteen inches in height, and is produced in various, but always delicate and harmonious, styles of colouring. The base is formed of carefully modelled aquatic plants and flowers, from which, in graceful form rise three of the globular "pitcher" terminations of one variety of the *nepenthes*, and in the centre the elongated, or trumpet-formed, "pitchers" of another variety rise above them, and form four other sweetly pretty receptacles for flowers. The colouring and gilding, whether as in some instances where the "pitchers" are painted so true to nature as to gladden the eye of even the most fastidious florist, or as in others, in various cheerful tints, is unexceptionally good, and exhibits in many of its features the highest phases of decorative Art. Another of the holders, which Messrs. Copeland have appropriately named the "Lizard Flower Holder," from the fact of a green lizard climbing up the central stem forming a part of the design, is smaller and less aspiring in size and appearance, but is equally charming and elegant in design. The holder itself is of triune form, the three holders being the globular "pitchers" of the plant, intermixed with leaves, and the central stem around which the lizard twines, is surmounted by a flower. The third, a single holder of two heights, is delicately formed of the more trumpet-shaped species, and like the last, has a lizard twined around its base. This, coloured of the exquisitely delicate celadon ground, for which Messrs. Copeland are so famous, with the lizard in dead and burnished gold, is one of the most charmingly simple and attractive of holders. Whether in design, or in actual workmanship, or in colouring, as well as in richness and massiveness of gilding, the "Pitcher Plant Flower Holders" are perfect in every respect, and may rank among the most beautiful and successful achievements of Ceramic Art. The general design, we believe, emanates from the Art Director of the firm, Mr. Abraham; and to the skill and good taste of the modeller, as well as to the decorators, the world is indebted for the production of these high class works of art.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND CO.'S ART-WIRE-WORK.

THERE are but few branches of art-manufacture that have made such wondrously rapid strides in development of design and in clever workmanship as that of working in wire, and few branches that are as yet so little understood or appreciated by the public. In the hands of a skilled workman, and with the art-imbued mind of the designer and director, wire is capable of being formed into the most exquisitely beautiful objects, and to present to the eye new forms and new adaptations that are eminently gratifying and satisfactory. Wire, when properly tempered, is capable of being bent, and twisted, and "coaxed" into every conceivable—and almost inconceivable—shape and form, and of being so interlaced, and interwoven, and intercrossed, as to produce the most delicate net-work or the most elegant tracery; and it can either be fine and delicate in its thread, or thick and massive, as the need of the designer, or the object for which it is intended, requires. In other materials—in iron and the precious metals, and in porcelain and earthenware, as well as in wicker-work and wood—perforated or other "open-work" is much esteemed and admired, and justly so, as giving lightness, elegance, delicacy, and beauty to the object. In wire-work, all that fairy-like and ethereal lightness and elegance is an essential part; it is, indeed, "open-work" in its very highest perfection, and its greatest loveliness and beauty. As a writer has once said—

"The vine's fine tendrils, as they still aspire,
Are not more graceful than well-woven wire"—

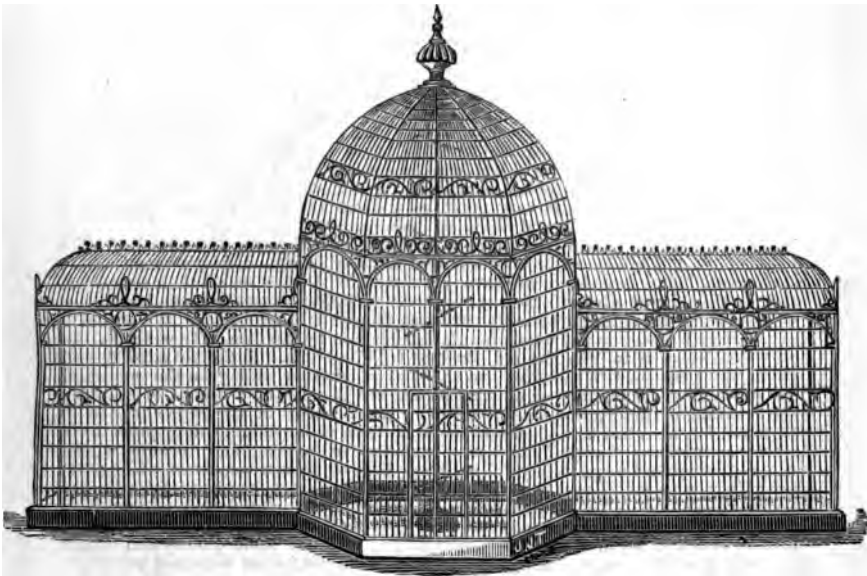
and truly some of the most modern achievements of the wire-worker's art that have come under our notice bear out to the full the writer's assertion. Nothing can exceed the graceful flow of line that is produced in some of the articles we have seen, and nothing can surpass the richness of interlacing, and bordering, and panelling of



THE ALEXANDRA ROSE TEMPLE:

others, when judiciously enamelled and gilt, as is the way in which at all events one, and that the leading, house in the work finish their best productions. We have been led into making these remarks upon the beauty and adaptability of wire for art purposes by an examination of some few articles submitted to us by Messrs. J. J. Thomas and Co., of No. 285, Edgware Road, London, who, we believe, are the largest, as they certainly are the best known and most successful, of wire-workers.

Their flower-stands, baskets, and suspenders are of effective design and of endless variety; indeed, wire in their hands seems so ductile and pliable as to be moulded at will into any form, even the most fanciful, that the mind can devise; and some are so extremely elaborate in pattern as to bewilder the eye in tracing out the continuity of the wires by which their intricacies have been formed. Some of those we have seen are either wholly covered with a white enamel, or are enamelled and gilt, or entirely gilded in every part, and these are of such delicate elegance in appearance as to be fit for the most costly and aristocratic drawing-room or boudoir. Others are of various colours, and are suitable for houses of every class, and for conservatories and out-door use. They are made of all designs of quality, of every possible style, and in every gradation of price from pounds to pence; but in all, the workmanship is good and the designs faultless. The bird-cages and aviaries designed and produced by Messrs. Thomas are of peculiar lightness and elegance, and are far beyond the ordinary run of such articles, not only in appearance, but in roominess and convenience of arrangement. Many of the cages are enamelled and gilt, and form charming houses for feathered favourites; while the aviaries—of all sizes, up to fifty



EXHIBITION PATTERN AVIARY.

or sixty feet in length and twenty or thirty feet in height—are constructions that are unsurpassed by any other house, or in any other material. Among other specialties of this renowned firm are “garden bowers,” “summer houses,” and “rose temples,” of wire—far more desirable than wood, or brick, or other erections—large enough to hold a goodly party, and of charming design; archways, porches, window-tops for trailing plants, balconies, rose and other arcades, trellises, and a host of other elegant out-door necessities; while for table decoration are epergnes, fitted with crystal dishes, and enamelled of various colours and gilt; flower-baskets, fruit-stands, and other charming achievements of the wire-worker’s art. Then, for domestic and nursery purposes, the firm produce lovely swing-cots that must find favour in every home of taste, and every possible requisite for household and kitchen. In fencing and gates, whether as a protection against cattle, horses, or sheep; for forming poultry runs; or for any other purpose; in pea and seed guards, to prevent the birds eating the seeds when planted; in pea trellises, for training peas instead of using sticks; and indeed in every species of out-door wire-work for garden, lawn, or field, we have seen none better. It is not, however, for us to speak of the various articles produced by Messrs. Thomas, or to particularize one more than another. It is our province and our privilege to speak of their artistic and manipulative excellence, and to give them that high meed of praise to which they are so justly entitled.

MESSRS. HORLEY'S GARDEN STRUCTURES.

It is with great pleasure that we direct attention to the patented improvements of Messrs. J. & J. Horley, of Toddington, in Bedfordshire, in the design, principle, and mode of construction of greenhouses. The "Paragon" Green House, designed and extensively manufactured by this firm, is undoubtedly the most elegant, compact, and convenient yet produced for a small house or grounds. With glass on all of its four sides, including the door; and with a gabled roof also entirely of glass, it becomes one of the lightest and prettiest of houses we have seen. Its design, with ornamental bargeboard and hip-knob, is simple and effective, and it forms one of the most picturesque, elegant, effective, and pleasing of objects when placed on a lawn, or in a garden, or any other grounds. The glazing of all Messrs. Horley's erections is certainly of the best construction yet patented. The panes, or squares of glass, are large, and no putty or other permanent attachment whatever is used. The glass fits into grooves at the top, drops down upon a convenient ledge at the bottom, and is firmly held in by buttons at fixed intervals of space. The glazing is thus very quickly done, and when done is much more safe and elegant than when puttied in. No sash bars are used, and by the excellent way in which the squares of glass are made to fit close to one another, the whole side of the greenhouse, no matter its length, is one continuous piece of glazing, unbroken by bars or woodwork of any kind. To each button a piece of webbing is attached by which a pane can be instantly raised and lifted out. This is especially advantageous in case of breakage or of cleaning. In the first case broken squares can be instantly removed and replaced without the aid of a glazier, by any man or boy about the premises. There is no knocking, or cutting away of dry hard putty, which so often does damage by shaking and otherwise, to the woodwork, and to other panes, and no re-fastening either with putty or other composition. The whole process of taking out a broken square and replacing it by a new one does not occupy half a minute. In the second case, that of cleaning, the advantage is very great, as the squares can be lifted out one at a time, cleaned on both sides, and put back again rapidly.

Of course one of the main *desiderata* in greenhouses is the largest amount of light with the least quantity of framework, and in this Messrs. Horley's erections are inapproachable by any others we have yet seen. With glass on all their four sides, and the gabled roof also of glass, the amount of light is something wonderful, and we can answer for it that in none we have seen do plants thrive better. We ought to add, that with the system of unputtied glazing adopted by this firm, fifty per cent. less breakage occurs than with the old fixed or frigid system. In the old fixed system the damp at one time of the year, and the heat at another, acting on the woodwork and expanding, contracting, or warping it, was and is a constant source of cracking and breaking of the glass squares; but in the present order of things this is entirely obviated, for, the glass being loose (at the same time it is rendered drip proof by a clever contrivance) "gives," to use a technical expression, and remains whole. Again, through not being "frigid," or firmly bedded to the woodwork with putty, the glass retains its elasticity, and thus to a great degree breakage by even the heaviest hailstorm is almost prevented. We have seen it stated that in more than one instance where a frame glazed on Messrs. Horley's principle, was standing side by side with another of exactly the same size and with the same quality and weight of glass, fixed with putty, during a heavy hail storm, the former remained unbroken, while the latter had scarce an uncracked square left in it.

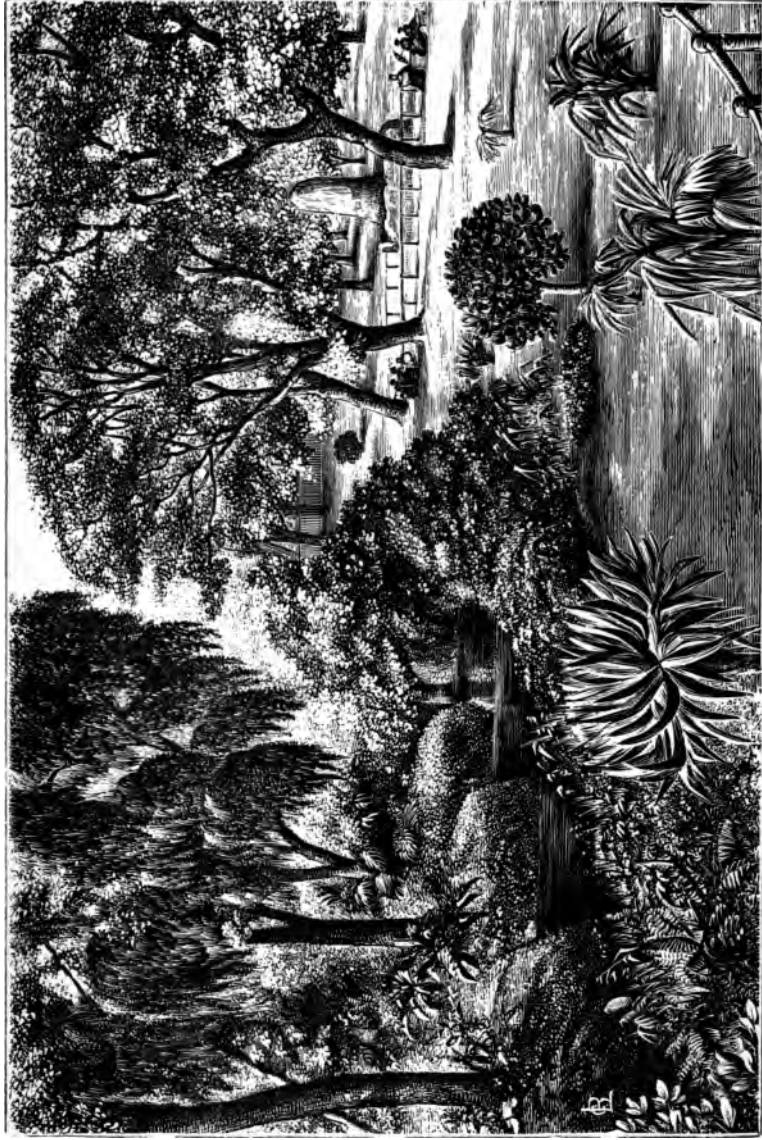
Another great advantage of Horley's patented erections is that they are so made as to be put up or taken down with the same ease as putting up or taking down a fourpost bedstead; all the parts are perfectly fitted together, and a couple of hours is amply enough, after its arrival, to entirely unpack and fix the "Paragon," which we have extreme pleasure in advising our friends who are cramped for room, and desire to have an elegant, small, and convenient greenhouse, to adopt. The construction is thoroughly good, the workmanship faultless, and the appearance all that could be desired.

MR. GOSS'S NEW DESIGN IN BROOCHES.

It is long since we saw so truly poetical and artistic a production as a new brooch just produced by Mr. Goss, to whose lovely productions we have before called attention. The brooch to which we refer is a chaste and simple design of three ivy leaves, exquisitely modelled, and produced in "ivory body" with the veins in gold. Pure in conception, poetic in feeling, artistic in treatment, and exquisite in workmanship, this brooch—sacred (according to the "language and sentiment of flowers") to "Friendship," is one of the prettiest and most acceptable of gifts. Whatever is produced by Mr. Goss is sure to be perfect in every particular, and to be issued in faultless taste, and his present ceramic trinket is no exception to the rule; it is lovely in the extreme.



THE ORNAMENTAL WATERS IN THE GARDENS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE DELL, IN HYDE PARK, LONDON.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS OF LONDON.*

ONE of the nicest and most acceptable of volumes we have on our table is Mr. Nathan Cole's "Royal Parks and Gardens of London," just issued by Mr. May, at the office of that excellent magazine, the "*Journal of Horticulture*." Commencing with the gardens at Buckingham Palace, the author in brief terms gives their history from their foundation by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1708, to the present time, and then describes their picturesque features, and discourses pleasantly and profitably on their planting and arrangement. "The shady walks and cool retreats which necessarily accompany this picturesque style," he says, "were a constant source of enjoyment to the late Prince Consort when staying at the Palace. Some of the walks are quite arched over with laburnums, honeysuckles, guelder roses, and scarlet flowering thorns, which were planted by the Prince's hand; and among and under these he would oft-times lead his children at early dawn to hear the song of the thrush or the blackbird. The Prince was intensely fond of birds, and these gardens are numerous peopled by the feathered songsters, for it was a place of privilege to them. Not a nest was ever knowingly disturbed; and it was the constant aim of the Royal father to teach his children to show tenderness to helpless creatures, and it has been exemplified in all the Royal Family. The children were also taught to take an interest in flowers, and had each their own little garden, which was a source of great delight to them, where they learnt the names of those flowers which they cherished, because they had planted, watered, and watched them. Healthy exercise in gardening is indeed recreation—natural, simple, and pure—which may be enjoyed in all stages of society from the prince to the peasant, and bring blessings to the palace and peace to the cottage. Gardening improves the heart as well as the taste; it refreshes the body and lightens the spirit; and the more refined the taste, the more exquisite the gratification that may be enjoyed in every cherished garden." The Queen, we are told, when the weather was fine, used to breakfast in the open air, under the shade of the trees that fringe the ornamental waters, of which, thanks to Mr. May, we are enabled to reproduce an effective engraving on Plate VI. Passing on, Mr. Cole next takes his readers to the Kensington Palace and the Duchess of Teck's Gardens; the grand public resort of Kensington Gardens, 250 acres in extent; the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, of 23 acres; the Royal Botanical Society's Grounds, of nearly 20 acres; and so on to Hyde Park, of the "Dell" in which we give a beautiful engraving. Hyde Park, 400 acres in extent, is fully described, its history traced, and concerning it a vast amount of information given and many pleasant little stories told. "There is still," he says, "no out-door spot in London that has such a world-wide reputation as this; and for a stranger to be in London during the season, and not to visit it, would be to miss a sight where beauty, fashion, wealth, and luxury, and not a few men of rank and distinction from all parts of Europe, congregate. To the lovers of horses, too, the sight is unequalled; for here, in the season, he will see some of the finest animals that money and knowledge of quality can procure; also every kind of fashionable vehicle which the ingenuity of carriage-builders can produce. There is a beautiful shady walk on each side of the Ladies' Mile, and those walks will improve every year, for the trees are still young, but the foliage is very fine and indicates health. The Albert Gate end of the Serpentine, which was formerly nothing but a dirty ditch, is now a charming little dell, and an object of much admiration." It is engraved on Plate VII.

Then follow in succession "St. James's and Green Parks," "Victoria Park," "Battersea Park," "Regent's Park," "Hampton Court Palace and Gardens," a view of the South Terrace Walk of which we are fortunately enabled to reproduce on Plate VIII; "Kew Gardens and Pleasure Grounds," the "Crystal Palace" and its grounds; and then pass on to a series of valuable essays on various practical subjects. These embrace the "Effective arrangement of Spring Flowers," "Hardy Evergreens and Flowering Trees and Shrubs in the London Parks and Gardens;" on the judicious and artistic "Arrangement of Colours" in planting and bedding—a matter of the highest moment, but often to some extent overlooked; and a series of designs for flower and carpet bedding on grass. This important division of the work is illustrated by an immense number of engravings of plans of beds, and of the arrangement of plants and flowers, and is one of the best treatises on the subject we have ever seen. The whole volume is full of admirable views and ground plans of the various parks and gardens described, and these render it not only more useful to the practical man, but infinitely more attractive to the general reader. We are charmed with the book, and cordially recommend it to all our readers.

* *The Royal Parks and Gardens of London: their History and Modes of Embellishment, &c.* By NATHAN COLE. London: *Journal of Horticulture* Office, 171, Fleet Street, 1877, pp. 132. Illustrated.

POEMS, LYRICS, SONGS, AND SONNETS.*

UNDER this title Mr. Francis Bennoch, F.S.A., has just issued a collection of his pleasant verses in the form of an elegant and attractive little volume of about four hundred pages, and to it we desire to give a cordial and warm-hearted welcome. In an earlier volume of the "RELIQUARY" we took occasion to speak of the principal poem in this volume, "Sir Ralph de Rayne and Lillian Gray," which we characterised as "a truly pleasant legend, told in a charming manner, and clothed in the purest poetical language by its clever author, Mr. Francis Bennoch." What we said of that poem may with truth be fully repeated, and emphasised with regard to many of the poems in the present volume. Mr. Bennoch is a *true poet*, and saying that is saying more than can be said of most of the versifiers of the present or any other day. It is truly pleasant to find that in the midst of a busy mercantile life, with a mind engrossed by the most complex calculations and figures, with business occupations the most dry and prosy on record, with dingy surroundings of stool and desk, and ledger and day-book, with calls innumerable of a public nature, such as would bewilder most heads, and with cares, turmoils, and disquietings innumerable to contend with, beautiful thoughts have "unbidden come," and have predominated over the grosser occupations of the world. It is, as we have said, pleasant to find that in the midst of the cares and anxieties of a busy mercantile life, and the sober pursuits of the man of business and antiquary, the mind imbued with good and great and gentle and kindly feelings *will* assert itself, and give to its owner the power of clothing those feelings in the purest and loftiest fighs of poetry. What could be more gently loving than the "In Memoriam" and the sweet good wishes "To My Mother"? and what finer than the lines—

"They may boast of their forests of larch and pine,
Of maple and elm, and scented thorn,
Of ash and oak, defying the stroke
Of the tempest on pinions of fury borne."

Here are some stanzas from "In Memoriam"—

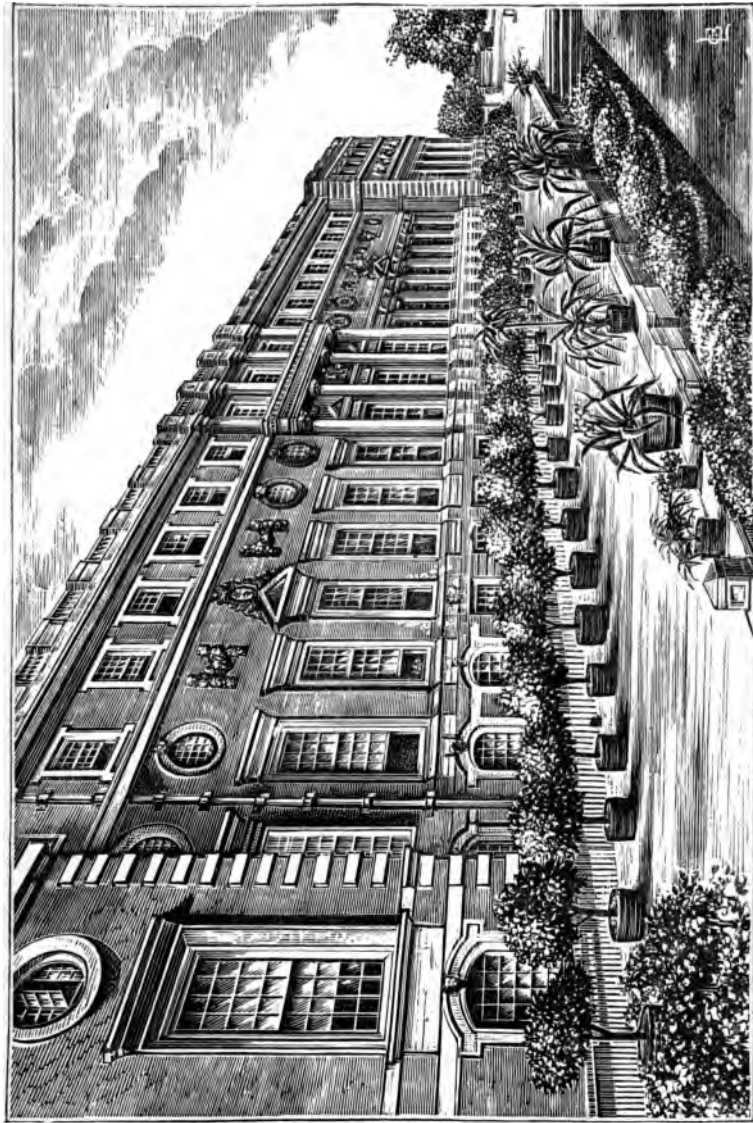
"Deep, deep in earth a father lies !—
Two sisters and a brother
Repose on either side,—and now
We gently lay a mother !
'Tis well : for fifty years or more
They fought life's fight together,
And shared its perils, griefs, and joys,
Its rough, its peaceful weather.
One aim in life, one hope in death,
Was year by year unfolding ;
Then came decay, they pass away,
One grave their dust is holding !
No higher aim than honest fame—
Their trust, the gospel story ;
They gently fell asleep in faith,
To wake again in glory."

Surely these lines are not only worthy of the *friend* of Wordsworth, of Southey, of Cunningham, of Swain, and of Longfellow, but of any of those "masters of song" themselves. And surely such a cry as the following, written years ago, ought to be heard—aye, and listened to—at the present moment, when such an unholy and disastrous war as the one raging has been waged by one power against another. The cry from the poet's heart :—

"O Europe, lift your mighty voice,
And bid the carnage cease !
From out thy sea-walled citadel,
O England, plead for peace !
Plead for the helpless, homeless ones,
Childhood and hoary years ;
Plead for the orphan's piteous cry,
The wailing widow's tears !"—

is a holy, and just, and powerful one ; and England, by her wise neutrality, is answering it by a dignified pleading that must and will have its full effect on the aggressor and the aggressed. Mr. Bennoch's volume is charmingly "got up," and is one of the most delightful books of the season. We rejoice to see it is graced by a portrait of its gifted author.

* *Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets.* By FRANCIS BENNOCH, F.S.A. London : Hardwicke & Bogue, 192, Piccadilly. 1 vol., pp. 400, 1877.



SOUTH FRONT AND TERRACE WALK, HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF ROME.

WE have before us three Chapters, or Parts, as the author names them, but goodly and handsome volumes as we should call them, of the extensive and more than ordinarily valuable work projected and carried out by Mr. John Henry Parker. Not having received the whole that has been published, it is, of course, manifestly impossible for us to do that justice to the work we should have desired to do, but we trust again to return to it in a future number. The parts we have received are "Part IV., the Egyptian Obelisks;" "Part VII., the Flavian Amphitheatre, commonly called the Colosseum;" and Part XI., Church and Altar Decorations and Mosaic Pictures;" and "The Aqueducts of Ancient Rome, traced from their sources to their mouths." The first of these is devoted to careful descriptions and historical notices of the Egyptian Obelisks in Rome, eleven in number; the historical accounts in each case being drawn up from the inscriptions themselves. The obelisks described are the pair once before the Mausoleum of Augustus; now, one before the Quirinal Palace, the other behind St. Maria Maggiore, originally made c. B.C. 2000. The one at the Lateran, originally made c. B.C. 1660; brought to Rome by Constantine, A.D. 311. At the Porta del Popolo; at the Trinità de Monti; before the Pantheon; in the garden of the Villa Mattei; on the Colian. Numbers IV. to VII. bear the name of Rameses II., and were made between 1486 and 1490 B.C. The one now in front of St. Peter's, was made about B.C. 1400, and brought to Rome by Caligula, A.D. 40. The one near the Monte Citorio, formerly placed near the site of the church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, and then used as the pointer of a great sundial. It was originally made c. B.C. 590, and was brought to Rome by Augustus. The small obelisk placed on the back of a bronze elephant in the Piazza della Minerva, was made c. B.C. 580, and was put up in its present place by Bernini in the time of Pope Alexander VII. The one on the Piazza Novona was made in Egypt for the Emperor Domitian. It was placed in the Circus of Maxentius, and set up in its present place by Bernini, A.D. 1651. Accompanying the descriptions are photographs of each of the obelisks, and the remainder of the volume is devoted to matter and plates supplementary to the preceding volume. The next, devoted to the Colosseum, recounts all that is known regarding that remarkable structure, concerning which so many important facts were brought to light in the extensive excavations of 1874-5. Besides the full descriptions, and the exhaustive historical essay, the volume contains nearly forty admirable photographic plates, which, far beyond any other illustrations yet attempted of Roman remains, bring these relics vividly and bodily before us. The "Church and Altar Decorations and Mosaic Pictures," is a truly valuable contribution, not only to the literature of Rome, but to that of ancient Art. The treatise is admirable and masterly in the extreme, and the plates represent vividly, some of the most curious of early Art-remains. Of the Aqueducts, all we need add to what we have already said of the other parts is, that the matter, the plates, and the particulars of construction are entirely new, and that for them the world is entirely indebted to Mr. Parker's zeal and enthusiasm. No man living was capable of doing more for the elucidation of the antiquities of Rome than Mr. Parker, and assuredly no man has accomplished so much as he. His industry and application have been untiring and constant; his talents and skill have been wisely employed; his efforts successfully directed; and the funds at his disposal judiciously expended, in the furtherance of the great cause he had in view; and the result is of the most marked and important character. We trust again to return to a consideration of Mr. Parker's labours and the books he has produced.

AN ANGLO-SAXON READER.*

MR. SWEET has done good service to literature by the preparation, as one of the Clarendon Press Series, of this "Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse," and too much praise cannot be accorded to him for the masterly way in which he has accomplished his task. The "Reader" is intended to supply the student with a series of texts in the classical West-Saxon dialect of Old English, with such helps in the way of Grammar, Glossary, and Notes, as shall enable him to acquire a sound knowledge of the language without at the same time neglecting the literature. First, Mr. Sweet gives us a "Grammatical Introduction"—one of the most clear, able, and instructive, yet written—followed by a series of twenty-six Anglo-Saxon texts from the *Saxon Chronicle*; King Alfred's *Cura Pastoralis*; *Orosius*, from the Lauderdale MS.; King Alfred's *Boetius* and *Beda*; Ælfric on the *Old Testament*, and his *Homilies* and *Lives of the Saints*; *Wulfstan's* address; *Beowulf's Fight with Grendel's Mother*; *Cædmon's Fall of the Angels*; *Cynewulf's Poems*; and other standard Anglo-Saxon writings. The "Notes" to these are full and explicit, and the "Glossary" is well arranged and extremely valuable. Altogether the "Anglo-Saxon Reader" is one of the best books we have seen.

* Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Macmillan & Co.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.*

A POPULAR work on this most interesting subject was much needed, and it redounds to the credit of Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton that they should so well and so liberally have supplied that want by the publication of Mr. Withrow's admirable book. The work is divided into three grand divisions—the "Structure and History of the Catacombs;" the "Art and Symbolism of the Catacombs;" and the "Inscriptions of the Catacombs"—and these are each subdivided into a series of chapters, each one of which is devoted to some important branch of the general subject. It would be impossible to give an idea of the immense value of such a work as this, or of the vastness of the labour that has been bestowed in its preparation. All we can do is, to say that Mr. Withrow has acquitted himself in his task as only a master mind could do, and that he has given to the world a work in every way worthy of its subject, and of his own high reputation. The number of inscriptions—many of them not heretofore printed in the English language—given by Mr. Withrow, are not the least important part of his work, while among the "objects found in the Catacombs" are many which throw light on Roman antiquities found in our own country and elsewhere. Notably our eye rested on the engraving of a vessel on fig. 114, and simply described as an "object furnished with a spout and an opening for replenishing the vessel;" this, curiously, is of almost identical form with the "monkey" drinking vessels of some countries of the present day, and serves to illustrate the *testina*, or feeding bottles of Roman times, as do the dolls and money-box, etc., on fig. 120, those articles in our own day. We strongly and emphatically commend this book to our readers, and tender our thanks to the publishers for having issued it.

* *The Catacombs of Rome, and their testimony relative to Primitive Christianity.* By the Rev. W. H. WITHROW, M.A. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., pp. 560, small 8vo., 1877. Illustrated.

NATURAL HISTORY OF SHAKSPERE.*

ONE of the prettiest and neatest, as well as best arranged, of Shaksperian books, is the charming little volume just issued, under the above title, by a compiler whom we hope again to meet, Bessie Mayou. The volume is arranged under the several heads of "Garden Flowers," "Wild Flowers," "Weeds," "Trees," "Fruits," "Vegetables," "Herbs," "Spices and Medicines," and "Grain," in the vegetable world; and "Birds," "Animals," (an unfortunate distinctive term to adopt), "Fish," "Reptiles," and "Insects," in the animal world. Under each of these headings, subdivided throughout under other headings, such as "Oak," "Ash," "Orange," "Fennel," and the like, Miss Mayou has arranged an immense number of quotations from Shakspeare's plays, where any of these are named. We have not tested the quotations to ascertain whether those under each heading are exhaustive, but we doubt they are not. One point, at all events, of consequence in a compilation of this kind, seems unfortunately to have been overlooked by the compiler. When allusions to two or more objects occur in one passage, these ought to have been either given under each heading, or referred to in the index. For instance, "With heigh! with heigh! the thrush and the jay," is entered by the fair compiler under "Throstle, Thrush," but *not* under "Jay," nor is "Jay" in this case indexed. Thus, a reader turning to the index, finds "Jay 89" only—89 being the page whereon the heading of "Jay" occurs, while the allusion to the same bird which we have quoted, occurs on page 97, and is *not* indexed. Thus throughout the volume there are abundant places where the same want of repetition, cross reference, or indexing occurs. The book is a most interesting one, and prettily got up, and we are sure its fair compiler will thank us for pointing out to her this "want," that she can with little trouble supply in the future editions, which will doubtless be called for.

* *Natural History of Shakspeare, being selections of Flowers, Fruits, and Animals.* Arranged by BESSIE MAYOU. Manchester: Edwin Slater. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 220, 1877.

HISTORY OF THE PORT OF BRISTOL.*

THE compilers of this interesting volume, Mr. W. N. Reid and Mr. W. E. Hicks, have gathered together within its pages, a vast amount of very interesting and curious information concerning the history of the Port of Bristol; the rise and progress of commerce in that city; and the progress of trade and navigation. It is a book of more than local interest, and one which may be read with profit by people far removed from, as well as those connected with, that important city. Well would it be if other ports, and other towns and cities, met as intelligent and painstaking historians as Messrs. Reid and Hicks.

* *Leading Events in the History of the Port of Bristol.* By W. N. REID and W. E. HICKS. Bristol: W. C. Hemmons.

THE UNIVERSE.*

It would be impossible to conceive a more beautifully printed, more exquisitely illustrated, or more elegantly "got up" volume than the new edition of Dr. Pouchet's "*The Universe : or the Infinitely Great and the Infinitely Little*," recently issued by Messrs. Blackie and Son. Of the work itself one cannot speak too highly, while the style in which it is issued deserves higher praise than we can give it. M. Pouchet's object in preparing his work was, as he avowed, to inspire and extend to the utmost of his power a taste for natural science; and for the attainment of that object he has taken for scope the whole length and breadth, and every element, of the entire "*Universe*," and searched into and made use of the animal, mineral, and vegetable worlds, the air, the water, and the earth; treating of the elements, the characteristics and the denizens of each, and presenting such an interesting whole to the reader, as no other writer has yet succeeded in doing. The Vegetable Kingdom is divided into "the Invisible World, i.e., the world of wonders unseen except by the aid of the microscope; "the architects of the sea"—the coral and island and mountain builders of the deep; the "Insects," in all their strange habits and changes; "the Ravagers of the Forest;" "the Protectors of Agriculture;" "the Architecture of Birds;" and the "migrations of Animals." The "Vegetable Kingdom" treats on the Anatomy, Physiology, Germination, and Migration of Plants, and on extremes in the Vegetable Kingdom. Next, under "Geology," are chapters on the formation of the Globe; Fossils; Mountains—the cataclysms and upheavals of the Globe; Volcanoes and Earthquakes; Glaciers and Eternal Snows; Caverns and Grottoes; Steppes and Deserts; and the Air and its Corpulcees. And lastly comes "the Sideral Universe," in which the Stars, the Nebulæ, the Sun, the Earth, the Moon, and the Comets, are each in turn ably treated of, and all their characteristics, motions, and phenomena, made clear to the general reader. Nearly three hundred exquisite engravings illustrate this charming book and render it one of the most attractive we have seen. It is a volume to coax the reader, and to impart to him, even against his will, good and sound information on every subject on which it treats. To this store-house of knowledge we commend our readers.

* London : Blackie and Sons, Paternoster Buildings. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 564. Illustrated. 5th edition.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.*

It would be quite impossible to over estimate the value, the importance, and the excellence of this most useful work; and we gladly take the opportunity, on the issue of a new edition, of calling attention to its merits. No chronology or other publication of its kind has ever in its plan embraced so wide a range of subjects, been so well arranged, or had such careful and industrious editing as it, and assuredly no publication has been so universally accepted as an authority as it has. No matter what subject is wanted, the enquirer has only to turn to Haydn to find all he desires; and with this advantage—he will find what he there reads to be strictly and emphatically reliable in every point and in every particular. Another advantage is, that in every edition all the information is brought down to the very day—we were nearly saying hour—of issue, and thus each successive edition becomes as it were a new work. It has now gone through fifteen editions, nine of which have been edited by Mr. Benjamin Vincent, than whom no man is more capable of fulfilling the herculean task. To him the world is indebted for the excellence of the work, and for the scrupulous accuracy of every item of its contents. No library, English or foreign, public or private; no public institution, club, or society; and no household of any kind, ought to be without it—it is an essential of every place and of every country.

* *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, and Universal Information relating to all ages and nations*. 15th Edition. By BENJAMIN VINCENT. London : E. Moxon, Son, & Co., Amen Corner, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 840, 1876.

RECORDS OF THE PAST.*

THE eighth volume only of this admirable series of books, just issued, has been forwarded to us; it is devoted to "Egyptian Texts," under the unsurpassable editorship of Dr. Birch. The series of volumes is published by Messrs. Samuel Bagster and Son, under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and judging from the volume before us, bears the stamp of excellence on every page. When the previous volumes of the series reach us, we shall again, with pleasure, refer at greater length to the publication.

* London : Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster Row, 1877.

THE STATELY HOMES OF ENGLAND.*

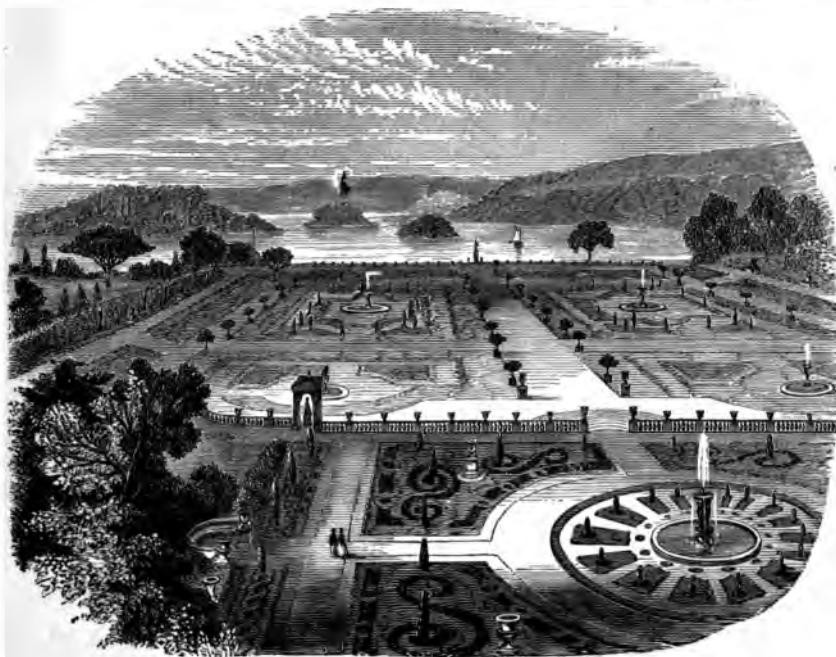
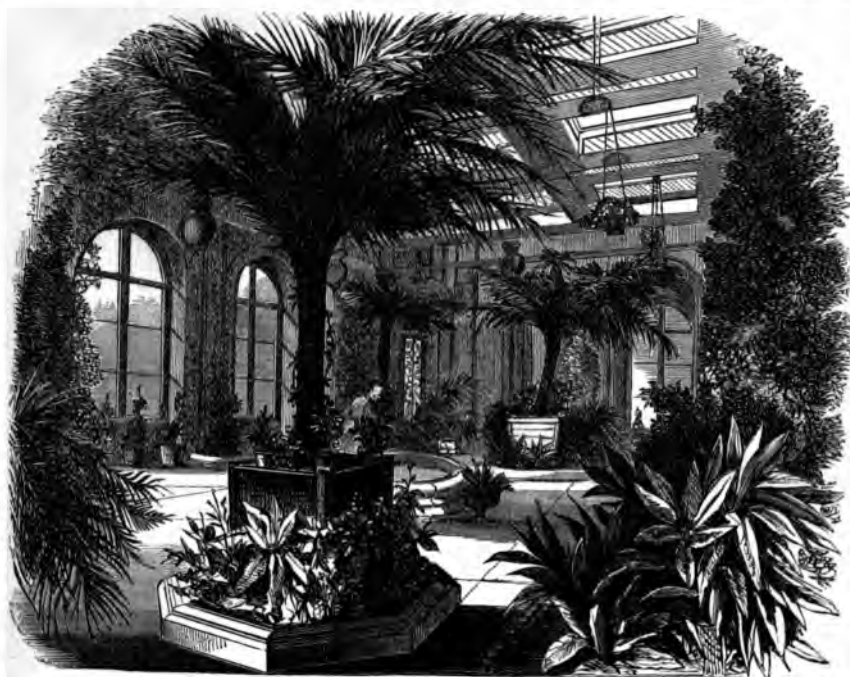
A SECOND series of this sumptuously illustrated national work has been issued, and in every way sustains the high character which was attained by the first. The "Homes" included in the present volume are well selected, and present examples of the ancient baronial stronghold, the mediæval castle, and the modern mansion. Thus we have grand old Belvoir, Hever, and Raby castles; Castle Howard, Knole, and Trentham; Kedleston and Melbourne; Burleigh and Audley End; Westwood and Wilton; Somerleyton and Warnham Court; Lowther Castle, Clumber, and Cliefden; and almost beyond all, both in interest and peculiarity, Welbeck, about which, for the first time, any particulars have been made public. The book is printed in the highest style of typographic art, and illustrated in the most scrupulously beautiful manner by a profusion of artistically drawn and exquisitely engraved woodcuts. Of its merits it is only needful to make one or two brief extracts from leading reviews; it would not be seemly to do otherwise in these pages. The *Times* says, "Mr. Jewitt's volume is not only an ornament to any table, but it is good reading to boot, and in this double quality is entitled to rank as a gift book of the first order." The *Queen* says, it "will prove acceptable as a table book in many a home, stately or otherwise," that "the letter-press is well written, and gives in a brief style much interesting information concerning the various edifices depicted, and the people associated with them," and that "the illustrations of Roman remains at Lowther Castle will prove of especial interest to the archaeologist." The *Derby Mercury*, after alluding to the first volume of the "Stately Homes," published in 1874, says "the companion volume, which has been especially sent us by Mr. Jewitt, is entirely from the pen of that able and indefatigable writer, and it bears all the marks of careful compilation and due comparison which might thus be expected. The sketches are not manuals of the Guide-book character, but in every instance are lucid descriptions from actual surveys of the scenes, interspersed with antiquarian, genealogical, and heraldic notes of the highest interest. Take Welbeck for instance, which we believe is the only account yet written of this remarkable place from personal observation; the views have been specially taken for the work before us, and are the only ones we have ever seen. The distinguishing interest of the place is centered in the subterranean apartments, all of which will be found described and illustrated. This, however, is only one of seventeen distinct descriptions, many of which are of local interest in this neighbourhood.... Mr. Jewitt's hand has lost none of its skill in presenting to his readers scenes which will be instantly recognised by those who are familiar with them—whilst in the minds of those whose acquaintance with the beauties of Nature and Art has not extended so far, the exquisite cuts will create a strong desire for closer examination. Here is a long series of especial favourites of ours—masterpieces of the architect's craft set in frames of Nature's loveliest scenery—or if the simile please better, caskets wherein are deposited treasures around which tradition has woven a network of fanciful romance, dear to the wandering tourist and artist. To each and all of these Mr. Jewitt will be found a cheerful and chatty guide; one who will tell the reader all he wants to know, without 'boring' him. The publishers have also done their share of the work well—paper, printing, illustrations, and finishing, are all alike worthy of a house which has so great a reputation as that of Virtue & Co." It would be unseemly to give further extracts from "opinions" that have been expressed, though these are very many in number and all gratifying alike. We content ourselves, therefore, by giving two of the engravings (Plate IX.), to show the beauty of their style of execution. The two we have chosen are from Trentham, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and they represent the Italian Garden and the Private Conservatory in that stately home of the Leveson-Gowers. The volume contains one hundred and seventy engravings, of which those we have selected are certainly far from being the best.

* *The Stately Homes of England*. Second Series. By LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., and S. C. HALL, F.S.A. London: Virtue & Co., Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 4to., pp. 360. Illustrated.

HOLY CROSS.*

UNDER the title of "*Holy Cross, a history of the invention, preservation, and disappearance of the wood known as the True Cross*," Dr. Prime has issued a most interesting and important little work, which we cannot but heartily commend to our readers. Pleasantly written, full of information, replete with signs of deep research, and arranged in a convenient and faultless manner, this monograph on a subject of the highest historical interest, cannot fail to be read with pleasure and with much profit. We have exceeding pleasure in calling our readers' attention to it.

* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 144.



TRENTHAM, STAFFORDSHIRE.
THE PRIVATE CONSERVATORY, AND THE ITALIAN GARDENS.

THE NEW FOREST.*

FEW districts in the kingdom are so rich in historical associations, so full of archaeological interest, or so profuse in romantic scenery and in "nooks and corners" of loveliness, as the New Forest, in Hampshire; and it is therefore a district of all others where the tourist, whether an antiquary, a student of history, a botanist, or what not, may fairly revel in and find food for deep and earnest thought. Though much has been at one time or other written about this Forest and its beauties, and its places and objects of interest described and illustrated by various writers (Mr. Wise's admirable volume, among others, has already been noticed in an earlier volume), it has remained for Mr. Phillips to prepare such a hand-book as the district eminently needed, and this he has done in a manner that deserves the highest praise. His little work first of all gives a well-considered history and description of the Forest, and then passes on to give a clear and intelligible "itinerary," by which the visitor can with ease find his way from one point to another. Then he gives careful notices of all the more noted places, including Lyndhurst, Beaulieu Priory, Lymington, Rufus's Stone, the Avon Valley, and a score or two other places; and ends with an excellent fauna and flora of the Forest. The book is full of valuable information, is well written, admirably arranged, and in every way one of the most useful and reliable of "Guides." The only thing wanting is illustration; its map is good and accurate; but the value of the book would be considerably enhanced by engravings of some of the places described.

* *The New Forest Hand-book.* By C. J. PHILLIPS. Lyndhurst: J. G. Short.

THE WITCHES OF RENFREWSHIRE.*

WHETHER as a purely historical work, a contribution to archaeological literature, or a stirring romance, the volume before us possesses an interest in itself, that gives it a higher value than most books possess. As an historical work, it presents us with living pictures of past-age manners, and supplies documentary and other links in the chain of history of those times, that are of the highest value; while as a romance, the incidents it recounts are more stirring and more fascinating—because true—than the most vivid imagination could conceive. "Truth," it is often said, "is stranger than fiction," and Mr. Gardner's book fully proves it. The narratives of the bewitching of Sir George Maxwell; the dealings of the wretched folks with the devil—the "black man" as he is politely termed;—the putting one hand on the top of the head and the other on the sole of the foot, in sign of compact of "giving up herself to the devil;" his giving to each a new spirit name; the forming of images of wax or clay, and sticking pins into them to produce illness and death in any one against whom they had a spite; the ultimate confessions and burnings—these are among the stirring incidents narrated in this celebrated case, while those in the other well-known case of Christian Shaw are even more curious and incredible. The book is one to be read, not glanced at, and is one of the most interesting, curious, and important contributions to literature that has for a long time been made.

* Paisley: Alex. Gardner. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877, pp. 226.

HAND-BOOK TO WESTON-SUPER-MARE.*

It is always a pleasure to us to get hold of a really good guide book—one that steps out of the beaten track, and endeavours to give its readers information, not only as to where to find such and such an object, but to tell him all that is known about it, and inform him upon all matters connected with it. A guide book, according to our notions, should be not merely a finger post, on which the way to a place should be painted up for wayfarers to stare at and spell over, but should tell the visitor what he most wants to know when he gets there; it should be a guide not to a place alone, but to the mind itself, and should so direct the mind that it may follow the train of thought and reasoning to a satisfactory conclusion. The Weston-Super-Mare Handbook is a guide of no ordinary character, but one that is full from beginning to end of valuable information upon many points of interest, and one that will be always useful for reference. The notes upon archaeological remains, and those upon the architectural features of the various churches, are especially valuable, and stamp the book as one of no common order. The descriptions are good, clear, concise, and well considered; the theories (not always quite to our mind, by the way) are the result of much thought; and the information brought together is of the most instructive and valuable character. One thing, at all events, we find fault with, and that is, that on the title page its author has the modesty to say "edited by L. E. H. J., under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A.," and so forth, instead of giving his own name in full. Why a book should have an "Editor" (query, who is the author if L. E. H. J. is only Editor?), and that Editor a "Superintendent" we know not. This we do know, that it is a nice little volume, and will be eminently useful to all who possess it.

* Weston-Super-Mare: C. Robbins. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1877.

STANFORD'S GUIDES TO YORKSHIRE AND SUSSEX.*

MR. STANFORD, whose name is a thorough guarantee for excellence and scrupulous accuracy in whatever he issues, has just published two little books—a "*Tourist's Guide to Sussex*," by Mr. G. F. Chambers, and a "*Tourist's Guide to the West Riding of Yorkshire*," by Mr. G. Philips Bevan—to which we desire to call attention. The "*Sussex*" properly opens with a well digested and condensed "General Description" of the county, which contains an unusually large amount of information; and this is followed by "Notes on the Geology of Sussex," by Mr. Topley. Then come "Railway Excursions" and "Road Excursions" to and from all the principal towns, villages, and places of interest in the county, the information regarding each place or object being necessarily brief, but to the full as much as the tourist or the visitor can need. The "*West Riding of Yorkshire*" is arranged upon the same general plan, and in it, too, the information concerning every place of note within its boundary is concise and thoroughly to the point. Superfluous description is entirely avoided, and the tourist thus has not to wade through pages of "fine writing" to get at what he wants, but finds it at once ready to hand. A series of hand-books such as these cannot fail to be of the greatest use to tourists or travellers, and we cordially recommend them. They are well arranged, handy, convenient, cheap, and strictly reliable, and being accompanied by careful maps, are all that can be needed.

* London : E. Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, 1877.

THE KNOT TIED. Mr. W. Tegg, whose "*Mixture for Low Spirits*," and "*Wills of their Own*," we have already had the pleasure of noticing in these pages, has added another to his series of readable and entertaining books, and thus added at the same time to his literary achievements. His present volume he has quaintly entitled *The Knot Tied*! and it is a collection of cuttings and notes got together from a vast number of sources, on the marriage customs, ceremonies, and superstitions of different countries and periods. It contains much amusing matter, but also, which is far better, much really good and valuable information.

London : W. Tegg and Sons.

A RUN THROUGH SOUTH WALES (London : McCorquodale & Co., 1877). This is a convenient, handy, and well-arranged guide to visitors who wish to take "A Run through South Wales," and use the London and North Western Railway for that purpose. Brief, but all-sufficient, notices of each place are given, and the whole is accompanied by an excellent map. It is just the thing for the traveller to put in his knapsack or pocket, and thanks are due to Mr. Douglas for the pains he has taken in its preparation.

THE BLUE COAT BOYS (London : E. W. Allen, Ave Maria Lane). This is a well written history of Christ's Hospital, and of the course of education there imparted. It is full of historical particulars, and enlivened by a fund of anecdotes such as only a man thoroughly acquainted with his subject could have got together. Its author, Mr. W. H. Blauch, has done good service by its preparation—originally a lecture delivered at St. John's Gate—and by its timely publication. We strongly recommend this as one of the most interesting of historical *brochures*.

THE MISERERES OF BEVERLEY MINSTER (Hull : T. Tindall Wildridge). It is with great pleasure we call attention to a work now in course of issue by Mr. Wildridge, of Hull, under the above title. The work is intended to be completed in twelve parts, each of which will contain half-a-dozen lithographic plates, representing the matchless series of Misereres in Beverley Minster. We are glad to see that these are at length being illustrated, and shall again revert to Mr. Wildridge's book when we have seen more of it.

WE have on more than one occasion called attention to the topographical and other writings of Mr. George Markham Tweddell, and we are now pleased to notice that a project is set on foot for the presentation to him of a suitable testimonial. The intention appears to be to present to Mr. Tweddell "a purse of gold, to help him through heavy losses and family affliction, over which he has no control, and to aid him to complete those literary labours in which he is known to have been so long engaged." Subscriptions, we perceive, are to be paid to Mr. W. Andrews, of Colonial Street, Hull, and trust that the result will be a substantial and permanent benefit to a worthy man.

BOSCABEL AND WHITELADIES (Wolverhampton: J. Steen and Co.) This is a remarkably interesting little pamphlet on a subject of more than passing interest. Its author, Mr. James Pendrel-Brothurst, has striven within its very brief pages to give a history of these historically interesting spots, and has so far succeeded as to make his *brochure* quite readable. A deal of information is given in very small compass; our regret is that it is so short, as more might easily have been done.

MESSRS. HUNT & CO.'S PLAYING CARDS.

As usual, Messrs Hunt and Co. (Limited) produce this season, as in other years, such a matchless variety of exquisite novelties in patterns of playing cards as no other house can at all approach. As art-producers, this firm has taken first rank, and it will indeed be long before their productions can be equalled; it would be impossible to excel them. Not only in freshness and originality of designs, in richness and harmony of colouring, in exquisite perfection of printing, but also in the quality of the cards themselves, and in their actual manipulation in the various processes through which they pass, Messrs. Hunt's productions are perfect and faultless, and therefore may be recommended without reservation. Of some of the new patterns which have been submitted to us, for the present season, we desire to say a few words in order that our readers may understand something of their variety and beauty. The first that peculiarly takes our fancy is a design of peacock's feathers, richly printed in all their gorgeous colours of green, and purple, and gold, and what not, and rendered, by the artistic way in which they are arranged, more lovely, more attractive, and more strikingly beautiful than anything we have yet seen. For rich effect in the hand or on the whist-table, nothing can approach, much less excel, the cards of this design; they are "perfection perfectly perfected!" as a tautologist might say, and are all that the most fastidious art-mind could desire. Another series of new patterns which take our fancy are those on which, in all their glorious profusion of colours, humming birds, or butterflies, flitting about on flower, and berry, and leaf; and swallows, skimming and flitting about in the air, form the main features of the designs. Three others which are of peculiar beauty are the "passion flower," the "holly and snowdrop," and the "pansies." These in each case are exquisitely drawn—not conventionally or stiffly, but true to nature in every form and every touch of colour—and arranged in the most artistic manner on grounds of gold, or black, or colour. Pure in design, faultless in drawing, exquisite in arrangement of colour and gold, and of extreme elegance in appearance, these cards are art-treasures to be sought for and admired in every circle where "things of beauty" become a "joy for ever," or even for an evening, and where achievements of art are enjoyed and appreciated. Among other patterns are lovely bouquets of flowers—roses, lilies of the valley, and forget-me-nots, on gold grounds; groups of apple blossoms and other flowers and fruits; rich Japanese and other designs; conventional flowers of vast richness and variety; arabesque patterns, geometrical designs, and an endless variety of other decorations. In all the cards produced by this firm, thanks to the admirable taste of the art-director, Mr. F. W. Taunton, there is a freshness, an originality, a beauty, and a purity of tone that is peculiarly refreshing. To his good taste is due much of the improvement that has healthily taken place in the decorative arts, and to him and to his genius we owe much that is elevating and good in art.

GUEST AND MENU CARDS. Mr. S. H. Cowell, of Ipswich, has recently issued two sets of elegant Menu and Guest Cards which we opine cannot fail to become universal favourites. The cards are, by a happy thought, so arranged as to answer the twofold purpose of holding the name of the guest (for which a blank scroll is left on each) as well as *menu* itself, and thus they will be found especially convenient for use. One set, the "Butterfly," consists of a series of twelve lovely designs of groups of flowers, berries, and grasses, on each of which a different butterfly is exquisitely drawn—so true to nature as to gladden the heart of any entomologist—and of their natural size. These are the "Purple Emperor," "Painted Lady," "White Admiral," "Red Admiral," "Peacock," "Large Heath," "Large" and "Small Tortoiseshell," "Camberwell Beauty," "Ringlet," "Silver-washed Fritillary," and "Swallow-tail" butterflies, and they are all equally well drawn. The other set—the "refined comic" series—are of a totally different character, each one bearing some clever subject, admirably drawn, and in many cases droll in the extreme. The subjects are "Smitten," a "Hampered Pursuit," a "Painful Parting," "Gin and Bitters," "I can feel a Nibble," "A Musical Run," "Safely invested in the Stocks," "Ruffled Feelings," "Pitch and Toss," "An Iconoclast," "Cat and Dog Life," and "A go-ahead Boy." About the whole of these designs there is a healthy refinement that is very pleasant, and the drawing is remarkably good. Our friends cannot do better than adopt them at their tables for the coming season.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

NOTE ON THE DEDICATION OF KEMSING CHURCH, AND THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDITH.

SINCE my paper on Kemsing Church was published in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. XIII., pp. 148—160, I have discovered documentary evidence showing that the parish church is dedicated to *St. Mary the Virgin*, and not to St. Edith, as stated by Hasted in his *History of Kent*. Among the wills enrolled at Rochester is that of Walter Fremlyng, of Kemsing, bearing date Dec. 20, 1459, who desired to be buried "in cimeterio Beate Marie Virginis apud Kemsing" (*Lib. Test. Roff.*, ii. f. 157a). At this period the dedications of our country churches were well known to the parishioners; I therefore withdraw the statement that St. Edith is the patron saint, and also the latter part of the third foot-note on page 148.

The truth is that St. Edith presided over a chapel in the churchyard. This chapel perhaps stood to the east of the present chancel, as some fragments of masonry have been found in that spot by the grave-digger. The following extracts from old wills cannot fail to have much interest, and leave no doubt as to the existence in mediæval times of a chapel in the churchyard, of which local tradition is now silent.

John Medehurst of Kynghesdon, will dated Jan. 30, 1451-2. "Item lego ad ornand' sine reparand' capellam Sancte Edithe in Kemsing x^ld" (*Lib. Test. Roff.*, i. f. 104b.)

John Fremelyn of Kemsing, will dated May 6, 1457. "Item lego ad usum et commoditatem capelle Sancte Ede de Kemsing, j. ovem" (ii. f. 73a).

William Smyth of Eversham in the parish of Kemsing, will dated April 4, 1458. "Item lego capelle Edith in cimeterio de Kemsyng, x^ld" (ii. f. 124b).

John Meller of Eversham in Kemsyng, will dated May 12, 1459. "Item lego ad reparaciones capelle Sancte Edithe in cimeterio de Kemsyng, x^d" (ii. f. 134b).

John Smyth of Eversham in the parish of Kemsing, will without date. "Item lego capelle Sancte Edithe unum agnum" (iii. f. 130b).

Thomas Marche, will dated Feb. 15, 1477-8. "Item lego ymagini Sancte Edithe apud Kemsyng, vi^d" (iii. f. 207a).

Thomas Poule of Kemsyn, will dated June 4, 1479. "Item lego unam vaccam ad yevale Sancte Edithe de Kemsyn" (iii. f. 234b).

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE FOWLER FAMILY.

I HAVE been for some time collecting materials for a history of the Fowler family; and the other day, in looking through some back numbers of the "RELIQUARY," I saw the following references (among others) to that family:—

Vol. 7. John Beresford, = Margaret, dau. of John Fowler,
of Derby. 21st Edw. IV.

Vol. 13. Extracts from registers of North Wingfield—
Ellen, dau. of Robert Fowler.

Can any reader give me any information about these, especially whether the Fowlers of North Wingfield are likely to be of the same descent as one Robert Fowler, who in Henry VIII. married Isabel Vavasour? Possibly also you might know something of the following references in Glover's History:—

Rebecca Fowler, of Derby, a benefactress of the county.

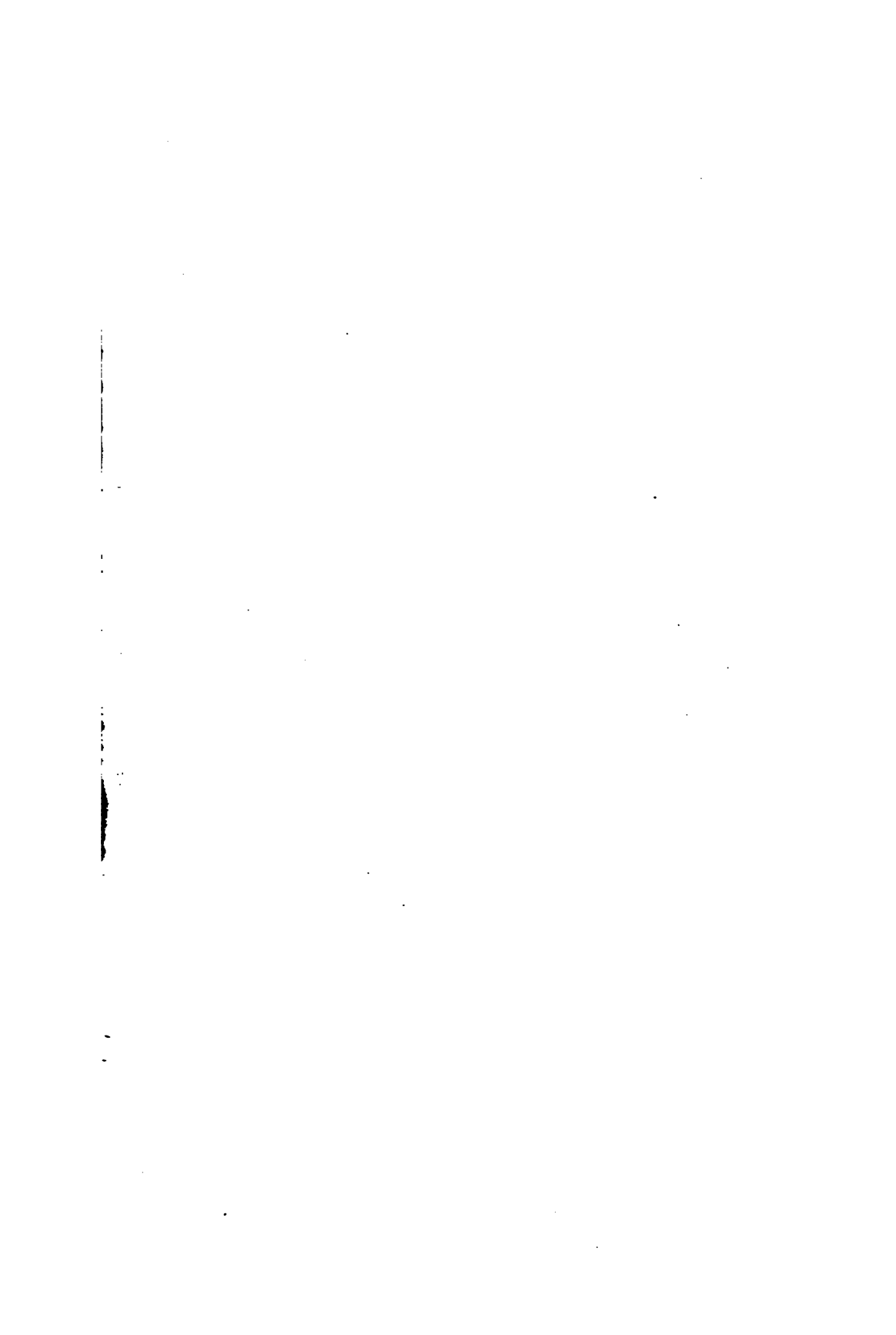
Charles Fowler, of Shrewsbury, whose dau. and h. Frances married Samuel Allsopp, of Burton (see pedigree of Allsopp).

Any information about these or other Fowler families will be very acceptable.

WILLIAM FOWLER CARTER.

THE ROMAN STATION AT TEMPLEBOROUGH.

WE perceive, with pleasure, that a scheme has been set on foot for the exploration of the fine quadrangular Roman encampment at Templeborough, near Rotherham, and that full permission has been accorded by the owner and occupier of the ground for a thorough examination and excavation to be made. Funds are, we perceive, being asked for, and we are sure many of our antiquarian readers will be glad to help in so important an exploration. Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., and Mr. Robert Leader, F.S.A., have undertaken the matter, which could not be in better or more energetic and trustworthy hands. We shall look forward anxiously to a commencement of operations.



Deed of 1603

Thos. Hall

John Wigley

Ralph Wigley

William Taylor

Thomas Wigley

George

Barington

AUTOGRAPHS FROM WIGWELL GRANGE DEEDS.

1 to 6 Autographs of Henry Wigley, Thomas Hall, Ralph Wigley, Thomas Wigley, John Wigley, and William Taylor, from deed of 1603-4, on pp. 85-7 of this volume.
7 Autograph of George Barington, from deed of 1688-9, on pp. 88-4 of this volume.

THE RELIQUARY.

JANUARY, 1878.

WIGWELL GRANGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH DARLEY ABBEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 87.)

As is shown by deeds I have already given on former pages, Wigwell Grange had been sold ("by gift, grant, bargain, and sale,") on the 1st of March, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth [1586], to Henry Wigley,* which sale was confirmed in the 81st Elizabeth [1588-9] by "George Babington, of Kingston, in the county of Nottingham, gentleman," brother of the then late "Anthonie Babington, lately attainted of High Treason," who had a right of entail in it. Henry Wigley in this deed is described as "of Myddleton next Wirksworth, in the County of Derby, Yeoman." In the 9th of James II., 1608, by deed (in which he is described as of "Middleton, in the county of Derby, gentleman"), Henry Wigley settled Wigwell as a marriage portion, on the marriage of his second son, Richard Wigley, with Elizabeth Hall, "daughter of Henry Hall, of Costocke, in the county of Nottingham, gentleman." The issue of this marriage was, with others, a son and heir, John Wigley, who in turn was succeeded by his son and heir, Henry Wigley, who marrying Mary, sister and co-heiress of John Spateman, Esq., of Rodenook, had issue an only son, Henry Wigley, who died young, and three daughters, who became his co-heiresses. These were Anne Wigley, married to Jarvis Rossell, Esq.; Bridget, married to Sir John Statham, Knt.; and Mary, married to Michael Burton, Esq. Wigwell Grange continued in the hands of the Wigleys until the year 1700, when Bridget, one of the daugh-

* For Pedigree of the Wigley family see Vols. VII. p. 247; XII. pp. 16 and 47.
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ters and co-heiresses of Henry Wigley just named, conveyed it, as part of her third share in the estates, by marriage, to Sir John Statham.

Sir John Statham, said to be descended from the fine old family of Statham of Morley, was son of Thomas Statham, of Tideswell, by his first wife, Barbara, daughter and heiress of Cromwell Meverell, of Tideswell. Sir John, who was the last person knighted by Queen Anne (19th June, 1714), was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant of Derbyshire. He was evidently an extraordinary man, and did many "queer" things, for which he was continually in hot water with one or other.* A chapter might well, and some day will, be devoted to this worthy. By his wife, Barbara Wigley, he had two sons, of whom presently, and three daughters, viz., Bridget; Mary, wife of Richard Hobson, of Kirbymoorside; and Catherine, wife of Benjamin Bagshawe, of the Ridge. The sons were Wigley Statham, Esq., who was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1735, and died without issue in the following year; and John Statham (described by his father as a "graceless son," who was killing him before his time), who succeeded Sir John in 1759, and died in 1784 without issue. Sir John had pre-deceased him in 1759. In the 4th of George I. (1717) Wigwell Grange is described in the County Records as "Wigwell Hall, where Sir John Statham did lately dwell, then uninhabited. In 1731 the Hobsons (Mary, wife of Richard Hobson, and sister of Lady Statham) were residing at Wigwell Grange. By John Statham, Sir John's "graceless son," the estate was sold to the trustees of Mr. John Mander, of Bakewell, who in 1774 resold it to Francis Green, Esq., from whom it passed in regular succession to his descendant, Francis Green Goodwin, Esq., and so down to William Henry Goodwin, Esq., whose death, I regret to say, has occurred while this page was in type, in December, 1877.

In 1721 a dispute arose between Sir John Statham and the Vicar of Wirksworth about tythes, &c., and the following heads of the case, addressed "For Robert Holden, Esq.," were drawn up by Sir John, and are here printed from his own M.S. :—

"The case abt Wigwall Tithes.

Earl fferrars for the hon^r. of God & the good of his Soul Grants to God & the Church of the blessed Mary of Darley and the Canons there serving God, All his Estate at Wyggewell. this Deed without date.

The same from W^m. de Norry's of Lands there, sine date.

Diverse other Deeds of a Messuage & Lands at Wiggewell to the same, without date.

1249 to the yere 1286, are Deeds of Confirmation of the Modus.

This estate after the dissolution of the Abbies came to Babbington of Dethick, and upon his Attaind^r on acc^t of Mary Queen of Scotts his Estate was Granted by Q. Eliz. to St Walter Raleigh & he conveyed Wigwall Grange to Henry Wigley gen, in whose family it has continued to the yere 1700: at wch time I married one of the daughters and coheires of Henry Wigley Esq^r & by Deeds of Partition &c. had Wigwell for part of my third Part.

During all this time the old Modus's of tith Hay Corn & Mill of 20^s. has been paid to the Impropricator, and 3^s. per hundred for Wool 1^d. a Cow & Calf & 1^s. in full of all other dues.

Mr. W^m. Browne, Dr. Willis and Dr. Jnett were Viccars 18 yeres since I had the Estate, and never demanded more than the afores^d Modus's and eaven this Viccar has recd one yere of the 3 yeres he had been Viccar here.

* For a curious account relating to Sir John, see Vol. XI. p. 254.

Sr.

Pray draw such Plea and answers as you think proper, & I'll waite on you for it, and get it ingrossed ag^t Wednesday next when it shu'd be put in by

Sr.

your most humble

Seut.

J. Statham

Wigwall 10th Janry

1721."

The law proceedings lasted some time, and are tolerably well explained in the following document—a Bill filed by Sir John Statham.

In Suo

To the Right Hon^{ble} Robert Walpole Esq, Chancellor
& Und^r Treasurer of his Mat^{ties} Cor^t of Excheq^r
at Westm^r. Sr Rob^t. Eyre Kn^t. L^d Chief Baron of
the s^d Court and to the rest of the Barons there.

Humbly complaining sheweth unto yo^r Hon^{rs}. yo^r Or^r Sr Jn^o.
Statham of Wigwall Grange in the pish of Wirksworth & County of
Derby Kn^t. Debtor & acco^{tant} to his Ma^{tie} as by the Records of this
Hon^{ble} Crt may appear That in or about the year W^m de Ferrars
Earl of Darby being seized of Wiggewell by an instrument in writing
under his seal granted the same to God and the church of the blessed
Virgin Mary of Darleigh and to the Canons serveing God there and your
Orator further sheweth that the said Wiggewell lyeth in the s^d parish
of Wirksworth and that the Viccar of the said parish for all the time
whereof the memory of man is not to the Contrary hath been from
time to time presented nominated or appointed by the Dean and Chapter
of Lincoln or by the Dean of Lincoln only as Patron of the said
Vicaridge And your Orator further sheweth that in the year one
thousand two hundred forty nine there was a Controverisie between the
Dean and Chapter of the Church of Lincoln and the then Abbot and
Convent of Darley touching the great and Small Tythes of the Lands
which the said Abbott and Convent had of the gift of Vincent Lord of
Wirksworth and W^m Earl Ferrars in the parish of Wirksworth and by
an instrument in writing dated at Lincoln in the said year 1249 it is
Stipulated and agreed by and between the said Dean and Chapter of
Lincoln and the said Abbott and Convent that the said Abbott and Convent
and their successors shall for the future pay for the tythes of wool
of every 100 Sheep 3^s and for the tythes of every 100 Lambs 3^s and so
in proportion for a greater or Lesser quantity and for every Cow and
Calf 1^d kept on the lands of the said Abbott and Convent within the
said parish and one shilling for all other Smal tythes arising on the s^d
Lands every year within Eight days of Trin. Sunday to the Church of
Wirksworth reserveing to the said Dean the tythes of Corn Hay and
Mills and your Orator further sheweth that the said Composition or
agreement was afterwards ratified and Confirmed by several instrum^{ts}
in writing bearing date in the years 1275 1278 1285 and 1359 by Nicholas
and W^m perpetual Viccars of Wirksworth and by the Bishop of Lichfield
and Coventry the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield the Prior of
Coventry the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and several other persons as
in and by the said instruments in writing now in the Custody of your
Orator may more fully and at Large appear and your Orator doth Expressly
charge that Wigwell Grange lying in the said parish of Wirksworth
was the lands and possessions of the said Abbott and Convent of Darley
at the time of the makeing of the said Composition or agreem^t and are the
same Lands for which the said Composition was made and continued to
be part and parcel of the possessions of the said Abbey of Darleigh
until and at the time of the surrender or Dissolution thereof and y^r
Or^r doth charge y^t at y^e time of the Dissolution of the said Abbey y^e
s^d Wigwall Grange subject only to such paym^{ts} in lieu and satisfaction
of tythes as aforesaid as P^{cell} of the said Abbey became vested in
the Crown by y^e severall Acts of Parliam^t in that Case made & p^{vided}
And the said Grango being so vested in the Crown as afores^d subject
only to such payments as aforesaid in satisfaction for tythes was after
granted by Q. Eliz. to S^r Walter Rawleigh and by severall Grants &
Conveyances by from or under him the s^d Grange became vested in the
family of Wigeleys of Wigwall and so continued till in the year 1700 ab^t
w^{ch} time yo^r Or^r married one of y^e daurs & Coheirs of Henry Wigley

Esq^r who was then seized of y^e s^d Grange And yor Or^r then had the s^d Grange as part of his s^d wifes portion & as part of her Dividend of the s^d Henry Wigley's Estate & yor Or^r hath ever since been & now is seized and possessed thereof and yor Or^r doth expressly charge y^t for all the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary & long before the dissolution of y^e s^d Abbey & before the s^d became vested in the Crown as aforesaid the s^d Grange hath been all along held & to this time hath been enjoyed free and discharged from the paym^t of tythes in kind for all the tytheable matters & things yearly renewing & arising or Increasing on the s^d Grange And y^e owners thereof have all along had & enjoyed diverse other privileges & exemptions on acc^t of their being Occupiers of the s^d Grange And y^r Or^r doth expressly charge y^t y^e owners of y^e s^d Grange for y^e time being for all the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary have yearly paid to the Dean of Lincoln as Impropiator a modus of twenty shillings at yearly for and in satisfaction of all y^e Tyths of hay corn & other Great Tyths yearly arising renewing & increasing on the said Grange And y^r Or^r doth further expressly charge that your Orator and his Ancestors & all those whose Estate your Orator now hath in the s^d Grange for all the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary have yearly paid to the Vicar of y^e pish of Wirksworth for y^e time being the sum of three shillings for every hundred of sheep kept on the s^d Grange within the s^d pish & so in pporion for a greater or lesser number in lieu & full satisfaction for the tyth of wooll of such sheep and three shillings for every hundred of Lambs fallen on the said Grange within the said parish and so on in proportion for a greater or lesser number in lieu and satisfaction for the tythe of such Lambs and for every Cow and Calf kept on the s^d Grange 1d in full satisfaction for the tythe of milk & calf of such Cow and one shilling yearly in full satisfaction of all other small tythes whatsoever yearly arising renewing or Increasing on the s^d Grange w^{ch} several modus's have been alwayes heretofore paid & are payable to y^e Vicar of the s^d parish Church of Wirksworth yearly within 8 days of Trinity Sunday or at any time after when demanded by y^e Vicar of y^e s^d pish w^{ch} several modus's so payable to the Vicar as aforesaid have for all y^e time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary been taken & accepted by y^e Vicar of y^e s^d pish for the time being in lieu & Satisfaction for y^e Several Small tythes aforesaid And y^r Or^r further sheweth unto yor Honrs that y^e s^d Henry Wigley during his life alwayes by himself Servants or Tenants Constantly every year for 40 years & till his death w^{ch} happened in the year 1684 or thereabouts pd^t to the Vicar of Wirksworth for the time being the s^d several modus's After whose death the s^d modus's were constantly paid by the Daughters & Coheirs of y^e s^d Mr. Wigley or during their Infancy by their Guardians Agents Serv^{ts} or Tenants of y^e s^d Grange till y^e year 1700 the time when yor Or^r had y^e same by Marriage as aforesaid And since that time yor Or^r hath by himself serv^{ts} & tenants constantly paid the same to Mr. Wm. Brown the then Vicar of Wirksworth during his life & to Dr. Willis now Ld. Bpp of Winchester during the time he continued Vicar of Wirksworth aforesaid and afterwards the same was paid to Dr. Inet during the time of his continuing vicar there & since his death the same has been paid to Mr. Thomas Inet the present Vicar for the year 1718 in w^{ch} he was or pretended to be Vicar And yor Or^r well hoped the same method of tything w^{ud} have been continued in the manner as the same hath been as aforesaid and the rather for that yor Or^r doth charge that before or during the time the family of Wigleys owned the said Grange no tythes in kind were ever paid for any Tytheable matters or things arising on the s^d Grange But now so it is may it please your Honrs that the said Thomas Inet the present Vicar of the s^d parish Combining & confederating to & wth diverse persons at present unknown to yor Or^r whom when discovered yor Or^r prays may be made parties hereunto wth apt words to charge them and every of them designing to overthrow & destroy the said modus, Hath exhibited a bill in this Hon^{ble} Court against yor Or^r to compell the paym^t of tythes in kind for the s^d Grange suggesting that he was Intituled thereto as Vicar of the s^d parish notwithstanding he did by his s^d bill admitt that some customary paym^{ts} had been paid to the Vicar of the

sd parish in satisfaction of such tythes as by his bill were demanded but then he Insisted that such Customary paym^t were not modus^s but were only Compositions w^{ch} ought not to be binding to him & the rather for that he had given Notice to determine the same & therefore was Intituled to have a Decree for the tythes in kind to which bill yor Or'or appeared & put in his answer & there insisted on the severall modus^s herein before menioned & the sd Cause being at Issue yor Or'or made a very strong proof in support of the sd modus^s & could much more clearly have proved y^e same could yor Or'or have had y^e ancient tything books of the Vicars of the said parish to have produced at the executing the Commissⁿ executed in the sd Cause but for want thereof & for that yor Or'or in his Answer to the sd bill had not assigned the certain times when the modus^s insisted upon by yor Or'or were payable yor Or'or was advised to suffer a Decree by default to be pronounced against yor Or'or in the sd Cause as in & by the several proceedings in the sd cause now remaining on Record in this Hon^{ble} Court & to w^{ch} yor Or'or doth crave leave to refer it doth more fully & at large appear And the sd Thomas Inet well knowing that many of yor Or'ors ancient witnesses who could prove the constant paym^t of the sd modus^s for above 60 years last past are lately dead, he hath lately posseed himself of the ancient Tyth books belonging to the sd Vicars of the sd parish for 100 years last past & doth now secret & conceal the same & doth deny he has any such in his custody or power whereby to weaken yor Or'ors proof of the said modus^s which books must discover & manifest the ancient paym^t of the sd modus^s for the sd Grange & prove the constant paym^t thereof & y^t no tyths have been paid in kind for the sd Grange for many years last past or demanded by the Vicars or tyth men of y^e sd parish for y^e time being & threatens to carry the sd Decree into Execution & to compell yor Or'or for the future to pay tyths in kind for the sd Grange notwithstanding the modus^s have been frequently tendered to him by yor Or'or & his agents All w^{ch} actings & doings of y^e sd Thom^s Inet & y^e rest of his Confederates are contrary to all right Equity & good Conscience & most apparently tend to yor Or'ors exceeding great wrong injury and oppression In tender Consideration whereof & for that yor Or'ors witnesses who cud prove all & singlar y^e premises to be as herein before set forth are either dead or gone into parts remote or beyond sea unknown to yor Or'or so that the sd modus^s are in danger of being weakened lessened and destroyed by the secret practices & private underhand managem^t of the Confrates & by the secreting & concealing the sd Books unless by the aid & assistance of this Hon^{ble} Court yor Or'or can not be relieved in the p^rmisses To the end therefore that y^e sd Thom^s Inet & y^e rest of his confederates when discovered may full & perfect answer & discovery make to all & singular the sd p^remises herein before charged as distinctly as if the same were herein & hereby again pticularly repeated & Interrogated & more pticularly that y^e sd Thom^s Inet may particularly set forth & discover whether he hath or ever & when had any & how many & what Books belonging to any of the former Vicars of y^e sd parish concerning y^e tythes of y^e sd parish or the modus^s herein before charged and if the same or how many of the sd books are now in his custody or power & if the rest & how many thereof are in the custody of some other pson or psons by his delivery or w^{ch} his privity & may particularly discover in whose hands power or custody the same are or lately & when were & when he last saw the same. And whether he doth not know believe or hath heard when how often & from whom that the premises herein before menioned is a Grange & that such modus^s have been heretofore paid or any and what other in lieu of such tythes arising thereon as are herein before charged & that the said Thom^s Inet may pticularly answer whether he or his Tythman did not receive for the year 1718 or for w^t other year or years any and w^t modus or paym^t in lieu of any & w^t Tythes for Wigwall Grange aforesd & how much yearly for any & w^t years & whether y^e sd severall modus^s have not been tendred to him when where & by whom & why & at whose instigation and perswasion he refused the same & why he doth demand Tyths in kind for the sd Grange And to the end that y^e sd modus^s for the said severall Tytheable matters & things yearly arising on y^e sd Grange may be established by the Decree of this Hon^{ble} Court And yor Or'or relieved in all & singular the premises in such maner as to yor Honrs shall seem most meet &

convenient May it please yor Honrs to grant to yor Or'or his Maties most Gratiuous writt of Subpœna to be directed to the said Thom^s Inet & y^e rest of his Confrates when discovered thereby comanding them & every of them at a certain day & under a certain pain therein to be limited personally to be & appear before yor Honors in this Hon^{ble} Court to answer all & singular the premises & further to stand to & abide such Order & Decree therein as to your Honors shall seem meet And yor Or'or shall ever pray &c.

This is endorsed "14th Apr 1724 in the morning I left the Ingrossm^t of this bill at Mr. Hutton's scat in the office & informed him thereof. D: O: Gouge."

1759.
February.

TYTHES MODUS,

Wigwell Grange 20/- a year.
George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To Sir John Statham, Knight, Nathaniel Bomer, Robert Allen, Thomas Ashton, and Matthew Peat, Greeting. We command and strictly enjoin you and each of you that immediately after receipt of this our writ or notice hereof you do fulfil and perform whatever is contained and specified and directed to be by you and each of you done and performed in a certain decree of our Court of Exchequer at Westminster made this day according to the tenor and purport of the said decree The tenor whereof for your better information in the premises we have sent you annexed to these presents. And this you shall no wise omit under the penalty of one hundred pounds which we shall cause to be levied to our use on your goods and chattels lands and tenements if you neglect this our present command. Witness Sir Thomas Parker, Knight, the twenty-third day of February in the thirty-second year of our reign by the said decree of the Barons.

(Signed)

MASHAM.

In a certain Book of Decrees, to Wit, amongst the Decrees of Hilary Term in the 32nd year of the reign of King George the II. in the 108th folio remaining in the Exchequer in the custody of His Majesty's Remembrancer amongst other things is contained as follows :—

Friday 23rd February 1759

Between George Errington Esq and Rachael Ettricke, Spinster, Plts. and Sir John Statham, Knt., Nathaniel Bomer, Arthur Smith, Anthony Waine, Robert Allen, Thomas Ashton, and Matthew Peate, Defts.

By Bill.

Whereas by a Decree of this Court made in this cause on the 26th day of February 1756 It was ordered adjudged and decreed by the Court that the said several Defendants should account with, satisfy, and pay the said Plaintiffs for the value of the Tithes of all Corn Grain and Hay which they cut get and reaped from off the several Lands by them respectively occupied in the Villis or Hamlets in the pleadings mentioned and Tythable places thereof except the Lands called Wigwall Grange. And also for value of the Tythes of Agistment of all the dry barren and unprofitable Cattle which they kept and agisted on their said lands from the year 1745 except the said lands called Wigwall Grange. And it was further ordered and decreed that the said defendants, Sir John Statham Nathaniel Bomer Arthur Smith and Anthony Waine or one of them should account with, satisfy; and pay to the plts the arrears of the said Modus of twenty shillings a year payable for the said Lands called Wigwall Grange as aforesaid from the said year 1745 the taking of which accounts was thereby referred to Charles Taylor Esq the Deputy of His Majestys Remembrancer of this Court who was to make his report to this Court with all convenient speed and the said Decree was to be binding upon the said several Defendants unless they should shew good cause to the contrary on the first day of Causes in Easter Term then next paying to the plts or their Clerk in Court Five pounds Costs for that days default before they should be heard And whereas this Cause standing in the paper of causes on Thursday the 6th day of May 1756 the said defts paid to the

pltf's the said £5 costs in Court Whereupon the Court adjourned the hearing to the Monday following when the same came on to be heard before the Right Honble the Lord Chief Baron and the rest of the Barons of this Court when upon Reading the said Decree and hearing Mr Cooper of Counsel with pltf's and no Counsel appearing on behalf of the said defts It was ordered and decreed by the Court that the said Decree should be and the same was thereby made absolute, and the said Deputy was to tax the said pltf's their costs to this suit to that time And whereas the said Deputy Remembrancer made his Report to this Court dated the 17th instant and thereby certified that in pursuance of the said Decrees and also of a subsequent order dated the 28th day of November 1758 Whereby he was ordered to proceed exparte to take the said accounts unless the said Defts should bring in their discharge in a week and attend thereon He had been attended by the Solicitor for the pltf's none attending for the said defts or either of them although duly summoned as appears by the admission of the Clerk in Court for the said defts, and the said defts not having complied with the terms of the said last mentioned Order he had proceeded to take the said account exparte and found that there was due to the pltf's from the defts Sir John Statham and Nathaniel Bomer for ten years modus of 20/- per ann. since the year 1745 for the Grange called Wigwall Grange aforesaid occupied by the said defts, the sum of ten pounds, And he also found there was due to the pltf's from the defts Thomas Ashton for Tythe of five acres of Oates sowed and reaped by him on Watfield Farm in the pleadings mentioned in the years 1746 and 1747 the sum of one pound and twelve shillings, and for the tythe of Hay got off other part of the said farm in the said two years, nine shillings and sixpence, making together the sum of £2 1s. 6d. and that there was due to the pltf's from deft Matthew Peate for the tythe of Oats got from part of a farm called Holmesford Farm and Flaxland Meadow occupied by him during twelve years from the year 1745, four pounde and four shillings and for tythe of Hay got on other part of the said farm in those years seven pounds four shillings, and for the herbage of a barren cow fed thereupon one year one shilling and sixpence, making together the sum of £11 9s. 6d. And that there was due to the pltf's from deft Robert Allen for the tythe of hay of two acres of land occupied by him in the said parish for six years from Lady Day 1751 to Lady Day 1757 eighteen shillings and for the tythe of Hay of one acre and half of land in the years 1757 and 1758 five shillings and for the tythe of one acre of Oats in the said years five shillings and fourpence, making together the sum of £1 8s. 4d. all which he humbly certified and submitted to this Honble Court And Whereas this Cause being put into the paper of causes came on to be heard upon the said Deputy Remembrancers said Report this present day at Sergeants Inn Hall in Chancery Lane before the Right Honble Sir Thomas Parker Knt., Lord Chief Baron, Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe Knt, and Sir Richard Adams, Knt, two other of the Barons of this Court when upon reading the said Decrees and the Deputy Remembrancers said Report and upon hearing Mr Comyns of Counsel with the pltf's It is Ordered Adjudged and Decreed by the Court that the said Deputy Remembrancers said Report be and the same is hereby Ratified and Confirmed and that the said defts Sir John Statham and Nathaniel Bomer do forthwith pay to the pltf's or their order the said sum of ten pounds so reported due as aforesaid And that the said deft Thomas Ashton do forthwith pay to the pltf's or their order the said sum of £2 1s. 6d. and that the said deft Matthew Peat do forthwith pay to the pltf's or their order the said sum of £11 9s. 6d. And that the said deft Robert Allen do forthwith pay to the said pltf's or their order the sum of £1 8s. 4d. And it is further ordered and decreed by the Court that the said defts do pay to the pltf's their subsequent costs of this suit to be taxed by the said Deputy Remembrancer to whom it is hereby referred to tax the same.

(Signed)

MASHAM.

Endorsed—

"February 1759

Tythes

Modus

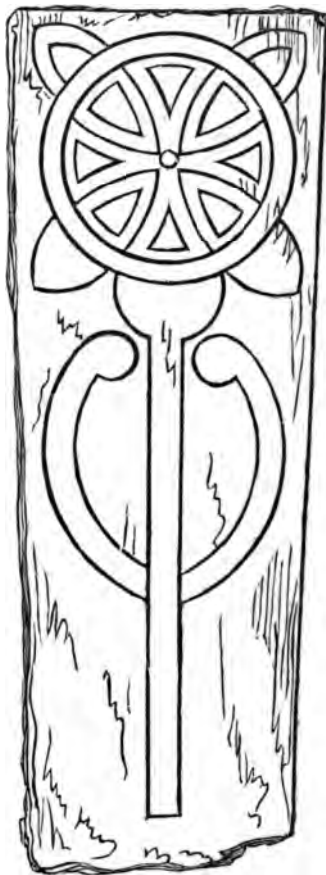
Wigwell Grange

20/- a year."

(To be continued.)

INCISED SLAB FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE PRIORY OF ST. JAMES, DERBY.

DURING excavations recently carried on during the progress of works undertaken by Mr. Woodiwiss on the site of the old priory of St. James, near the old brook-course, at the top of St. James's Street, (formerly St. James's Lane), in Derby, an interesting incised slab was discovered. Of this slab I have been favoured with a drawing care-



fully made for me by Messrs. Giles and Brookhouse, the architects of the new buildings in course of erection on the spot. From this drawing the accompanying engraving is made. The slab, which is eighteen inches in width at the top, was found lying over one of the many skeletons which the excavations brought to light. The cross is of not unusual form, and consists of a circle with segments of other circles intersecting it; the inner lines forming a cross pattée.—L. JEWITT.

ON THE PARISH REGISTERS OF SS. PETER AND PAUL,
MITCHAM, SURREY (FROM A.D. 1568 TO 1679).

BY ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII., Page 12).

THE following extracts which I have selected for this paper, are here placed in chronological order, and include all the entries of genealogical, and local interest, also many that are merely curious, or peculiar in their phraseology. There is some difficulty to determine whether, prior to 1586, the ecclesiastical or calendar year is intended, perhaps caused by some confusion in the 1598 transcript, but it appears as if both systems were, up to 1586, indiscriminately in use, after which time the ecclesiastical year is invariably adhered to. To avoid unnecessary repetition, I have condensed and abbreviated some of the entries, *e.g.*, bur. for "was buried," mar. "was married," &c., &c. Those entries to which a * is placed indicate that more of the name occur in the register, but not of sufficient interest to print.

The register is headed thus :—

"The Register of Mytcham in the Countie of Surrey orderlie faithfully and trulie collected ab A° 1558 scilicet anno primo Elizabethæ Angliæ frauncie et Hiberniæ Reginæ vsq ad annu 1599 by me William (Anselm) minister and vicar there; and firste of the Christininges.

Impms Henry Howard, Esquire, and, Johann Stowbridge, genta, weare married Nov 2, 1563.

1563. Thomas, son of Richard Baugh Cytizen & marchant of London bapt. Nov 16.

„ Rowland Harris, gent, and Katherine Alline widdowe mar. Nov 24.

„ Nycholas son of Richard Violet Cityzen and grocer of London bapt. Dec 12. (19).

„ Thomas son of Edward Waterson, Cityzen and hosier of London bur. Dec 16.

1563-4. Richard Baughe Cytysann and Marchant of London bur. Jan 15. (20).

„ Raphe son of Johnn Muschampe gent bur. Jan 16. (21).

(19). Will. P.C.C. 35 Langley Dated 15 Dec. 1571. "I Richard Vyolett fishmōnger, and citizen of London, being in whole minde &c." Although written grocer in the register, it is probable he is the same man, as the names of many of the legatees occur in the Mitcham registers. He mentions eldest son Henry V., also sons Nicholas V., Robert, and Richard V. Dautrs. Mary V., Dorothy V., Jone V., and Bridgett V. Brother Mr. John V., and his two sons, Henry and John V. Mentions as cousins (kinsmen) Mr. Nicholas Rutland (see note 34) and his children frances R., William R., Mary R., and Jone R. Also William Stokes, and his brother John S. and his wife (see Jan. 12, 1628-9) and William Hedworth. Appoints wife Dorothy V. sole executrix. Directs "And my bodye to be buried in the pish churohe of St Buttophe in London.....Itm I bequeath to the Mr Wardens and felowshipp of the fishmongers iijl. for a recreacon or Dinn^r amongst them that shalbe in theire livery at my buryall." Bequeathes £2 per annum for ever to the Chwdns of Bromely "to distribute evry sondaye throught the years xij^d in bread or other things vnto twelve poore house holders of the same pariahe." Proved 30 Sept., 1578, by Dorothee V. relict and executrix.

(20). 11 Nov 1564 Aministration granted to Eliz Bāgh, relict of Richard Bāgh, late of the City of London deceased.

(21). The family of Muschamp, stated by Lysons to have come to England with William the Conqueror, were settled at Peckham, Carshalton, Mitcham, and other places in Surrey; a member of this family became one of the Barons of the Exchequer. The annexed pedigree of the Mitcham branch from Visitation of Surrey, 1572 (Harl. MS. 1,433, f. 31), with additions from Mitcham Register. Arms—*Barry of six, or, and gules.*

- 1563-4. Martha and Alice Hedge twines the daughters of John Hedge bapt. Jan 16. (22.)
- „ Katherine dau of Thomas Pynner esquire, one of her maties howshoulde bapt. Feb. 26.
- „ Thomas son of George Driver gent bapt. Mar 21.
- „ John Morppith Clarke bur. May 13.
1564. Richard Guile and Elizabeth Steward mar. Jan 21.
- „ Thomas Dodsonn servant to Master Ilingworth gent bur. June 10.
- „ Nicholas son of Richard Violet bur. July 14, being a grocer and Cytisen of Londo.
- „ Dorythy dau of Johnn Marshall one of her maties servantes bapt. Aug 13.
- „ Edward Smythe the naturall sonne of Thomas Smythe esquire one of her maties servantes bapt. Aug 17. [There is not much difficulty in distinguishing this important family from their poorer contemporaries who bore this wide spread name. See note 28 and others].
- „ Ellynne dau of John Pyke bapt. Nov. 1.
1565. Anne dau of John Muschap bapt. Mar 3.
- „ Henry son of Thomas Pynner gent was baptized by Thomas More Vicar, Mar 28 (*vide* note 38).
- „ William son of Nicholas Rutland gent bapt. Feb 8. (See note 35).
1566. Doryty Pyke dau of John Pyke bap. May 27.
- „ Mary dau of John Russell gent bapt. May 31.
- „ Edward son of Edward Darrell bapt. June 5th.
- „ *Thomas and Mary Ashton being twinnes being Children of Thomas Ashton taylor bapt. July 1.
- „ Jane dau of Rowlande Harris bapt. July 15.
- „ Thomas son of Thomas Smythe Esquire bapt. Aug 1.
- „ francis son of John Russell bapt. Sep 23.
- „ francis Pyke dau of John Pyke bapt. Nov. 27.
- „ Henry son of John hedge bapt. Dec 10.
1567. Edward son of John hedge bapt. Jan 4.
- „ Robarte son of Rowland Harris bapt. Jan. 24.
- „ Cipriann son of Thomas More (Vicar) bapt. Jan 13.
- „ Johnn son of Johnn Pyke bapt. feb 4.
- „ John Marshall bapt. May 5.
- „ Thomas Russell bapt. May 9.
- „ Thaimsyinn dau of Thomas Pynner gent bapt. Aug 8.
- „ Henry son of Thomas Smythe Esquier bapt. Oct 3.
- „ Henry Hedge bur. Oct 3.
1568. Christian Cermann bapt. Jan 7. (23).
- „ Edward Hedge bur. Mar 7.

Helen, da. of Robert=	John Muschamp, of Mitcham, 2nd son of William=	Anne, da. of
Gaynsford, of Cars-	Muschamp, of Peckham, by his 2nd wife, Eliz:	Fresby, of Surrey.
halton.	da. of Duke, and widow of Nicholas	Bur. at Mitcham,
	Nynes or Mynnes, of London, Alderman.	27th July, 1572.

Edmond, = Mary, da. of John, William, Jane, Elizabeth, Raphe, Thomas, Anne,
son & heir. — Norris. of 2 son, 3 son, mar. to mar. Tho. bur. at 4th son, bapt. at
Alding- 25 yeres 19 yeres Sampson mar. to mar. Tho. bur. at 4th son, bapt. at
borne, in old. old. Hauke (or Hanke), of Kent. 16 Jan. 1563-4. 12 yeres old. 3 March, 1563.
com. Sus- sex.

(22). The name of Hedge is of frequent occurrence in the register. A John Hedge was a sidesman in 6th of Edw. VI. A facsimile of his autograph is given in the Inventory of Surrey Church Goods (temp. Edw. VI.) published in Vol. 4 of Surrey Arch. Soc. Coll. p. 73, also, "Item sold to John Hedge a Lent alter cloth for ix^d." John Hedge, Esquire, buried (*vide* 19 Jan., 1619—20). The following monument, now lost, which Aubrey in his *History of Surrey* describes thus, may probably, although spelt Heege, belong to this family. At the entrance into the Belfry on a Brass Plate with these arms. A Chevron, *Gules*, is this Inscription. John Heege Groc | of London the Sonn | of Harry Heege. |

(23). Manning and Bray Hist. of Surr. state—"In 1646 Edmund forth son of Sir Nicholas Carew sold the Manor & Parsonage House (in Mitcham) to Richard Surman who in 1659 conveyed to John Swift and John Morris in trust for Mr. Robert Cranmer."

1568. Nycholas Rutlande bur. Mar 19. (24).
 Edmund Smythe bapt. Nov 9.
 1569. Thomas son of Thomas More (Vicar) bapt. Jan 6.
 „ Ann Hedge bapt. Jan 14.
 „ Mary Smythe bapt. Feb 2.
 „ Lawraunce Hardinge or Parish Clarke bur. May 22.
 „ frauncis Hedge bapt. July 27.
 „ Johann Rutland bapt. Aug 27.
 „ Blanche Darrell bapt. Nov. 9.
 „ Mary Pyke bapt. Dec 27.
 1570. Thomas son of Thomas Pynner gent bapt. April 3.
 „ Henry son of Henry Giles bur. Sept 13.
 „ Richard son of Thomas Ashtonn bapt. Sep 23.
 „ William Marshall bapt. Oct 8.
 1571. Elinor Darrell bur. Jan 14.
 „ *Robert Knepp and Annis Smythe mar. Jan 22. (25).
 „ Johann Russell bapt. feb 19.
 „ Henry son of John Cermann bapt. Mar 25.
 „ Nycholas Pyke bapt. April 25 (*vide* note 29).
 „ Thomas son of John Russell bur. June 14.
 „ Richard Legge the elder bur. Sep 24.
 „ Hellenne Pyke a widdowe bur. Nov 7.
 1572. Daniell son of John Pilkes of London gent bur. Jan 6.
 „ Willia Brightridge and Martha Knepp mar. May 18.
 „ Raphe Illingworth gent bur. July 3. (26)

(24). Eldest son of Nicholas Rutland, of Mitcham, Clerk of the Catery, died s.p. See Harl. MS., 1,564, fo. 54b.

(25). He buried 26 April, 1602; she 3 Nov., 1603. On 28 Nov., 1603, administration granted to Alice Chillmeade, alias Knepe, sister of Anne Knepe, late of Mitcham, in Co. Surrey, deceased. This grant was revoked and a nuncupative will of "Anne Knappe late of Mitcham" was proved (95 Harte) in P.C.C. 2 Dec. 1604, in which she "gave her sister Olyue Chillmeade her cheste and all the lyncen and other things therein, and her gowne and best peticoate." Mentions her brother Henry Knappe, (see his burial, 27 March 1603) brother Harris, brother Chillmeade, husband of Olyue C., to whose children she left all her "wearing apparrell."

(26). A branch of the family of "Illingworth" were settled at Mitcham for at least four generations. Their residence was situated to the south of the Cricket Green, and was standing a few years ago entire, but much dilapidated. Attached to it was a domestic chapel, the remains of which now (May, 1877) have just been removed. This is presumed to be the oratory for which Henry Strete obtained a license in the year 1348. To this house also belonged a chapel situate to the north of the chancel of Mitcham Church, and in which place "The Illingworths" were buried. It appears to have been usually named after the occupiers of the house, for on 18 June, 1738, I find it described in a Vestry minute as "comonly called Mr. Heath's Chancel." Manning writing of the house says—It was the estate of Bartholomew Fromondes, Esq., and by him conveyed in 1624 (with other houses there), to Sir John Leigh and Sir Francis Leigh, and the heirs of Sir Francis, by the description of a capital message called "Hall Place, Mitcham," in the occupation of John Leigh.... In 1627, Sir Francis sold it to Gabriel Colstone, gent., who sold it to Rowland Wilson, Esq. Wilson died in or before 1664; he had two daughters, one of whom, Mary, married first, Crispe, and afterwards Rowe; Wilson's other daughter, Elizabeth, married Whyte. Mary had issue by Crispe, Ellis Crispe, her son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth had issue Edmund Whyte, her son and heir. Mrs. Crispe and her son, and Mr. Edmund Whyte, in 1664, sold to John Carleton, gent. In 1672, John Carleton sold it to Thomas Cooke, who left a son and heir named Thomas, and he left James Cooke his son and heir. I am indebted to W. Worsfold, Esq., present owner of this estate, for the loan of some title deeds by which it appears that on 23 June, 1729, the property known as "Hall Place," with malthouse, &c., then in occupation of William Heath, also all that chancel situate and being on the north side of the Parish Church of Mitcham, in Surrey, was owned by Thos. Cooke and others. It became the property of George Chandler, Esq., and by indenture of 22 and 24 March, 1794, was conveyed by him to Mr. Edward Tanner Worsfold, who appears to have previously been a tenant. In this deed is mentioned the chapel on the N. side of the church to the said capital message also belonging, two cottages where the dovehouse formerly stood, &c. About 1813, Mr. Thomas Worsfold, son of the above, sold the chapel at the church to Major James Moore for £200, who at the rebuilding of that edifice in 1820, also rebuilt the chapel, now commonly known as "The

Illingworth, bel Ellingworthe, of Miticham.

Agnes, dau. of

= Sir Richard Illingworth, appointed Baron of the Exchequer, 10 Sept., 1462. = Alice, relict of Thomas Chalton, Will dated 5 July, 1471, proved in P.C.C. 15 July, 1478. Directs to be bur. Alderman and Mair of London. in the chapel of the Ch. of St. Alban, Woodstreet (a monument was erected to Her will dated 8 July, 1467, and his memory). Leaves small sums to the Prior & Convent of Merton, Surrey, proved in the Commissary Ct. of London, 19th Oct., 1467. also to Novo Loco, Thorngorton, Rowforth, Leuton, Felly, Worsop, Beau- vale, and Welbeck, all in Notts. He died 25 April, 16 Edw. IV., seized of estates in cos. Leicester, Middx., Bedford, Notts., Derb., and Southton. Also an *Inq. p.m.* held at Southwark, 12 July, 16 Edw. IV., it was found he died seized of "a capital messuage and lands in Miticham, Surrey."

AUTHORITIES.

Harl. 1561, fo. 166, being pedigree commencing with Wm. Illingworth.
Add. MS. 14,311, ff. 73 & 74.
Wills of Sir Richard, Richard, William, and Alice Illingworth.
Inq. p.m. Sir Richard and Richard Illingworth.
Parish Registers, Miticham, Surrey.
Audrey's History of Surrey (for Monuments).
Stow's Survey.
Rosse's Judges.
Thornton's Notts., p. 89, Vol. I.
= short "Pedigree."

1. Ralph Illingworth, = Agnes, da. set. 30 anni 1476.

2. Richard Illingworth, of Miticham. = Alice, da. of Thome Stallroke, Will dated 24 Nov. 1511. Proved in P.C.C., 20 Feb. 1511-12. Di- recta to be buried in the Chapell of our lady, on the north side, in the pissehe ch. of Mcham.
Inq. p.m. held at Ledred in co. Surr., 8 Nov., 4 Hen. 8, it was found he died seized of 7 messuages in Miticham and one in "Est Mychm" with several acres of land.

Arms.
 Illingworth (Surrey). *Arg. a fesse dory gu. betw. three escallops sa.*
 (The above are assigned in Burke's Armory to the Surrey branch of the family. The arms as ticked in Visitation of Surrey, 1623, *Harl. MS. 1561, fo. 16^b, are—Arg. a fesse gu. dory counter dory, betw. three escallops, sa.)*

Richard Illingworth, = Elizabeth, fl. Ric. not 21 5 July, 1471. Broughton, ar. Bur. in St. Alban's, Woodstreet, London.

Eliz. Illingworth, not 21, 5 July, 1471. Bur. in St. Alban's, Woodstreet, Lon- don.

William Illingworth, of Miticham, = Joan, da. of Quixley de London (by his wife Ka- therine, da. of Radus Leigh de Stockwell, in Surr., Ar. Add. MS. Brit. Mus., 14,311, ff. 73 & 74.)

Blanch Illingworth.

Joana Illingworth, Alicia Illingworth, Maria Illingworth, Anna Illingworth, mar. Geo. Barloe. mar. John Kniveton. mar. Dethie. mar. John Eaton.

1. Alice, dau. = Ralph Illingworth, of Miticham, died 30 June, = 2. Ellen, dau. of Monu- ment in Church now destroyed.

Michael Illingworth. Elizabeth Illingworth. John Illingworth. Anne Illingworth. Not 21, on 10 May, 1588.

George Illingworth. Ellen Illingworth. Given in Harl. 1561, fo. 16^b, but not mentioned in Will of Wm. Illingworth.

1572. Mrs. Anne Muschampe bur. July 27. (See note 21).
 „ Richard Hedge bur. Aug 26.
 „ Edward son of Thomas Smyth Esquier bapt. Sep 21.
 „ Thomas Abigginne and Annis Wood mar. Nov 17.
 1573. Robert Giles and Margaret wytte mar. Jan 8.
 „ The sister of master Garvis Clarke bur. Jan 28.
 „ Nicholas Clarke bur. Feb 14.
 „ Bartholomewe Russell bapt. Mar 8.
 „ Nicholas Bearsely and Johann Travis mar. June 14.
 „ Johann dau of John Russell gent bur. July 22.
 „ Thomas Giles bur. Aug 17.
 „ George Dorrell bapt. Nov 8.
 „ William Widdopp bapt. Nov 8.
 1574. Mary Smythe bapt. Jan 2.
 „ Johann Widdopp bapt. Jan 16. (27).
 „ Johann Marshall bur. Mar. 11.
 „ Barbara Giles bur. July 5.
 „ Johann Russell Christened hears Sep 20.
 1575. Master Thomas Smyth bur. Jan 26. (28).

Major's Chancel ;” Hall Place also passed into the hands of Major Moore, from whose executors it was purchased in 1852 by the present occupier, W. Worsfold, Esq., who has kindly supplied me with more notes concerning this estate than space will admit of giving here. He says—“ In pulling down the old house in 1867, all the timbers were of oak or chestnut, the barge boards that ornamented the several gables still gave evidence of beautiful carving ; the ceilings were ornamented with papier mache figures, evidently of French manufacture, time Louis XIV.” Several coins and jettons have been found at various times near the house, one of which, struck in bronze and in good preservation, bears this inscription :—Obverse—* S. MARCVS. EVANGELIS. I. GOTT. In the field a winged lion (the emblem of S. Mark). Reverse—* HANS. KRAVWINCKEL. NVREMBER. In the field an orb surmounted by a cross. Aubrey mentions two monuments to the Illingworths in Mitcham Church, now lost, which probably disappeared at the rebuilding in 1820. He says—In the same Ile (north) under the figure of another person now lost from the grave stone, is this inscription :—“ Here lyeth buried the Body of Raphe Yllyngworthe Esquire who deceased the laste day of June in yere of our Lord God, a thousand fyve hundredyth threscore et twelve which had two Wyfes Allice et Ellin.” In Harl. MS., 1,397, f. 43, are tricked 6 coats of arms from tombs in Mitcham Church. That from Ralph Illingworth's tomb, Quarterly 1 & 4 argent a fess. *gu.*, feury counter feury between three escallops, *sable*, for Illingworth. 3 & 4, *sable*, a fess between three mullets argent. The accompanying pedigree, which I have compiled from various sources, will illustrate the Mitcham branch of this family.

(27). Harl MS., 1,561, fo. 64b. Under pedigree of Rutland, which gives many collateral branches of the family, makes John Wydop to have mar. Agnes da. and co-heir of Wm. Peper of Canterbury in Kent, Elenor the other da. being wife of Francis Rutland whose son Nicholas R. of Mitcham. (See note 34).

(28). In an Inq. Post Mort., held at Southwerke 29 May, 18 Eliz., it was found that Thomas Smith, Esquire, had died seized of 8 messuages, 20 acres of arable land, 5 acres of meadow, 4 acres of pasture with their appurtenances in Mitcham, in Co. Surr., besides other property in Wandsworth, Streatham, &c. It recites his will (which I have not been able to find in the P.C.C. or Archdeaconry of Surrey), dated 6 Jan., 1575, “ I Thomas Smythe of Mitcham in Co. Surr. Esq^r in perfect mind but sick of body.” He “ bequeathes his body to the earth, all his landes tenements &c., of which he died seized to Elenor his wife for life.” The Inq. states she had since married Bartholomi Clerk ar. Juris Civilis Doctoris. (See note 31). George Smith was son and heir, aged 14 years at death of aforesaid Thomas Smith. This family for several generations were the leading people of the village, they returned their pedigree in the Visitation of 1623, and bore the following arms :—*Ar.*, upon a chev. engrailed, *az.*, between three talbots' heads erased, *sa.*, collared, *gu.*, swivel, *or*, as many estoiles of the last ; crest—a buck's head, *gu.*, attired, *ar.* Their residence was, no doubt, that known as “ The Grove,” situated near the river Wandie. During the pulling down of that mansion about thirty years ago, some panelling until then hidden under the canvas battening was found to be painted with “ The stag's head.” This mansion was purchased in 17— by Lord Clive, and presented by him to Alexander Wedderburn, Esq. (afterwards Lord Chancellor Loughborough), in return for his celebrated defence of that nobleman in the House of Commons. It was sold by his lordship in 1789 to Henry Hoare, Esq., of Fleet Street, and by him to the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart., by whom it was pulled down and the surrounding land sold.

1575. Johnn Pyke bur. Mar 21. (29).
 „ *Johnn Tegg bur. June 14. (30).
 „ Thomas Farrand bur. June 21.
 „ *Richard Lyf and Ellyanne Kneep mar. July —.
 „ *Thomaz Smyth bur. July —.
 „ Barbara Pyke bapt. Aug 14.
 „ Bartholomewe Russell bur. Sep 30.
 „ Rowland Russell bapt. Oct 12.
 1575-6. M^r Bartholomewe Clarke and M^{rs} Ellinor Smith mar. Feb 21. (81).

A view of the mansion is said to be given in Harrison's *Pictorial Views*. Thos. Smyth mar. 1st Maria, da. of Cely, 2nd Elenora da. of Hesilrigge, of Co. Leicester, by whom only he appears to have had issue; she married 2ndly, as before stated, Bartholomew Clerk, who in his will mentioning the estate of his wife's first husband, says—"Albeyet at the tyme of his decease (T. S.'s) as by the Inventorye made before our marriage apereyth for purchases suertie shippes, and accompts, he was in debte, daunger, and bonde, of twoe thousand poundes, ensomuche that all his Leases, and chattells, were for present necessitie sould, and some of them after by me redeamed, yet as I haue purchased, and redeemed his choise house and Landes, which he held by no title in lawe, and presentlye made them ouer to his eldest sonne" (George Smith). In an entry in the register on 17 Aug., 1564, he is there styled "one of her Matie servantes." In Harl., 1,438, fo. 186b, the arms of Smith are tricked with this note—"Smith of Mitcham clarke of y^e Greencloth," which may have been the office he held at Court. The Visitation pedigree is printed in Berry's *Surrey Genealogies*, and Sur. Arch. Soc. Coll., Vol. II. (29). Will. P. C. C. (Carew 40) dated 20 Feb., 1575. "I John Pyke of Bygginge in the Parrishe of Mycham yeoman." He commends his soul to Almighty God, "and my bodie to be buried in the parrishe Church of Mitcham." He bequeaths the lease "of my mancon house of Bigginge wth all the landes and tenementes thereunto belonging," to his wife Barbara for 14 years, and then to son Nicholas, she to live in the house as long as she remained single, if she married (which it appeared she did, sep Aug. 1, 1597) 8 years instead of 14. Nicholas was to have upon his coming into the farm, for his better helpe, "one carved bedsted of Walnuttre with the whole furniture to the same belonging and vsed, viz. one bolster one pillowe one paire of sheetes price twentie shillings, two blanketts, one Coulett, one fether bed, and one mattryce. Item more to my said sonne thre kine two sowes, thre yearelinge hogge, the best brasse pott, the best brasse panne and the Cawdron now standinge in the furnace. Item I give him one now long Carte, a paire of newe wheeles shodde wth iron, Yokes and Chaines for teme oxen, one plowe and twoe paire of harrowes tynd with iron. Item more vnto him tenne quarters of rye thre quarters of wheate, of barley fure quarters, otes fiue quarters, of Tares halfe a quarter, of peas halfe a quarter, of beanes half a quarter." Nicholas could not have enjoyed the above for long (see his burial 21 Nov., 1591). Testator mentions his eldest da. Ellin, also daus. Dorathio, ffances Mary, Katherine and Barbara, to each of whom he leaves £20 when 21 or married. Mentions his sister (in-law) Mistress Dorothis Rutland. "To my brother Rafe Pike a bussshell of malte and one of Rye." Residue of estate to wife Barbara, whom he appoints sole executrix. Mr. Nicholas Rutland and brother John P., overseers. Proved 3 Dec., 1576, by Barbara P., relict and executrix. Biggin Farm situato to the N.E. of the road to London; the house has been recently much enlarged, and the estate is now known as Goringe Park, Biggin and Tamworth, a Manor in the Parish of Mitcham. (See Feb. 6, 1605-6.)

(30). In the inventory of Surrey Church Goods, temp. Edwd. VI., Sur. Arch. Soc. Coll., Vol. IV., p. 73, under Mitcham, is the following reference to the family of Tegg:—"Anno sexto Regni Edwardi vj. In this vj. yere Thomas Palmer and John Tegg as church wardens of the said paryshe of Micham, for many argent causes very nedfull and aperteynyng to the same church to and with the assent and consent of the holt parishe dyd sell unto thes persons underwrytten dwellyng within the said parishe all the goodes of the said church hereafter mentioned were sold the xxiiijth day of July in the said vj. yere of our Lord the Kyng. Item sold to John Tegge a rode clothe for 1^s. Item sold to the wyffe of John Tegge iiij aubes and three amasses for v^s. viii^d. Item to Rychard Tegge a lytle towell vj^d. Sundry other articles were sold, and it is further stated that "the said some of money is employed as before is rehersed upon the church aforesaid and much more is nede to be."

(31). The relict of Tho. Smith, Esq. (see note 28). His will written 25 April, 1589, Codicil 15 Meh. in same year; proved in P.C.C. 17 March, 1589-90. (21 Drury). He mentions his brothers ffrancys C., John C., Thomas C.; son ffrancys and dau. Cicely;

1576. Thomas Asstonn and Elizabeth glouer * mar. July 20 (1575).
 „ Richard Herna and Annis Leigh mar. Nov 25.
 „ Ellinor Russell bapt. Jan 7.
 1577. Ellynor Russell bur. Jan 17.
 „ Edward Russell Christened Feb 20.
 „ Henry Seathe and Ellinor Smythe mar. April 27.
 „ Mary Wyddopp bapt. Apr 28.
 1579. Katherine Wimple a Cytysenn of Londonn bur. Aug 5.
 „ Richard son of Nycholas Cooke Cytisenn of London bur. Aug 7.
 „ fortune dau of John Olmested of the Pish of S^t Giles of Londonn gent bap.
 Aug 7. (82).
 „ Elizabeth Russell bapt. Sep 30.
 „ Anne dau of John Wyddopp gent bapt. Nov 15.
 1581. James Siluester a Cytysone sonne of London bapt. Aug 8.
 „ The sonne of John. Thompson not being bapt., bur. Sep 1.
 1582. John Kytchinne bur. Mar 8.
 1583. Margaret dau Robert Giles bur. May 17.
 „ Thomas Pynner Esquier bur. July 15. (33).

also some of his wives children by her first husband. "first I allott one hundred poundes for my buriall at Clapham wthout pompe or chardge vnnecessarye." The residue of £1900 he gave to his executors "to the end to kepe them together saffe in this harde worlde by Godes goode fauoure and to the end they may be the better with such bricke as I have nowe made make a little chappell and a tumb for me and my wife our children, and posteritie, close to Clapham chauncell northe windowe, takinge the windowe lower to heare and see what is read and preached, in the church, and to sett one windowe in the chappell to be crected righteouer againste the chancell window, for feare of darkeninge the lighte of the chauncell." The Clapham register records his burial on 16 March, 1589-90. Manning's *Hist. of Surv.*, Vol. III., p. 363, under Clapham says—"On the south wall (the church had been rebuilt in 1774) is the Tablet of Bartholomew Clerk, Dean of the Arches and lord of this manor. Under a recess are figures of himself and his wife and son, kneeling, above the arms of Clerk and Heselrigge." The inscription is given at length, it states—"Obiit Martii 12. Ano ætatis suae 52, 1589." He wrote against Saunders the Jesuit, and a Defence of the Power of the Court of Arches, and published also a Latin translation of Castigliones Courtier. Lysons, in his additions to his *Environs of London*, p. —, says it is probable he built the manor house at Clapham, and that the circumstance of Queen Elizabeth's dining at Clapham in 1583 (probably with this Dean) is mentioned in the Churchwardens' accounts of Lambeth. By his wife Ellinor he had two children, Cicely, who married Sir Edward Bellingham, of Woodmancote, in Co. Sussex; she was buried at Clapham 12 June, 1629, as Cicely, wife of Sir Edward Bellingham. Francis, who was knighted at Theobald's, 15 Jan., 1607-8, and who at the Visitation of Surrey 1623, was resident owner of Merton Abbey, Surrey. He came of age before 11 Nov., 1595, as he then administered to will of his father, Edward Hall, of Ashford, in Co. Kent, having administered during his minority, and since the death of his mother Eleanor, which had occurred before 23 July, 1594, upon which day her undated will was proved in the P.C.C. (66 Dixey) by her son George Smith, and brother John Heselrigg, her executors. She describes herself as of Clapham, and directs "my Bodye to be buried in the Chappell lately by me builded in Clapham Church Yarde neere my Late deere husband Bartholomewe Clerk Esquier deceased." Mentions her children, and gives £5 to the "poore men's boxe in Clapham." A memorandum states that 23 July, 1594, this will was founde in the Little Blacke Truncke of the said Elenor Clerke standing at her Bedds feete, being founde Locked was opened in the presence of many witnesses.

(82). The will of "John Olmested of Londonn Grocer" dated 1st Oct., 1586, and proved in P.C.C. 5 Nov., 1586 (55 Windsor), in which testator mentions his wife Elizabeth O., whom he wills "shall haue her Dwelling in my house in Lothbury xxi yeares if she live so longo paying the Rent to the Landlord." Mentions his two daus., Elizabeth O. and Susan O.; apparently having no other children. The following dates of baptism from the registers of St. Bartholomew's, Exchange (London), prove that John O. of the Mitcham Register was in all probability another man.

1579-80. Feb 28 Elizabeth dau of John Olmested.

1582. Apr 16, Susan

(83). Have not been able to find will of Thomas Pynner, but at an Inq. Post Mort. held at Croydon, in Co. Surv., 13 July, 30 Eliz., it was found he died seized of one messuage in Mitcham, and of certain lands to the same belonging, containing by estimation 18 acres, held under the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury,

1583. William Smyth bur. Aug 29.
 1584. Barnett Collet and Johann Marshall mar. feb 14.
 „ Johann wyf of Richard Geal bur. Mar 29.
 1585. Anne wyf of John Hedge bur. feb 8.

valued at 13s. 4d. per year, and the said 18 acres by military service in capite, but the jury are ignorant of the value. He died at Mitcham, 14 July, 25 Eliz. Henry Pynner was his son and heir aged 18 years 5 months 3 weekes and 2 days at the death of the sd Tho. Pynner (see Mch. 28, 1565), also that George Dorrell ar, and Johanna his wife late wife of the aforesd Thos Pynner sold the aforesd messuage to Arthur Langworth ar. the which Arthur sold it to John Dent salter of London. Aubrey describes his monument as being of black marble, enchased in white. The black slab was removed to the present church, and is placed on the south wall of the



chancel. Above the slab are these arms—*Az.*, a chev., *ar.*, betw. three lion's heads erased *ermine*, ducally crowned, *or.* Crest—a stork, pass., *ar.*, ducally gorged, *or.*, which are stated in Burke's Armory to be the arms of Pinner, of London, granted 12 Aug. 1577. The inscription copied from the original, which can only be reached by the aid of a ladder, is as follows:—

“NERE TO THIS PLACE LYETH BURYED THE
 BODYE OF THOMAS PYNNER ESQUIRE
 CHEYFE CLARKE COMPRELER TO OR
 LATE RENOWNED SOVERAIGNE LADY QVEENE
 ELIZABETH AT THE TYME OF HIS DEATHE
 JUSTICE OF PEACE WITHIN THIS COVNT OF SURRY
 A MAN OF GOOD PLACE & WORTHE IN HIS LYFE
 TYME AND MVCH LAMENTED FOR HIS LOSSE AT
 THE TYME OF HIS DEATHE, WHO DYED THE 16TH
 DAYE OF JVLVE IN THE 25 YEARE OF THE
 RAIGNE OF THE SAYD QUEENE AN DNI, 1583.

“THE LADYE MARYE COLEPEPR. WIDOWE, LATE
 THE WYFE OF SR THOMAS COLEPEPR OF
 AYLSFORD IN THE COVNT OF KENTE KNIGHTE
 DECEASED AND SOLE DAUGHTER OF THE SAYD
 THOMAS MOVED WITH LOVE AND PYETYE
 TOWARDS HER DECEASED PARENT IN HIS
 REMEMBRANCE CAUSED THIS GRATEFULL
 MONVMENT TO BE HERE PVTT 1608.”

The will of Thomas Colepepper, Esquire, of Ailesford, in Co. Kent, Dated — Dec., 1600. Proved in P.C.C. 7 Nov., 1604, by Ladye Marie Colepepper. (92 Harte). Sir Thomas was knighted at Whitehall 23 July, 1603. He was one of the great batch of knights made by King James I. before his Coronation.

(To be continued.)

RELICS OF OLD CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS STILL OBSERVABLE IN DEVONSHIRE.—I. WITCHCRAFT.

BY PAUL Q. KARKEEK.

To a very ordinary observer, the fact soon becomes evident that the ideas of a people are very much influenced by the physical geography of the land they live in. If the land is plain and even, or in other words, easy of access, the folk-lore will be found to be more akin to that of the neighbouring town, and consequently more toned down by the advance of civilization. If, on the other hand, the land is rough and mountainous, the popular beliefs of the peasantry will be more of a harsh nature, and preserved in more defined outline than those on the plain. - From the poverty of a moorland or mountainous soil, it follows that the population must be few and sparse, and as such districts are frequently subject to severe climate in winter, communication is rendered very difficult; frequently it happens that isolated families, in secluded districts, may pass weeks together without seeing a neighbour, or otherwise communicating with the rest of the world. Under such circumstances folk-lore may be said to flourish; that is to say, the old beliefs and customs will be retained in their original crudeness, and in no wise affected by the polishing influence of school-boards and lending libraries. In Devon, probably from the above cause, the labouring classes in the wild moorland districts are, I might almost say, devoted to the supernatural. Well-known laws of nature are by no means to be relied on, or indeed thought of; most sudden events being accounted for by ascribing them to supernatural influences, and which certainly have the advantage of saving people the trouble of thinking for themselves.

One very wide-spread belief is witchcraft, and in Devon, at least, there are no signs at present of its dying out. This belief has two phases: the malign powers of the witch; and the benign influence and perceptive powers of the white-witch or seer. The ordinary course of procedure is as follows—a pig or cow dies, or may be two pigs or cows die; such a thing as disease is never thought of. No, the pig or cow was bought at such and such a fair, and was to all appearance a healthy specimen of its species—soon the animal sickens or dies, it was healthy and therefore always must be so; the possibility of its bringing with it the germ of disease is out of the question. The only thing that could possibly destroy so fine an animal must be witchcraft. If a veterinary surgeon, not a village farrier, were consulted, he would possibly be able to explain the case; but he would not be believed, and his remuneration, if paid at all, would be begrudged. The white-witch is the authority appealed to; and naturally enough, on the principle that "there is nothing like leather," he must not be expected to assign the death to any other cause than witchcraft. This man will not only point out some one as the witch, but will receive ample remuneration for his roguery in so doing. If anything be lost or stolen, the white-witch, in his capacity of seer, will pretend to discover it; and here is just the one good point in the whole case. If

something be stolen, and the thief ascertain that the white-witch is to be consulted, in all probability he will, for fear of discovery, restore the missing object. Should such a restitution only happen once in a hundred times, that is quite often enough to keep up the supernatural reputation of the white witch. I will give some few recent instances which have come under my notice.

A farmer lost some calves, doubtless from an epidemic, or more likely from some hygienic deficiencies of the homestead; and the white-witch was consulted. Of course the cause of death was witchcraft; and then to find out the evil doer, the next calf that died was to be burned on a heap of straw, in fact cremated; and before the fire had died out the witch should appear. This course was followed, and in consequence of the smoke and the smeech (*Anglice* stench) produced on the occasion, a poor old lone woman who lived hard by the place of operation, crawled out to see what could be the cause of so awful an odour. On her appearing, the farmer was quite satisfied that she had caused his misfortune; and as he afterwards told my informant, "I have been very kind to that old b—ch, and I never should have thought she would have done it, and I don't know now why she's vexed with me."

A man engaged at some clay works lost a paltry bit of jewellery, which he had placed in his coat pocket, and which coat had been hung up with those of the other workmen in a shed used for such purposes. A great deal was made over what was a theft, and instead of the policeman being consulted, a visit was paid to the white-witch. Every one on the works knew of the intended visit, the thief among others. The white-witch, with consummate impudence, prophesied that before so many days should elapse the jewellery should be found in the pocket from which it had disappeared. The thief, as credulous as his victim, in fear of his being discovered, took great care that the prophecy should be correct, and the white-witch prospers in consequence.

Some three years ago, a working man residing near Bideford, lost a watch, and as a reward of £2 failed to bring about its recovery, after much talk with the neighbours, a visit to the white-witch was decided on. The advice given at the consultation was as follows: "Go home, and in the evening lock the door, light the fire and boil the kettle. The wife must stir the boiling water, and as she does so, pronounce a certain incantation supplied; and while she is thus occupied the husband is to whistle through the keyhole of the door." This course of procedure was followed to the very letter; an anxious night was passed, and in the morning the watch was found hanging in a conspicuous position in the orchard.

The influence of witchcraft is not limited to the brute creation; human kind is also subject to the evil eye. Two years ago, application was made to the Torquay magistrates by an old woman, who wanted a summons for another old woman who was supposed to have bewitched her husband, and who died in consequence.

At a meeting of the Newton Board of Guardians in February, 1875, an old man applied for relief, and the following conversation took place:—

"The Chairman—What is the matter with you ?

"The Applicant—I am bewitched ; and a man who lives near the station, and does a little in the watch-cleaning line, has offered to cure me for a sovereign, and I have already paid him a shilling.

"The Chairman—Do you know who bewitched you ?

"The Applicant—Yes.

"The Chairman—Who was it ?

"The Applicant—Some woman who lives near Blatchford Brook. I was going home one day after leaving work, when I found something strike out of my head like. It nearly knocked me down, and I haven't been able to work since.

"The Chairman—Do you, as a Christian man, wish a number of Christian gentlemen to believe that you are bewitched ?

"The Applicant—I know I be.

"The Chairman—But there's no such thing as witchcraft.

"The Applicant—I'll bet you five shillings there is.

"The Chairman—I am astonished at your ignorance. Do you really believe that the man you speak of can cure you ?

"The Applicant—Certainly he can.

"The Chairman—Well, that will do.

"One of the Guardians present stated that he knew the man, who had worked for a gentleman near Blatchford Brook, at draining. About Christmas last, he came to him and stated in substance what he had stated now, with the addition that he heard an old woman's daughter say, 'He shan't work there again for the next twelve months.' Upon that he considered he was bewitched. The fact was the man had doubtless had an attack of apoplexy, and for the present was unfit for work." This is an unusually complete case ; the sickness following the threat, almost as a result of it.

Another instance of the white-witch's adroitness is the following : A man and his wife, in easy circumstances, living near Ashburton, had been suffering from some trivial ailment for a short time, and not getting any great amount of benefit from their own or their neighbours' attempts to cure, began to suspect that they were bewitched. After some little doubt and discussion, they decided to call to their aid the white-witch of Exeter. This individual was no sooner invited than he came, and, I need hardly say, did not attempt to disabuse their minds of their suspicions. He carefully examined the patients, went through some hocus-pocus, and finally pronounced their case to be witchcraft. His fee was four guineas, and for one guinea more they could look in a crystal and see the face of the witch whose malevolence had done them so much harm. This brilliant offer was, for certain reasons, declined and neglected. The white-witch then proceeded to give them some charms, which they were to repeat in a solemn manner and at a prescribed moment ; and finished up by saying that before twenty-four hours should elapse the witch should come and beg their pardon. This clever individual then departed, taking with him more money than his patients had ever paid a doctor in their lives, and which money, it is to be hoped, has acted according to the Irish proverb, "Ill got, ill gone." The couple, on being left to

themselves, proceeded to carry out their instructions, which doubtless were fulfilled to the very letter. As usual, they retired to rest about nine o'clock, fondly hoping that they should soon reap the benefit of the white witch's advice. They had hardly got into bed when they heard some one knocking at the door, and the husband, quickly opening the window, asked in an angry tone, "Who's there?" A poor woman who lived close by, and who knew the man and his wife were poorly, had, on coming home from her work in the fields, looked round to enquire how they were; but on being spoken to thus sharply, she perceived that her neighbours had gone to bed, and did not wish to be disturbed; so, naturally enough, looked up at the man, and said very politely, "Oh, I beg your pardon," and went her way homeward. Here was the fulfilment of the white-witch's prophecy. "Before twenty-four hours should elapse, the witch should come and beg their pardon." Next morning the neighbours were told of this; and the poor woman, who had simply performed a charitable action, found herself pointed at and abused, and but for the threatened interference of the police would have been ill-treated. Doubtless the excitement on this occasion acted like a charm, for both husband and wife were cured; and hence were quite able to affirm that they hadn't felt so well for years, and all through the white-witch of Exeter.

These white-witches do not always have their own way, for sometimes their victims have recourse to the police magistrate in order to have the consultation fee returned. Such a case occurred at Exeter in 1875, when a wise woman was sent to jail for two months for obtaining money on false pretences.

There is a case pending the decision of Judge and Jury at the assizes at this moment. The wife of a country farrier, residing near Bishopsnympton, was dying from chronic bronchitis and general debility. The case was a hopeless one, and the doctors told the husband as much. He was not satisfied, and decided on obtaining the aid of the white-witch. This man came to see the patient once or twice, and received altogether about fifty shillings for his services. His mode of procedure puts one in mind of the miraculous metallic tractors of the early part of this century; a part of the treatment consisting of some hocus-pocus with seven or eight iron rods, and other "trincklements," as the apparatus was described. The patient died, of course, and a coroner's inquest and magistrate's enquiry took place, with the result of an appeal to the assizes.

In spite of an occasional draw-back, however, the trade of a white-witch is a popular one, and any rogue with the requisite assurance and impudence will make a good living by it. Of course they are all seventh sons of seventh sons—or daughters, as the case may be—and the lower classes piously believe in their power; and, as the influence of the mind over the body is well known, it is no wonder that they frequently effect almost miraculous cures.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from page 96).

- 1698-9. William Anderson, of Catworth, gent., and Susannah Weakly of Mouldsworth, spinstr., both in Huntingtongheir, mar. Mar. 10.
 1699. Edmund Salter of Medbourn, and Susannah Roberts of London, mar. Dec. 21.
 „ John Pank, bur. May 29.
 1699. William Richardson, of Wiston, Leicestersheire, and Hannah Hardy, of Cottessmore, mar. Jan. 24.
 „ John Daile, of Coulsworth, victuler, and Mary Watters, widd., of this towne, mar. Mar. 15.
 „ Mrs. Katherine Tuck, bur. Jan. 27.
 „ Samuel Caldecoate, bur. Mar. 22.
 1700. Mr. John Lawrence, Rector, bur. May 12.
 „ Sarah Ashton, widd., bur. Dec. 20.
 1701. John Browne, Town Clarke, bur. May 19.
 1702. Elizabeth, daughter of Renel and Elizabeth Walker, bapt. Aug. 2.
 „ Thomas Ashton, of ffaulksworth, husbⁿ, and Elizabeth Tompson, of Elton spinstr., mar. July, 28th.
 „ William Azlock, bur. Apl. 3.
 „ Ethelburge Goodlad, bur. May 5.
 1702-3. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth Walburg, bapt. Jan. 27.
 „ Humphrey Ilive, grocer, and Mary Azlock, both of this pish, mar. Jan. 26.
 „ Robert Parnell, of Lyncolne, apothecary, & ffraunces Wildman, of this towne, mar. Feb. 2.
 1708. William, son of William and Elizabeth Bugby, bapt. Aug. 27. (150.)
 1704. Alex. Horn and Mary Stott, mar. Apl. 18.
 „ Margett Whitehead, a girl, bur. Aug. 16.
 „ Thomas Thompson, a souldier, bur. Sept. 19.
 1704-5. Isaac Langton, bur. Feb. 17. (151.)
 1705. James Seaton, Mercer, bur. Sept. 23.
 1706. Mrs. Ann Wilson, widd., bur. Aprill 6.
 1708. James Seaton, an aged gent., bur. Apl. 16.
 1709. Thomas Newcomb & Kath. Lowesby, mar. Sept. 16.

(150.) George Bugby, tallow-chandler, having paid the sume of six pounds, thirteen shillings, and ffour pence into the hands of Tho. Hawkins, Chamberlaine, and paying six pounds, thirteen shillings, and ffour pence more, and giving security, is admitted to freedom, June 5, 1679. At a meeting of the hall, 31 August, 1688, "Itt is ordered and agreed upon y^t y^e indenture of George Bugby shall bee allowed and bee admitted to bee free, although y^e Cor^t are well satisfied of y^e illegall methods used in executinge y^e s^d indentures, but itt is done out of pittie, and not to bee as a p^rsident. A George Bugby was Searcher of Tallow in 1680-1; Constable for the parish of St. George in 1682-3; and searcher of fish, flesh, &c., 1688-9. *Corp. Rec.*

(151.) James Langton, was a collector for the poor for this parish in 1637; and Churchwarden, 1640; Isaac Langton, Overseer of Highways, 1660; and John Langton, Overseer of y^e Poor, 1671, and Churchwarden, 1678. In the *Stamford Mercury* of Oct. 22, 1724, is the following advertisement: "A convenient malting office near the Corn-hill, in Stamford, Lincolnshire, is to be lett. Enquire of Mr. Langton, at his house in Stamford." In that of March 18, 1724-5, is the following announcement: "To be lett and entered upon at Ladyday next, the late dwelling-house of Mrs. Le Pla, in the parish of St. Michael, in Stamford, near the Corn Market there, likewise, the late dwelling of Mr. Alderman Langton, deceased, in the same parish, together with the barns, malting-office, and other buildings, very convenient, and in good repair. And likewise forty acres of arrable land, in good heart, lying in Stamford field, severall of them tyth free. Enquire of Mr. Denshire, of Stamford, aforesaid." The name of Langton I meet with at a very early period in the municipal books. John Langton was admitted to freedom, 7 Nov., 7 Eliz.; Robert Langton, "shoomaker," was elected a member of the first twelve, in the place of John Wimbleby, dec., 30 Sept., 28th Eliz.; Richard Langton resigned his seat as a capital burgess (so elected, 25 August, 1613), 24 August, 1614, and elected next day "Clericus

Vol. IV. of the Registers commences with the year 1710. On the fly leaf is the following memoranda:—"This buke was bo^d. by John Goodhall, churchwarden in y^e year of our Lord 1710 & cost 00*l*. 12*s*. 00*d*. John Atwood then rector of y^e s^d parish of St. Michael, John Sheppard then parish clark."

1710. William Newzam & Frances Sanders, mar. Apl. 13. (152.)

" Humphrey Ilive, grocer, bur. Oct. 3.

" Judith, y^e wife of John Rogers, bur. Oct. 3.

1710-11. John, son of Robert & Mary Blyth, bapt. Mar. 20.

1711. John, son of John & Mary Goodhall, bapt. Nov. 20. (153.)

" Thomas Crowson, bur. July 24.

" Elizabeth Uffington, widd., bur. Oct. 28.

paces," in the room of Bartholomew Allen, who had resigned that post owing to ill-health and infirmity. James Langton, gent., a comburgess, was dismissed the hall at his own request, 31 August, 1648; and Constable of this parish was another James, in 1640-1; John Langton, late apprentice of Thos. Thorogood, grocer, took up his freedom 24 June, 1669; Constable of this parish, 1672-3; elected a capital Burgess 27 August, 1678. James Langton, grocer, on the elevation of William Larratt to the rank of Alderman, 31 August, 1682, was elected a capital Burgess, a post he resigned in 1688, having gone to reside at a distance, as on the 30th of August, in that year, I find Robert Billington elected to supply the vacant seat. James Langton took up his freedom, 20 July, 1674; elected a capital Burgess, 29 August, 1678; and Robert Langton, admitted to freedom, 21 April, 1685; elected a capital Burgess, 31 August, 1693; Chamberlain, 1701-2; and Alderman, loco John Palmer, dec., 1 Feb., 1706-7; and was dead in Feb. 1724-5.

(152.) In the *Stamford Mercury* of Mar. 25, 1725, is the following advertisement: "William Newzam, cutler, in Stamford, Lincolnshire, selleth all sorts of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield cutlery ware, &c., either wholesale or retail, with all sorts of white or yellow buttons for liverys. Likewise, he hath laid in a fresh stock of fine tea, coffee, and chocolate, where gentlemen and ladies may be accommodated with as large or as small a quantity as they please. N.B.—During the time of the fair he will sell as cheap and as good as the Londoners, or any fairkeepers whatever." In that of Feb. 5, 1724-5, we find, "William Newzam, cutler, in High-street, in Stamford, Lincolnshire, selleth all sorts of cutlery ware, &c., either by wholesale or retail, with white and yellow buttons for liveries, where gloves may be furnished with Thos. Cros's buttons or hoof for covering. Likewise gentlemen, ladies, and others may be accommodated with all sorts of fine Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Snuff, and Coco Shells, at the lowest prices to encourage dealing. N.B.—To prevent mistakes, he puts all into papers printed with a tea cannister, sold by W. Newzam, Stamford." In that of Feb. 26, 1740-1, is the following announcement, "William Newzam, Cutler, at the sign of the Tea Cannister, at the end of Chain Lane, in the High-street, Stamford, Lincolnshire, selleth all sorts of Cutlery ware, &c. Likewise all sorts of fine tea, fresh roasted Turkey coffee, nut chocolate, and snuff. To prevent mistakes puts all in papers, printed with a tea cannister, sold by William Newzam, of Stamford." The worthy cutler was Overseer of the Poor of this parish in 1714; elected a capital Burgess 31 August, 1727; Chamberlain, 1737-8; an Alderman, 28 August, 1740; Mayor in 1742-3; and resigned his seat in the chamber in 1749, as on the 31st August, in that year, Barnaby Turner, batter, was made an Alderman in his room. I find a William Newzam, of Boston, was bound apprentice to William Ross, plumber, 29 Dec., 1702; Godfrey Newzam was Chamberlain in 1763-4; and the last of the family, Mr. William Thomas, who died some eight or nine years ago, was bound apprentice to Mr. Thos. Mills, apothecary, and took up his freedom 29 August, 1816, and carried on business for many years in the High-street.

(153.) John Goodhall, son of Mary Goodall, of Hollywell, widow, was on Sept. 29, 1695, bound apprentice to Robert Curtis, mercer; took up his freedom, 12 May 1703; elected a capital Burgess, loco Edw. Lenton, dec., 16 August, 1703; Overseer of the Poor for this parish in 1704; and Churchwarden, 1709; an Alderman, loco Wm. Feast, dec., 17 June, 1717; Mayor, 1717-8; and deceased in 1729, as on 19 November, in that year, Edmund Holcutt was elected an Alderman in his room. Robert Goodhall, late apprentice to John Goodhall (his father), admitted to freedom 20 May, 1734; Constable of this parish, 1735-6; elected a capital Burgess 5 May, 1735; and resigned his seat 14 January, 1746-7. In the *Stamford Mercury* of March 3, 1743, is the following advertisement: "This is to give notice that the shop late in the tenure of Thomas Hercock, in the Ironmonger-street, in Stamford, is now kept by Daniel Reddish, late apprentice to Mr. Robert Goodall, mercer, who has just laid in a fresh sortment of all sorts of woollen drapery and mercery goods, which will be sold at the most reasonable rates by their humble servant, D. Reddish. N.B.—Funerals furnished at the most reasonable rates." The family were long seated at Hollywell,

- 1711-2. Mary, ^{y^e} wife of John Rogers, Jr. bur. Mar. 10.
 1712. Francis, the son of William & Alice Toller, bapt. Sept. 27; William, their son, 14 Sept. 1713; John, 25 May, 1715; & Elizabeth, 16 Jan. 1719-20.
 1713. Susanna Peters, a widd. gentwoman, bur. May 16.
 „ Matthew Wyche, Alderman, bur. July 26.
 1714-5. Edward Barloe, aged, bur. Feb. 10. (154.)
 1715. Edward Greene, Apothecarie, bur. May 5.
 1716-7. William Walker, bur. Mar. 5.
 1717. William Royston & Mary Cleapole, mar. Dec. 10.
 1717. Mary Roberts, widd., bur. Aprill 28.
 „ Mildred, wife of Capt. James Stephens, bur. June 24.
 „ William Yowdaile, a souldier, bur. July 26.
 1717-8. Robert Billington, aged, bur. Feb. 1.

in this county, from the 17 Eliz., and were lords of the manor, the first being Robert Goodlake, alias Goodhall. William Goodhall, of Holywell, gent. had issue a daughter, Anne, bapt. there the 18th August, 1629, and bur. there 26 July, 1660; and a son, Robert Goodhall, gent., bapt. there 11 July, 1626, and bur. there 27 Dec., 1682. Robert had issue by Hannah, his wife, who was bur. there 12th August, 1679, William; Elizabeth, bapt. there 24 Jan., 1650-1; and Robert, bapt. there 4 Feb., 1658-4. William Goodhall, of Holywell, esq., the eldest son, was born in the Tower Liberties, London, on the 4th, and bapt. the 12th June, 1649, and bur. at Holywell, Nov. 19th, 1687. He had issue by Mary, his wife, Robert; William, bapt. at Holywell 11th Oct., 1676; John, bapt. there 7 July, 1678; Mary, bapt. there 8 Sept., 1680, and bur. at Tinwell, Rutland, 10 July, 1745; Charles Goodhall, of Ingthorpe, Rutland, gent., bapt. at Holywell 7 July, 1683, and bur. there 19 August, 1759; Thomas, bapt. there the 4th May, 1685; and Hannah, bapt. there 10 July, 1687. Robert Goodhall, of Holywell, esq., the eldest son, bapt. there the 31 Dec., 1674, mar. on the 14th June, 1696, Mary, dau. and co-h. of Edmd. Bolsworth, citizen of London, and by her, who was bur. at Holywell 15 Feb., 1708-4, had issue, Mary, bapt. there 9th April, 1697, who mar. Chas. Snow, esq., (and bur. at All Saints, Stamford, as a widow, 4 Feb., 1757;) William; Anne, bapt. there 22 May, 1699; Robert, bapt. there the 4 Nov., 1700, and bur. there 31 Aug., 1701; Edmd. Bolsworth, bapt. there 4 Nov., 1700, and bur. there 23 March, 1700-1; Grace, bapt. there 13 April, and bur. there 15 May, 1702; and Edmond Robert, bapt. 11 Feb., 1708-4. William Goodhall, of Holywell, and afterwards of Tinwell, esq., was the last of this respectable family, died at the latter place in great poverty, and was bur. in the church 11 Aug., 1766. William Goodhall sold the manor of Holywell, Jan. 25, 1727-8, to Lady Mary Barnardiston, who in the same year settled it upon her brother, Samuel Reynardson, esq., whose descendant, C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, esq., still owns it and resides in the Hall. I find in the registers of Tinwell, the following entries relative to the family: 1725, John, ^{y^e} son of William Goodhall, esq., and Susannah, bapt. Mar. 28; Mary, George, and Grace, children of William Goodhall, esq., and Susanna, bapt. 10 Feb., 1726-7; James, son of the same, bapt. 21 July, 1729; William, the son, and Mary, a dau., bapt. 19 Jan., 1732-3; Anne, ^{y^e} dau. of Thomas Goodhall and Sarah, bapt. 16 Mar., 1739-40; Mrs. Mary Goodhall, of Ingthorpe, bur. July 10, 1745; 1766, William Goodhall, esq., bur. Aug. 11. The arms of the family are, *Or*, a pile, *sab.*, on a canton, *az.*, a saltire, engr. *arg.* In Easton (near Stamford) parish registers I found the following entries: *Births*—1602-3, Thomas, fil. Thomas Gooddalle, bapt. 12^o Februarij; 1607, Francis, fil. Thomæ Gooddale, Junij 14; 1634, William, sonne of Tho. Goodhall, Oct. 5; 1640, Lydia, dau. of Thos. Goodhall, May 3. *Marriage*—1628, Thomas Goodhall and Jone Uffington, Oct. 28. *Deaths*—1629-30, Alice, wife of Thomas Goodhall, Mar. 3; 1632, Jone, dau. of Thomas Goodhall, Oct. 19.

(154.) Jasper Barloe, probably father of Edward, appears to have been an useful parochial official. In 1637-8 he was one of the Overseers of the "Hie waies;" in 1644-5 he is designated "Overseer for the King's hie wayes;" and in 1661, Churchwarden. Edward Barloe, as free-born, was freely admitted to freedom 2 July, 1668; from 1669 to 1672 he was one of the constables for this parish, and in 1669 an Overseer of the Poor. Having passed through these offices, with credit we may presume, elected a capital burgess in the place of one John Parson, who resigned his seat by reason of age, 12th June, 1677; Chamberlain, 1684-5. It is recorded of him in the Hall books, that he (Oct. 14, 1688) paid to Mr. Edw. Smyth, the senior Chamberlain, 25s. for his neglect in attending to appear at an inquest at the Sessions, and his neglect in attending two halls; however, at an hall held 10 Jan., 1688-9, he had 20s. of the fine returned him. On 31 Aug., 1693, he was elected an Alderman, serving the office of Mayor, 1693-4, and by reason of age and other infirmities of the flesh he resigned his seat in the Council Chamber, 8 July, 1711, when Charles Bertie, esq., was made an Alderman to supply his place.

1718. James Bradshaw, a soulder, bur. Sept. 24.
 " Basil ferrer, bur. Oct. 23. (155.)
 1718-9. Rebeckah Azlock, wid., bur. Feb. 11.
 Bartholomew Sanders, bur. Feb. 16.
 1719. John Taylor and Mary Blackwell, mar. Apl. 30. (156.)
 " Mary Ferrow, wid., bur. July 15.
 " John Rogers, gent., aged, bur. July 24. (157.)
 " Elizabeth Berrie, wid., bur. Aug. 22.
 " Elizabeth Dallimore, wid., bur. Nov. 20.
 " Thomas ffoster, Warden of y^e Hospital, bur. Dec. 18. (158.)
 " David Vines, Rector of Little Casterton, bur. Dec. 23. (159.)
 1719-20. Elizabeth Wallis, widd., bur. Jan. 11.
 " Jane y^e wid. of Thomas ffoster, warden, bur. Jan. 25.
 1720. William Moats and Ann Larrat, mar. Nov. 28. (160.)

(155.) Basil ferrer, grocer, as free-born, was freely admitted to freedom 4 Jan., 1684-5; Overseer of the Poor in 1702; C.W. in 1704; elected a capital burgess in the room of Edw. Denham, dec., 9 Oct., 1701; Chamberlain, 1712-3; and on his dec., Rt. Henson was elected a Councilman, 4 Mar., 1718-9. Basil ferrer, his son, was C.W. in 1726.

(156.) The Blackwell family resided in St. Mary's parish. John Blackwell was elected an Alderman, 1 April, 1707. John Blackwell, his son, took up his freedom 1 April, 1716; was elected a capital burgess 17 May, 1726; Alderman, 15 Oct., 1727; and on his dec., Henry Cumbry was elected to the post, 29 Aug., 1771. Joshua Blackwell, gent., "payd six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence to Mr. Matt. Wyldbore, Chamb., and admitted to freedom 10 Aug., 1690; a cap. bur., loco. John Seaton, dec., 22 April, 1704; Ald., loco. Rt. Curtis, dec., 1 April, 1707; Mayor, 1707-8, 1720-21, 1726-27, in which latter year he died during his term of office."—*Corp. Rec.*

(157.) John Rogers, having served his apprenticeship with Edward Johnson, apothecary, took up his freedom at a common hall, 25 Oct., 1660; one of the constables for this parish in 1660-1; Overseer of the Poor in 1661; C.W., 1664; elected by Royal mandate a capital burgess, 29 Aug., 1662; Chamberlain, 1669-70; Alderman, 27 Aug., 1674; Mayor in 1674-5 and 1697-8. He resigned his seat in the Chamber in 1711, as on the 28th July in that year the Hon. Charles Cecil, esq., was first elected a capital burgess, in the room of Geo. Shipley, dec., and afterwards, at the same hall, an Alderman, loco. John Rogers, resigned.

(158.) Thomas ffoster was the 20th Confrator of Browne's Hospital, an office he held from 1692-1703, and the 19th Warden (1703-19). At a common hall, held 10 May, 1705, both he and the Hon. Edw. Cecil were unanimously presented with the freedom of the town.

(159.) He was instituted to the Rectory of Little Casterton, county Rutland, 6 May, 1701.

(160.) I find this name spelt in various ways. Hy. Motts, barber, and late apprentice to Jno. Bullock, paid 20s. and took up his freedom 9 Nov., 1641, and was Constable for St. Mary's in 1642-3. Hy. Moates, baker, was admitted to freedom 19 Sept., 1664. Gustavus Motes, as free-born, took up his freedom 29 July, 1679; Constable of St. Mary's parish, 1679-80. Henry Motts was appointed Serjt.-at-Mace in the room of Edw. Peache, 29 June, 1676.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Concluded from page 102.)

Having now passed in review the bells of all the old parish churches in Cornwall, it remains only for us to say a few words on the bell-founders who have executed work for the county.

A large number of bells in Cornwall were cast by the Penningtons, who flourished as bell-founders during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The initials of John Pennington, of Exeter, first occur at St. Michael's Mount, on a bell dated 1640. Several other bells bear the initials of the Exeter Penningtons; at St. Keyne, for instance, we find the initials T. P., which stand for Thomas Pennington, with whom John was associated in business.

Many bells bear the trade-mark of Christopher Pennington (the figure of a bell between his initials). He was the son of Bernard Pennington, a bell-founder, and mayor of Bodmin in 1666. At Shevioc, on a bell dated 1668, is a trade-mark not noticed elsewhere, consisting of the initials F. P. incised on the figure of a bell, and placed in conjunction with the initials F. P. and C. P.

There are several bells in Cornwall displaying the initials of Fitz-Antony Pennington, of Lezant, who was drowned on April 30, 1768, while crossing the ferry at Antony with a bell, which had been cast for the tower at Landulph. The Penningtons, of Stokeclimsland, John, Christopher, and William, either severally or collectively, cast a very large proportion of the bells in the eastern division of the county, during the last century. They were itinerant founders, and frequently performed the operation of casting near the church for which the bells were intended. The initials I. P., C. P., W. P., were generally placed on bells of their manufacture, but sometimes the words "Penningtons fecit," or I. P. and Co., were used instead. The initials of William disappear after 1779. There was another John who died in 1823. Three of his latest productions are at St. Minver and Fowey.

The total number of bells in Cornwall, bearing the name or initials of some member of the Pennington family, is 352, in 105 belfries.

A group of bells, eight in number, were cast by Roger Purdew, a bell-founder at Bristol, or by one who used his trade mark, the skeleton of a bell between his initials R. P. The earliest of these, at Cubert, bears date 1634, and the latest at Mawgan in Pyder, 1675.

Another group, seven in number, are distinguished by a crowned head, perhaps intended to represent the king, Charles II. This trade-mark occurs on bells cast between the years 1684 and 1706. It seems probable that it was used by one John Beuskam, who is named in the parochial records of Liskeard as having cast a bell for that parish in 1684, and also in those of St. Winnow, as the founder of a peal for the church there in 1714. With the exception of that at Perranuthnoe, all the bells of this group have lettering of the broad flat type.

The well-known foundry of the Rudhalls, at Gloucester, is repré-

sented at the present time by no less than 58 bells. The earliest of these, in the tower of St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston, bears the date 1720, at which time Abraham Rudhall carried on the business. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by his sons, Abraham and Abel. Subsequently Thomas Rudhall, and then Charles and John, represented the firm until about 1828, when the business was transferred to Mr. Mears, of Whitechapel. The peal of five at St. Breock, cast by John Rudhall in that year, was one of his last productions.

The Whitechapel foundry, which dates at least from the fifteenth century, if not earlier, has supplied Cornwall with many bells. There are still seven bearing the name of Thomas Lester; and one at Stithians, cast during his partnership with Thomas Pack, has the name of the firm, Lester and Pack. On the death of Thomas Lester, in 1769, his nephew, William Chapman, became a partner with Pack, and in the years 1771 and 1774, they cast two bells for Truro and one for Sancreed. After the death of Pack, in 1781, the foundry passed into the hands of Chapman, who soon afterwards took into partnership William Mears, in the hands of whose descendants the foundry has remained down to the present time. There are 62 bells in Cornwall, cast by the firm of Mears during this nineteenth century. Robert Stainbank, whose name appears by itself as the founder of three bells at St. Teath, has, since 1868, become a partner with George Mears.

The bell-founders of the name of Taylor are represented in the county by 38 bells, which range in date from 1826 to 1870. Originally apprenticed to a bell founder at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, Robert Taylor succeeded to the business there towards the close of the last century. In 1821 the firm, then Robert Taylor and Sons, removed to Oxford. In 1825 one of the sons, John Taylor, went to Buckland Brewer, near Bideford, Devon, but returned to Oxford in 1835. In 1840, he and his son took up their residence at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, where the foundry is still carried on by the son, John William Taylor. The Oxford foundry was not closed until 1854.

The local iron-foundries at Hayle, near Penzance, formerly cast bells, several of which are still found in Cornish belfries. One at Stithians bears the name of John Harvey, and the date 1790; and another at St. Hilary, cast in 1804, was also the work of John Harvey, as appears from an entry in the parochial accounts. There are also two at Madron and two at Illogan, respectively inscribed "Hayle Foundry," and "Harvey and Co., fecit." The Hayle Foundry is still under the management of Messrs. Harvey and Co. The other local foundry, the Copper House Foundry Co., has long ceased to carry on business, but during a period ranging from 1825 to 1832, they cast at least seventeen bells for Cornwall. This firm sometimes placed on their bells a lion's head surrounded by a circular cable border, as shown at Tintagel, Helston, and St. Martin in Meneage. There are also two bells at St. Ives, cast in 1830, on which appears the maker's name, James Oatey, but in other respects they closely resemble those cast by the Copper House Foundry Co.

Among other firms whose works are still found in Cornwall are—Thomas Bilbie, of Chewstoke, Somerset, 18 bells; John Warner and

Sons, of London, 14 bells ; John Bennet, a local founder at Helston, 6 bells ; Ambrose Gooding, of Plymouth, 5 bells ; Messrs. Pannell, of Collumpton, Devon, 5 bells ; Bayley, Street, and Co., of Bridgewater, 4 bells ; Caleb Boney, 4 bells ; F. V. Goodall, 2 bells ; Naylor, Vickers, and Co., of Sheffield, 1 bell ; Wasbrough, Hale, and Co., of Bristol, 1 bell ; W. B. Hambling, of Blackauton, Devon, 1 bell ; and Francis Dingey, of Truro, 1 bell.

In conclusion, it will be interesting to remark, that of the 872 bells described in the preceding pages, the largest is at Breage, in the hundred of Kerrier, measuring $51\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, and weighing about 25 cwt. A group of nine other tenor bells exceed 45 inches in diameter, viz., at Penzance, 50 inches ; Probus, $49\frac{5}{8}$ inches, St. Ives, 48 inches ; Fowey, $47\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; Stokeclimsland, 47 inches ; St. Buryan, 46 inches ; Truro, $45\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; Bodmin, $45\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; and Falmouth, $45\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The remaining 862 bells may be classified as under—

Below 20 inches	...	...	...	...	...	10
From 20 inches to 25 inches inclusive				...	...	23
" 25 "	30		"	...	...	284
" 30 "	35		"	...	...	335
" 35 "	40		"	...	...	154
" 40 "	45		"	...	...	48
Diameters not known		...	...	...	...	8

ADDENDUM.

In a former volume of the "RELIQUARY" (Vol. XIV., p. 12), reference is made to the two gentlemen, who according to Strype, solicited and obtained from King Edward VI. a grant of the clappers of the bells in Devon and Cornwall. The grant is enrolled on the patent of 4 Edw. VI., part 5, and is duly calendared, but we are indebted to the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, for drawing our attention to its existence. The following copy has been made from the original :—

"[Pro] Arthur Champon } Edwarde the sixthe &c To all men to whome &c
 [et] John Chester } greting Whereas of late for dyuers godly respectes
 the belles apteynyng to any church or chappell within our Counties of Devon and
 Cornwell and within our Cittie of Exetour were in our name by the comaundymnt
 of our Right trustie and Rightwelbelouid Cowsyne and Counsellour Theire of Bedford
 keap of our prively seale late our lyeutennt in those parties taken doune except one
 bell in euy church and chappell to geve warnyng to the people to repayre to theyr
 dyvyne s'uices knowe that of our especiall grace c'tayne knowledge and inere mocion
 in consideration of the good and acceptable s'uice vnto vs done by our trustie and wel-
 belouid s'uices Sir Arthur Champon Knyght and John Checheste esquier We haue
 geven and grauntid and by theis p'sentes do geve and graunte vnto the same Sir Ar-
 thure Champon and John Checheste all the clappers of the said belles so comaundyd
 to be taken doune within our Counties and Cittie aforesaid together with all the Iron
 and other furnytur to the said belles apperteynyng To be had pceuyd and taken
 vnto the said Sir Arthur Champon and John Checheste and ther assignes as well
 by theyr owne pper handes as by the handes of the nowe or late Sheriffes Escheatours
 baillyffes Churchwardens or other our Officers of our Counties and Cittie aforesaid of
 our gifte and rewarde without any accompte or other thing therfore to vs our heyres
 or successours velding paing or making That exp'sse mencion &c In witnes whereof
 &c T. R. apud [blank on role]

p bre de prinato Sig llo "

ON ARBOR LOW—VI.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS.

BEFORE speaking further of astronomical symbolism in ancient monuments and architecture, I will refer to a few more vestiges of archaic habits and customs which have survived to this day, and which are brought to mind by the contemplation of this circle of Arbor Low. The Christianisation of habits and customs of the early Sun-worshippers, although in itself a religious revolution, yet still affords an example of natural conservatism which is very interesting. The earliest religious customs of our forefathers, piously continued by their descendants—Celtic, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman—were, as I have shown, even dove-tailed into early Christianity in the gradual revolution; and from those early Christian times they are preserved to this day with the same reverence for the religious habits of our fathers. Such is the result of natural conservatism in man. Radicalism would root out all such vestiges with sudden violence; and, therefore, at one time, the religious denominations called Non-conformists, in their abhorrence of all religious symbolism, even objected to the sign of the cross. And the Society of Friends have, in this spirit, abandoned all religious forms and ceremonies, and swept from their worship all religious vestiges of the Flint Age. And, yet, not so. They still preserve among them, unconsciously, one vestige of a very early religious symbol. The Quakeress, teaching her infant to pray, causes it to kneel upon her lap and hold its hands together in what is called the attitude of prayer. What can have been the origin and signification of that pressing of the palms together, and what is the form thereby presented to the eye of the suppliant? It is evidently an ancient habit, for we find it represented not only upon Assyrian, but upon ancient Egyptian sculptures. It was the habit of the obelisque-worshipping peoples; and the form presented to the eye of the suppliant by the two fore-fingers of the hands so pressed together is that of the tapering menhir, or obelisque, the symbol of the sun's beam, or of the spirit, presence, and beneficent influence of the sun-god Baal, further perpetuated among the early Christians in the stone obelisque, which became, as I have shown, Christianised as the cross before which people knelt and prayed. A reference to the illustrations in Mr. Jewitt's *Gravemounds and their Contents*, will show that where inhumation was adopted by the ancient Celts instead of cremation, the body was generally placed in the cist in this attitude of supplication, the palms being pressed together, and so forming, before the face of the deceased, the holy figure of the obelisque. It would appear that the symbol of the sun-beam was thus kept before the eyes of the dying Celt, as, subsequently, the cross was held before the eyes of the dying Christian. It is extremely probable, judging from the modes of interment of the ancient Celts; that they, as well as the Hebrews, were divided into sects of Pharisees and Sadducees. The doctrine of the resurrection of the body appears to have gained adherents at a very early period.

and hence we have the Egyptian mummies, and burial by inhumation among the sun-worshipping Celts in Britain, at the same time that cremation was adopted by those who held that the body was thereby at once absorbed into God, the Sun, by means of his holy spirit and terrestrial presence, Fire.

In looking for a pre-Christian origin of the great festival which we call Christmas, one has but to remember that the ancient worship was Sun Worship, and the religion astronomical, and examine the Christian festivals which immediately follow Christmas, to see at once that the celebration of the birthday of the Son of God is a festival superposed on one originally celebrating the birthday of the Sun-god of the ancient heathen, who at this season of the Winter Solstice commenced his return journey from the extreme southern point of retreat, to re-gladden the northern hemisphere with his daily increasing presence. Thomas Maurice, the antiquary, who wrote towards the close of the last century and the beginning of this, and to whose works I have already referred, and shall refer again, thus wrote of the Egyptian ceremonies which were celebrated on the 21st December, the Winter Solstice, when the Sun entered Capricorn and on the four following days. His authorities are Apuleius and Plutarch. He alludes to the bitter wailings and lamentations of the priests when Osiris, the Sun-god, approached Capricorn, bemoaning him as if deceased, and Isis, his wife, the mother of all, as deserted by her lord. The subterranean vault, in which the rites of mourning were performed, was left in darkness and the mourners afflicted themselves with fasting. "During all this melancholy process, according to Plutarch, a gilded Apis, or sacred bull, the symbol of Osiris, was exposed to the view of the people, covered with black lawn, in token of the imagined decease of the god of Egypt. All of a sudden the surrounding darkness was dissipated by the glare of torches, borne aloft by priests, who were arrayed in white linen vestments which reached down to their feet, and who preceded the disconsolate Isis, anxiously exploring her lost husband. Other priests, arrayed in similar stoles of virgin white, followed after. The first priest carried a lamp, burning with uncommon splendour, and fixed in a boat of gold: the emblem of Osiris sailing round the world in the sacred scyphus. The second priest bore two golden altars, flaming to his honour and that of his queen. The third priest, in one hand carried a palm-branch, curiously wrought in foliated gold; in the other the magic wand, or caduceus, of Hermes. The fourth priest carried a small palm-tree, the branch matured to its perfect growth. This plant, budding every month, I have before observed, was an emblem of the moon: the branch, I conceive, symbolised that orb in its increase; the tree, the *full-orbed moon*. The same priest carried also a golden vase in the form of a pap, which contained, says Apuleius, the sacred milk, the milk, I apprehend, of the Dea Multimamma, the many-breasted mother, by which universal nature is nourished. The fifth priest carried the golden van, the mystica vannus Iacchi, by which the ripened corn was to be winnowed. And the sixth and last priest carried the sacred *amphora*, or vase with two handles, whence

copious libations of generous wine, the gift of Osiris and Isis, or, in other words, of Bacchus and Ceres, were poured out in honour of the celestial donors. This solemn festival continued during four complete days, by which were shadowed out the four wintry months, *when Osiris was imagined to be found*, and his supposed return to the southern [northern] signs, by which Isis, or nature, was rejoiced and vegetation invigorated, was hailed with bursts of joy and songs of triumph. The procession now emerged, like the rising beam of Osiris, from the darkness of the nether hemisphere; and the gloomy damps of subterranean caverns were exchanged for the vivifying warmth of a vernal sun. All ranks and ages mingled in the festive dance; garlands of fresh flowers decorated every head, and mirth sate on every brow. Rich unguents and costly perfumes were dispersed in profusion around. Some waked the melodious pipe; others played on the golden and silver sistras; while others again, in transport, smote the Thebaic harp of wondrous structure and of magic potency."

Such was the festival of the ancient Egyptians at that exact season of the year which is to this day held festively sacred by all Christians as the annual birth-time, not now of the Sun-god Osiris, but of our Lord Jesus, the Son of God. The same season was one of equal rejoicing with the Greeks and Romans, inherited from time immemorial, right down to the period when Christianity warred, so long unavailingly, with the customs of paganism. With the Greeks and Romans it was called the Saturnalia, and was held in honour of the very ancient deity, Saturn. And who was Saturn? He was the senior and sire of the Gods of the Roman Pantheon. The origin of his worship is utterly lost in the mists of antiquity. Some indeed have surmised that he was the deified Noah; others, the first man, Adam, worshipped as a god. His reign is said to have been in a remote age which preceded the Brass and Iron Ages, and constituted the Golden Age. And why should not even a palæolithic age have been also a golden age, literally as well as metaphorically? As Baal, the Sun-god, synonymous with Osiris, was the earliest known object of worship with primitive man, so, in the later complicated mythology of the Greeks and Romans, Saturn, *the same deity*, has his place at the end of the dim vista of the generations of the gods, as the first celestial Ruler, the direct offspring of Cælus and Terra, or of Heaven and Earth; although with his later worshippers he had lost his identity with the early Sun-god, having been long succeeded in that character by his grandson, the Grecian Apollo. But while the origin of his godship was so utterly lost in misty antiquity—an origin preceding that of Jupiter and the Grecian Apollo—the identity of his great festival and the similarity of his rites and worship, with those accorded to the Sun, point to him as the ancient Baal or Osiris, who was deposed by the Grecian Jupiter when Cecrops settled in Attica; those rites and that great festival of December being conserved in the inherited habits of the people, after their original application had been lost sight of. This age was, traditionally, the Golden, and his reign most humane and benign, pointing to an age of Sun Worship when mankind formed one peaceful family. The description of the Golden Age reminds one of

the description, which I have already quoted, of the Celtic Paradise—Flath-innis. The tastes which would anticipate such a beautiful, happy, peaceful, and arcadian state of existence for the future Paradise, would naturally tend to preserve a similar state in the then present, and bring about a golden age on earth. This tradition points to and describes a period *preceding the Bronze Age*—a palæolithic age when our forefathers, undivided into nations, lived as one family, somewhere, in a state of happiness and peace, before they shaped flint into javelin and spear-heads, unless for their defence from hostile animals. And yet this god of the Golden Age was the same deity whose altars, later on, smoked with frequent human sacrifices. And so it was with the altars of Baal or Moloch, as I have already shown. And the altars of Saturn, in Roman times, were brilliantly lighted up with wax tapers, because he was the God of Light. And his wife was Vesta, the Goddess of Fire. I have already mentioned that the greatest annual festival of the sun-worshipping ancients, in which they hailed the wheeling back of the sun from Capricorn, continued to be the greatest festival of the Romans—their Saturnalia; and continues even yet to be the greatest festival of the Christians—our Christmas. With the Greeks this senior of the gods was also known as Chronos, the God of Time; by some read Chrone, from *Keron*—splendour. His statues represented him bearing, besides the scythe or sickle, the sacred circle, or circumflexed serpent, which I have already spoken of as the ancient symbol of the Sun-god. The scythe and circle also symbolised that he was the god of the Finite and the Infinite. I use those words in preference to Time and Eternity, because it is not to be supposed that the profound thinkers who discovered the science of astronomy, or the ingenious constructors of the deeply significant Grecian mythology, made a distinction between Time and Eternity; Time being ever the part and course of Eternity itself, and the Present being but a joint of that serpent-circle, separating, yet connecting, the eternal Past and the eternal Future. The legend of the deposition of Saturn from the supreme godship by his son Jupiter, and the establishment of the Kingdom of the Thunderer, with a new Sun-god Apollo, his own creature and subject, and all the Olympus of gods and goddesses, well expresses the religious revolution which replaced the simple worship of Baal, and set up temples, and altars, and priesthoods, to a numerous family of deities. Then the Circle, the simple form of the sun, and most ancient symbol of God, became gradually almost disused; although I shall hereafter show that the temples of Apollo and Diana, the Grecian Sun and Moon, continued, after the great revolution, to be constructed of a circular form; and the deities themselves, although made secondary in the new mythology, continued to be the most popular, and the recipients of the most costly offerings, while their oracles were consulted as the most infallible. There is every reason to conclude that Saturn the Deposed, who reigned before the Ages of Bronze and of Iron, was Baal the Deposed. He was exiled by the new mythologists to a cold and distant planet, deemed by the ancients to be the most remote province of the celestial empire,—a planet, by a curious natural coin-

cidence, encompassed with the very symbol of Baal or Osiris, when he was the Lord—the marvellous circle or rings of Saturn. Jupiter, the Thunderer, seized his high throne of the Firmament, and by a splendid extension of poetic fancy our glorious Sun became the beautiful Apollo. This new human god-creation was evidently of a date later than the Stone Age, even so late as the age of wheels and of chariots. For here we have the conception of Apollo in his Chariot, driving the four splendid immortal steeds of Day through the sky-road of the heavens, and in his course gilding a universe with his abundant glory. Yet this was no longer the chief of the gods; for, by the new theogony, one more glorious and more powerful ruled the whole—Jupiter, the wielder of the Thunder, and the supreme Lord of the Firmament.

The Saturnalia, whose origin in Greece was pre-historic, and which was observed in Italy before the building of Rome, began on the 17th December, and lasted three, four, five, and, according to some, seven days. It was a time devoted entirely to feasting and mirth, and was a season of so much general good-will that no war was carried on, nor any criminal executed during its continuance. Slaves and servants were released from all accustomed restraint, and invited to rejoice and regale themselves equally, and on an equality, with their masters and mistresses, while among all friends presents were exchanged. Especially at the close of the festival did seniors present little children with small images; and to this day it remains the busiest time of all the Christian year for the dealer in dolls.

After Christmas—our Christianised Saturnalia—we have the season of Epiphany, extending over six weeks. Epiphany signifies Manifestation; and the Christian, during this period, celebrates and contemplates the manifestation of the maturing divine power of the child Jesus, the Son of God. Our forefathers of the Flint Period, and later, when they celebrated the birthday, or return, of the Sun at the Winter Solstice, did so in pious faith, as the return was then manifest only to the astronomer who watched the days and seasons. But, during the succeeding Epiphany, the return of Osiris became gradually manifest to all, week by week, in the increasing day; and so it was to the Sun-worshipper a season of Manifestation, succeeding the great festival of Faith.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(*Concluded from page 76.*)

Between 1384 and 1345, the following Friar-Preachers belonging to Newcastle-on-Tyne, received holy orders in the diocese of Durham. By the Bishop of Carlisle, in Durham Cathedral, March 26th, 1334, F. William de Laton, acolyte and sub-deacon: and in the Church of St. Cuthbert, at Darlington, June 10th, 1340, Thomas de Bentone and William de Carlisle, subdeacons; and Robert de Thorp, John de Lisle, and John Dousings, deacons. By Richard, Suffragan Bishop of Bisaccia, at Durham, Sept. 21st, 1342, Robert de Thorp and John de Lisle, priests. Within the same period many others were ordained, but whether they were of Newcastle-on-Tyne, or Bamborough, or (as happened now and then), had been sent from distant houses, the episcopal register does not state. By the Bishop of Carlisle, in Durham Cathedral, March 26th, 1334, F. John de Conyngeston, deacon, Fr. Thomas de Silby, priest. By the Bishop of Durham, in his episcopal chapel at Auckland, Dec. 20th, 1337, F. Elias de Boterwyk and F. William de Bolmer, acolytes, and F. John de Lumley, deacon. By the Bishop of Carlisle, at Darlington, June 10th, 1340, F. John Bretwell, priest. By Boniface, Suffragan Bishop of Corbania, in Durham Cathedral, June 2nd, 1341, F. Adam de Pudesay, and F. John de Viel, acolytes, F. John de Thoresby, F. Alan de Hudeleston, and F. Adam de Durham, sub-deacons, and F. John de Spayne, deacon. By the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland, Dec. 22nd, 1341, F. John de Trewyk, sub-deacon and deacon. By the suffragan, at Durham, Sept. 21st, 1342, F. William de Haukesgarth, acolyte, F. John de Wandisford and F. John Darell, sub-deacons; Dec. 20th, 1343, F. John Darell and F. John de Wytfeld, priests; Feb. 28th, 1343-4, F. Hugh de Wlstrawgh, sub-deacon; April 3rd, 1344, F. William de Haukesgarth, priest; in the parish church of Darlington, May 29th, 1344, F. William de Aslakby and F. Robert de Nevill, priests, and at Durham, Feb. 19th, 1344-5, F. Nicholas de Colleby, sub-deacon.*

Henry de Percy, by will dated Sept. 13th, 1349, and proved, March 12th, 1351-2, bequeathed 6*l.* sterling to the Friar-Preachers of Pontefract, Lancaster, Yarm, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, in equal shares.^b

Sir William de Neuport, rector of Wearmouth, by will dated 1st, and proved 9th May, 1366, bequeathed 13*s.* 4*d.* to every Order of Friars abiding in York, Newcastle, Hartlepool, Richmond, and Allerton.^c

The Bishop of Durham, March 27th, 1380, granted license to the Friar-Preachers here, as long as he pleased, to celebrate masses for the living and the dead, and chiefly when the devotion of the parishioners in their last wills dictated it, in the Church of St. Nicholas at this town, and in the chapels attached to it, on asking the leave of the vicar, even if that leave was not given. But no prejudice to the parish church was to arise thereby, nor any occasion or bad example

* Reg. Kellawe (et Bury), fol. 289—296^b.

^b Testamenta Eboracensia.

be given by the Friars for the secular chaplains to absent themselves from matins or the other canonical hours.^v William Bowland, clerk, rector of St. Nicholas's in Durham, by will dated Sept. 4th, 1880, and proved Jan. 13th following, bequeathed 6d. to each Friar of the four Mendicant Orders in Newcastle and Hartlepool, to celebrate masses and pray for his soul.^w John de Rodum, by will proved May 1st, 1390, gave half-a-mark to the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle.^x

F. William de Snayth was removed from this house by F. Thomas Palmer, provincial, and being aggrieved appealed to the head of the Order. The Master-General, March 28th, 1397, declared his removal invalid. At the same time, he approved of that election of F. William de Snayth and F. John de Ridesdall to be formal students, which the Subprior and Convent had made: but April 8th, he determined that those students who had been elected contrary to the statutes of the Convent and the ordinations of the Provincial Chapters, ought not to be treated as true students, and he commissioned F. John Segnew, if he saw it expedient for the Convent, to remove anyone acting for himself, and choose another in his stead. The Master-General, Sept. 3rd following, made F. John Cawood lector here, removing all others from the office; with leave, Nov. 8rd, to resort directly to him, in case of injustice or necessity, and confirmation of the chamber, books, study-room, and all things conceded to him by the brethren of the Convent. Moreover, the yearly Provincial Chapter was celebrated at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1397. On July 27th, a royal writ was directed to the Vicar General of the Province, and to the Definitors of the Chapter, charging them to publish in this assembly the ordination made by Parliament for the conservation of the four Orders of Mendicants.^y This act was directed chiefly against apostate Friars for degrading and expelling them; for many throwing off religious obedience, went about broaching novel doctrines, and had become very troublesome both in Church and State. The Chapter met on August 15th, and lasted for some days, with much ado to fulfil its object of electing a Provincial in the place of the Vicar General. Their appointment was confirmed, Oct. 20, by the Master-General, who being empowered by the Pope, Nov. 11, to make an absolute choice, ratified the charge on F. William Pikworth.^z

Sir Richard Scrope, knt., Lord of Bolton, by will dated Aug. 2nd, 1400, bequeathed 20s. to every Order of Friars of Newcastle.^a

Henry Lord Scrope, June 28rd, 1415, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to the recluse at Newcastle, in the house of the Friar-Preachers.^b Thus it appears that there was an anchorite within these precincts, according to a custom which then prevailed. On the west side of the great quadrangle of this building, is a curious old well called St. Mary's well, now covered over. The Convent was sufficiently supplied with water by the conduit; and this leads to conjecture that the well served the wants of the anchorite, and had its particular dedication.

Sir Thomas Fulthorp, knt., by will dated Aug. 13, 1456, proved May

^v Reg. Hatfeld, p. 172: Brand's Newcastle.

^w ^x Testamenta Eboracensia.

^y Claus. 21 Rich. 11, p. 1, m. 26.

^z Bullar. Ord. Præd. Also Reg. Mag. Ord.

^a Testamenta Eboracensia.

^b Theasur. Recept. Scac.: Miscellanea, bund. 22, no. 19.

3rd, 1457, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to every Order of Mendicant Friars in Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

By indenture dated July 18th, 1476, F. John Rokesburgh, prior, and the Convent, leased the great close outside the town-wall to Will. Haysand, for his life, at 25s. a-year, and gave him the use of the little lead conduit, with an opening in it as big as a straw, running to the convent aqueduct in and through the same close into the *hospitium*, in order to supply water in the pools of the same close. But in case of a scarcity of water, the Friars might stop this opening till their own wants were satisfied.⁴ F. Richard Marshall, S.T.D., prior, and F. David Simpson and F. John Sowerby, in 1536, granted a tenement (near the White Cross) to Anthony Godsave, for 9s. a-year.*

When the troubles of Henry VIII.'s reign fell upon the Convent, the prior, F. Richard Marshall, not only refused to acknowledge the royal supremacy, but even preached against it. His bold advocacy of the authority of the Pope, notwithstanding the reiterated direct commands of the king to the contrary, at last encompassed him with such great perils that, in the spring of 1537, he sought safety in another kingdom. He suddenly quitted the country, unknown to his fellow religious, to whom he addressed the following letter:—

[dorso] "To y^e fathers & brethryn of the co'pnt of Blake frers in newcastel."

"Fathers & brethryn, I recom'ende me vnto yow, dyssyrynge to here of yowr gude welfare, Wyoh Jesus p's've eu' to hys plesur &c.

"The caus of my w'tyng to yow ys, thys time, to show yow that for feyr of my lyve I ame fiede. For bycaus of my p'chyng in aduent, & also in lent y^e fyrst sonday, I am notyde to be non of y^e kyngs frende, thof awl be yt y^t I loue y^e kyng as a trw chrystyn ma' owght to do: but by caus y^t I haue not, accordyng to y^e kyng's co'mandment, in my s'mons both prayd for hym as y^e supreme hede of y^e church, nether declaryde hym i' my s'mons to be y^e supreme hede of [the] church, but rather contrary I haue declarye sant Pet' y^e apostle & hys successors to be Chryst's vicars in erth, & that vnto Pet' Chryst gave y^e cuyre & charge of awll y^e churchys of y^e worlde, & y^t vnto other apostls, Chryst gaue cuyr & charg of c'tan p'ticular churchys, su' of [one] contre & su' of a nother (y^e dyd I,) y^e foyn nown of y^e fyest sonda; of y^e wchych words y^t fowlowth that y^e kyng can not be y^e supream hede of y^e church of Englande, but rather y^e successors of Pet'. I was also admonyshyde shortly to p'ch in Nowcastell, & both to pray for hym as y^e supreme Hede, & also so to declare hym vnto y^e peple. W^{ch} thyng I can not do lawfully, fyest, by caus yt ys agans y^e sc'ptur of Gode takyn in a trwe sens. Seconde, yt ys agans y^e doctryne of y^e church catholyk & apostolyk, as yt aperyth in y^e decreys, decretayls &c. w'che doctryne of holy church I was swoen openly in y^e vniu'site of oxfurde to declayre yt to my powr, and eu' to styke vnto yt, & y^t I shulde neu' afferme any thyng, nether in scowils nor in p'chyng, nor ells wher yat ys contrary to the det'minagon of y^e same church catholyk & apostolyk. Thirdly, yt ys agans many gen'all counsells. Fovrtly, yt ys agans y^e int'p'tation of awl y^e holy doctoris, as Irene, Cyp'ane, Augustin, Jerom, &c. Fyftly, yt ys agans y^e doctrine of awl y^e vniu'sites & generall scowls of awl Chrystyndome, except a few c'tain vniu'sites latly corrup & posynyde w^t Luther's hereses. Sextly, yt ys agans y^e consent of awl y^e Chrystyn peple, wyoh has receuyde Pet's successors as sup'me Hede of y^e church catholyk eu' moe vnto this tyme. Seuently, yt ys agans my profession w^{ch} I made to be obedient to y^e master of y^e holl order & succers accordyng to y^e instit'ons of frers p'churs, whos in yt euyd'tly declaryde y^t *ordo nos' est sum'o Pontifici Romano im'diate subiectus*. For thes seun cawys I can nat lawfully do as I was com'auynd of y^e kyng by hys letters, nether as I was admonyshyde of his s'uant & cheplayn. Wherfor I cowde not abyde in englonde w^{owt} fawlyng in y^e kyng's indignation, w^{ch} as y^e sc'ptur says ys deth: *Indignatio, i'quit, principis mors est*. Thus I have thought yt bett' for me to fley & gyve plays to yre, as Chryst com'andyth me to do, and as both he & hys dyscipls, w^t many other gud men hat' don & dayly doth. than I wolde tary & p'ch fals doctryne agans my consciens, or yet to tary & suffer deth as others

^c Testamenta Eboracensia.

^d Madox's Formulare.

^e Bourne's Newcastle.

has don; for *sp'us quidem promptu' est, caro autem infirma*. I ame in bartt wel wylling to dy in y^e my opynions, not w^tstanding I feyll my fleche grwg w^t deth. Wherfor, fathers & dere brethryn, awl for y^e p^rmysys by y^e p^rsent w^ttyng I gyve vp myn offyce & requyeys yow to chwyys yow another p^ror. Secondary, I besyke yow awl to pray for me as your powr brother i' Chryst, & now in Chryst's caws dep'tyde from you. So co'myttyn my self to y^e who eu' saue yow awl; as I wolde be sauyde my self. Ame. Vester, RICHARD' MARSHALL."¹

The fugitive found a shelter in Scotland: in 1551 he was at St. Andrew's, when, as we gather from John Fox, he publicly advocated a reasonable devotion, by maintaining that the *Paternoster* ought to be directed to God alone, and not by a catachrestical interpretation be addressed to the saints in heaven. His letter had not much influence with his brethren, for they chose as their Prior, F. Roland Harding, who was a man of expedients.² On May 8th, 1537, F. Roland, "Prior of the Freres domynyks otherwise namyd the schode Freres or blacke Fryers," of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Convent, granted to Robert Dawell, clerk, and George Dawell, of this town, merchant, for fourscore years from the following Whitsunday (May 20th), at 3s. 4d. a year, a mese or tenement on the S. side of the Friars' (in which Mrs. Dawell, late widow, had dwelt) both above and below, with the malt-loft, being between the Friars' kitchen and the far end of the Prior's garden on the N. side of the same tenancy.³

By a lease dated July 12th following, F. Roland Harding, prior, let to Andrew Bewick, merchant of this town, "a medowe cloce called the Horte Clooce, within the said towne, boundring of the said Freazours Preachours of the west partie, and of the walles of the said towne of the northe partie," for the term of eighty years, at the annual rent of 6s. 8d.¹

Robert Davell, Archdeacon of Northumberland, made a covenant, Oct. 9th, 1537, with F. Roland Harding, "prior of the Blake Friars, otherwise called the Shode Freers," of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with the consent of the whole convent, as follows:—Between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning daily, before the picture of our Lord called the Crucifix, which was between the cloisters and the outer door of the choir within the church, the Friars kneeling were to sing devoutly the anthem of the Cross beginning *O Cruz*, with the versicle *Adoramus te Christe, Jesu fili Dei vivi*, etc., and the collect of the same, *Domine Jesu Christe fili Dei vivi*, etc.; and after then devoutly to say, for the souls of William Davell and John Brigham, late of Newcastle, merchant, their wives and children, with their benefactors, and all Christian souls, the *De profundis* with the preces belonging, ending with the oratio *Absolve quæsumus Domine* and *Sede ad dextram*. In return for all which Robert Davell gave the Friars 6l. 18s. in their great need. And the Friars agreed that if the anthem and prayers were not sung for two days, they would sing a solemn dirge with mass of requiem by note, sending the bellman round the town to notify the same, in order that people might come to the Friars', and

¹ Orig: Cotton MSS., Cleopatra, E. IV., fol. 128.

² Fox's Acts and Monuments. Marshall's letter is found amongst the letters sent by the Suffragan Bishop of Dover to Lord Cromwell, so it is evident that it was given up to the Government.

³ Miscellaneous Books of Court of Augmentations, Vol. 100 (Enrolment of Leases fol. 337).

¹ Court of Augmentations: Leases.

make offerings for the souls. And if none of the premises were observed truly and without delay, the 6*l.* 18*s.* should be refunded.¹

Fifteen months later, the religious community was broken up. There were then fourteen Friars here, whose names were—Roland Harding, prior, David Sympson, John Sowerby, Charles Newton, Thomas Wyleches or Welche, George Borroden or Burdon, Andrew Marshall, George Tayte, Thomas Bowllock, Andrew Rye, Lawrence Robson, priests; John Watson, Ralph Trotter, and Robert Burrall, lay brothers. Richard, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, the king's visitor, came to Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Jan. 1538-9, and on the 10th suppressed the Black Friars. He tendered a written act of surrender of the house to the king; it was signed by Hardyng, Symson, Sowerby, Newtun, Wyleches, Borrodon, Marshall, Taytt, Bowllock, Rye, Robson, Watson, and Trotter; but not by Burrall, and the seal of the Convent was attached. This seal (*vesica*) is now much broken and defaced: it bears the figure of our Lady seated with the Divine Child on her knee; in an arch below the figure of a pilgrim with scrip at side, and staff in hand, and inscribed around *sic* *icator*' *NOVI OAST* *NAM*.² Then the visitor handed to the Prior 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the other priests 5*s.* each, to Watson and Trotter 8*s.* 4*d.* each, and to Burrall as much as 10*s.*, and gave them only a few hours' grace to quit the house. Thus the religious were turned adrift in the depth of winter, without any provision for their support, as they were unpensioned: they probably ended their lives among the inferior secular clergy. The visitor forthwith sold the vestments in the vestiary and the utensils of the house for 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the paving tiles of the church and everything in the cells of the dormitory for 10*s.*, to Henry Anderson, merchant, then mayor of the town, to whom also he committed the custody of the premises. Eighteen fadders of lead on the church roof, and the two bells, weighing 5 cwt., were reserved for the king, and the two chalices, weighing 88 oz., were sent to the royal jewel-house. There were no debts either to or from the house; and the Bishop of Dover went away 30*s.* richer for the royal profit.¹ Thus this religious house was destroyed.

The lease to Robert and George Dawell was enrolled in the Court of Augmentations, June 30th, 1539, and its execution decreed.³ Immediately after the dissolution, the rents of the lands and buildings were as follows: the site of the house and the buildings, with the garden and orchards pertaining, in the tenure of Anderson at will, 8*s.*; a hall with two chambers, and at the west end of the hall a cross chamber with upper buildings, and two small gardens leased to John Dawell, clerk, 13*s.* 4*d.*; a close within the Westgate demised to Andrew Bewick, 5*s.*; a close within the walls near the site, in the tenure of Andrew Bewick, 6*s.* 8*d.*; an orchard on the north of the site demised to John Noble, 8*s.* 4*d.*; the close of 8*a.* outside the

¹ Brand's Newcastle.

² Surrenders of Monasteries No. 161. The seal is rudely and not very accurately engraved in Brand.

³ A certificate of the values of the Relygeous houses of Northumberland, *etc.*; Harl. MSS., cod. DCIV, fol. 104-6. And Ministers' Accounts 29, 30, Hen. VIII., No. 197.

⁴ Miscellaneous Books, *ut. supra.*

town-wall, with a small house in it, demised to James Lawson, 20s. ; and the gate-house near the street, with three burgages annexed to it, let to various tenants-at-will, 8s. : total yearly value 2*l.* 19s. 4d.^a

The house remained undefaced, and at last all was sold to the Mayor and Burgesses for the use of the town. Robert Brandling, mayor, applied to purchase, and the particulars of sale were made out July 7th, 1543. The cost was 53*l.* 7s. 6d., or twenty years' purchase, 5s. 11½d. being deducted from the clear yearly value for the tenth.^b The royal grant dated Mar. 10th, 1548-4, included the church, belfry, and churchyard, and all building and lands ; but bells, lead (except gutters and windows), stone, iron, and timber of the church were reserved for the king ; all to be held by the twentieth part of a fee and the yearly payment of the tenth, and the grantees to have all the issues from the Lady-day of the previous year.^c

In 1552, the Mayor and Burgesses demised, for a term of years this house, with its orchards, gardens, etc., to nine of the mysteries or most ancient trades of the town, for 42s. a year, the ninth part to be paid by each company, to the respective uses of which the several apartments with the adjacent grounds were portioned out. Bourne says that the mill at Barras Bridge belonged to the convent, and in 1558 paid a rent of 2s. a-year to the crown. Among the fee-farm rents received, in 1788, by John Widdrington, for the representatives of — Pauncefort, is :—"For divers lands and tenements called Preaching Fryers received of the Mayor and Burgesses, 5s. 11½d.—parcel or reputed parcel of the late Monastery of Tinnmouth."^d

"The faire Place of Blake Freres," says Leland, about 1540, "stode betwixt Newgate and Westgate."^e This house would have been destroyed long ago, if it had not been for the companies of the smiths, tailors, cordwainers, saddlers, dyers, bakers, and brewers, skinnners and glovers, butchers, and tanners. The quadrangle, about 87 ft. square, is still surrounded with the old monastic buildings. The church on the east side, is converted not only into a meeting-house for the smiths, but also into apartments for their widows. The cordwainers on the south, and the tailors have filled their parts with poor. The other trades still have their respective halls here. The old postern of the Convent in the town-wall is now seen built up near the Blackfriars Tower. "The whole pile," says Brand, "has still a monastic appearance, and affords a mournful instance of the vicissitude of all human things. Once the recess of a respectable Order of Religious, who were the sole patrons and possessors of the learning of their times, it is now tenanted by ignorant old women, some of it is converted into stabling, and its out-offices are appropriated to the feeding of hogs."

Such is the history of the Black Friars of Newcastle-on-Tyne, as far as we can gather amidst the wreck of time ; and scanty, indeed, would it have been, if royalty had not appeared on the arena, and played a bold episode in the tale of bye-gone days.

^a Ministers' Accounts, 30 81 Hen. VIII., no. 131 ; and three following years.

^b Particulars for grants, 35 Hen. VIII. ; Brandlyng, grantee, sect. 1.

^c Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 8 (37.)

^d Bourne, and Brand.

^e Itin. (2 edit.) vol. viii., p. 7.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF SWYNNERTON, OF SWYNNERTON AND OTHER PLACES IN CO. STAFFORD.

BY THE REV. CHARLES SWYNNERTON,
CHAPLAIN AT BENGAL.

- ARMS.** 1.—SWYNNERTON OF SWYNNERTON. *Argent, a cross formé fleurettée, sable.* (College of Arms).
 2.—SWYNNERTON OF HILTON. *Argent, a cross formé fleurettée, sable, within a bordure engrailed, gules.* (College of Arms).
 3.—SWYNNERTON OF ECCLESHALL. *Argent, a cross formé fleurettée, sable, differenced with a bend, gules.* (College of Arms).
 4.—SWYNNERTON OF BUTTERTON. *Argent, a cross formé, sable, fleurettée, or, over all a bendlet, gules.* (Not in the College of Arms, yet borne by the Swynners of Butterson for at least 200 years, and probably more; *vide* Staffordshire Arms in the William Salt Library, Stafford).
 5.—SWYNNERTON OF BUTTERTON, as represented by Sir Lionel Milborne-Swynnerton-Pilkington, Bart. *Argent, a cross formé fleurettée, sable, over all a bend engrailed, gules, for difference.* (By a late special grant from College of Arms).
 6.—SWYNNERTON OF OSWESTRY AND LONDON. *Or, a chief indented, gules.* (By grant of James I.)

- CRESTS.** 1.—*A Chapel de Fer*, adorned with two eagle's feathers, one on each side.^a
 2.—On a hill, *vert*, gorged with a collar, *azure*, which is garnished with six bezants, a boar statant, *argent*, tusked, *or*, holding in his mouth an apple (or pomegranate) *vert*.^b

- MOTTOES.** 1.—*Avantures et marchez avant.*^c
 2.—*Avauneez et archez bien.*^d
 3.—*In Deo spes mea.*^e

LIVERY COLOURS. Blue and Gold.^f

BADGE. A daisy-tuft.^g

MANORS and LANDS or PARTS OF LANDS in possession of the family at various times.^h Swynnerton with advowson, Hilton with advowson, Essington, Cannock Chase, Desere, Badenhall, Sugenhall, Becke, Chelle, Pershall, Rushton Spencer, Butterson, Cherleton, Wyrley, Hopwas, Pilatashall, Hulcote, Cornford, Austenfeld, Caldou, Uleshall, Ueshall, Acton, Hatton, Beech, Vernefyne, Titensor, Blakelow, &c., in co. Stafford; Repyndon and other lands in Derbyshire; Great Barwe, &c., in co. Chester; Braybrooke Castle, Le Estallefee, and lands in Roudon, Castleton, Ruston, Dresburgh, and Weldon, &c., in co. Northants; Morton Manor in Dumfries; Wonastow in Monmouth; Stanway in Essex; besides lands in the counties of Oxford and Salop.ⁱ

CHURCHES founded by the family. Those of Swynnerton and Hilton, co. Stafford.

STRONG GARRISONED CASTLES held for the King by members of the family during the Plantagenet period.—The Tower of London; the Castles of Stafford and Eccleshall in Staffordshire; those of "Salop" and "Bruges" (Bridgenorth) in Shropshire; and the important border fortress of Hardelegh (Harlech) in Wales.^j

Some years ago the writer of these notices spent a holiday in visiting the Churches and Halls of North Staffordshire. In the course of

^a From a seal of Lord Roger de Swynnerton, 2 Edw. III.

^b From Sir Thomas de Swynnerton's battle-standard in the College of Arms.

^c Ibid.

^d From an old pedigree of Swynnerton of Butterson, dated 1713.

^e From a Swynnerton battle-standard in the William Salt Library, Stafford.

^f From the standard in College of Arms.

^g Ibid.

^h Many of the ancient spellings are here used.

ⁱ *Vide* authorities later on.

his wanderings he found himself one evening at the remote village of Swynnerton, and was struck not only with its fine situation but with the character of its surrounding details. It lies some two miles from Stone, on the summit of extremely elevated ground, and in the midst of splendid park-land, telling of ancient lineage and immemorial possession. Near at hand are the remains of the old palatial fortress¹ of Wolfere, King of the Mercians in 670, whose name was deservedly held in horror by the Saxon Church, by reason of his slaughter of his two sons, converts of St. Ceadda. At the south end of the village, just within the verge of the park, stands a noble Hall of the Caroline Period, one of the residences of Basil Fitzherbert, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. The ancient Castle, which once nestled farther down the long well-wooded slopes, was long ago demolished by "Capt. Stim's souldiers" (Feb., 1643-4),² and the moat alone, now expanded into a small lake, marks its site. On the west side of the hall stands the exquisite private chapel of the Fitzherberts, erected at a cost of £6,000 by the late Mrs. Fitzherbert, to the memory of her deceased husband. Behind the hall, and separated from it only by a bye-way, are the ancient church and churchyard of the manor, and the "Chapel of our Ladye,"³ which last was the mortuary chapel of the Swynnertons, and after them of the Fitzherberts. The church contains few points of interest, but these are striking, and one of them is peculiar. The present structure dates from the middle of the 13th century (1240-60), but part of the tower is Norman, proving that an older edifice existed on the same spot, probably at the time of the Domesday Survey. Within the church may be seen two most interesting remains. These are, 1st, the recumbent statue of a Knight Crusader, belonging to a very early period, of which more hereafter; and 2ndly, a colossal figure of Christ, which stands in the mortuary chapel.⁴ The latter is carved out of soft white stone, but is of great antiquity, and represents our Blessed Lord enthroned, with His right hand lifted in the attitude of benediction, and His left in the act of drawing aside His garment in order to expose the wound-print in His side. The hands and feet bear the stigmata. The hair is long and curly, the expression of the face mild and benevolent, and from the foreshortening of the thighs, it is evident that the original position of the statue was in some lofty niche—possibly over the west door.⁵ All other monuments of ancient date have disappeared from the church, excepting a fine alabaster slab, on which only the words "Quondam Dominus de Swynnerton Armiger et Elena ux ejus qui obierunt," can now be traced, the rest having been worn away by passing feet. Yet in the time of Elizabeth there were other sepulchral remains at Swynnerton. The alabaster tomb was then entire, repre-

¹ Bury Bank, between Stone and Swinnerton.

² MS. Journal of the Parliamentary Commission at Stafford, p. 20. It used to be in the possession of the family of Burnes, of Aldershaw (Shaw).

³ Humphrey Swynnerton's Will, proved 1563.

⁴ There is a figure of Christ *nearly* similar on the curious tripartite bridge at Crowland, in Lincolnshire.

⁵ This monument, as well as the alabaster one, has been carefully placed out of harm's way by the present Rector and Patron, the Rev. W. Taylor, to whom the writer is indebted for much topographical information.

senting the figures of a knight in plate armour, his wife and little daughter. Over the knight's head was a shield—a cross flory; and over the lady's head another shield—a saltire engrailed. And in the border round about were engraved the words—"Hic jacet Willm Swynnerton quondam Dominus de Swynnerton armiger et Elena ux ejus qui obierunt tertio die—anno Domini 1481, quorum animabus propietur Deus. Amen."°

There were, as well, two other monuments. One of these bore two shields—the first a shield quarterly of Swynnerton of Swynnerton, and Swynnerton of Hilton; the other a Stanley shield with six quarterings, as follows:—

1. *Argent*, on a bend 3 stags' heads, *or*.
2. *Argent*, a chief engrailed, *or*, charged with 3 bezants (?).
3. *Or*, a chevron, *gules*, between 3 birds, *sable*.
4. *Azure*, 2 pilæ converged, *or*, between 8 cross crosslets, *or*.
5. *Azure*, 3 lions passant, *argent*.
6. A scythe.

These two shields marked the resting-places of Thomas Swynnerton and Alice Stanley his wife, temp. Hen. VIII. But there was another monument still more interesting. It was the effigy of a lady, life-size, over which were the words "Matilda de Swynerton," and the shield of the De Hollands, Earls of Kent—*Azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, within nine fleurs-de-lis, *argent*—telling of a splendid alliance[°] in the old days, when the Hollands were so closely connected with the Royal House of Plantagenet. This effigy has most unhappily been lost. No one knows anything about it. The great figure of Christ was dug up some years ago from beneath the floor of the mortuary chapel, where it had lain hidden probably since the Reformation. It is to be hoped that Matilda de Swynerton may enjoy a like restoration.

It is a remarkable fact that Basil Fitzherbert, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor, is a lineal descendant through Elizabeth Swynnerton, temp. Elizabeth, of the original Norman grantee, Alan de Swynnerton, living in 20 Conqueror. Lineally descended, too, as he is from Sir William Fitzherbert, to whom Lord Ferrers and the Prior of Tutbury granted the Manor of Norbury,[°] of which he is also the existing Lord; he enjoys a nobility of birth and descent which no mere patent of nobility could possibly confer.

° An old drawing of the tomb, in its unimpaired state, may be seen at the William Salt Library, Stafford.

[°] The marriage of Sir Thomas de Swynnerton, Kt., Lord of Swynnerton, with Maud de Holland, sister-in-law of Edward III.'s first cousin, the Princess of Wales. These monuments are noticed in MS. 99, p. 197, Society of Antiquaries.

[°] The original deed, in splendid preservation, bearing date 25 Hen. I., 1125, is among the Fitzherbert records at Swynnerton. One of the signatures is that of Richard Peché, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

ON A RATE FOR THE REPAIRING OF SKIP-POOL BRIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, IN 1702.

BY LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

THE bridge, for repairs of which the annexed rate was levied, crosses a small stream called the Skippon, or Skippool, which rising in the mossy land of Marton, flows through the town of Poulton-le-Fylde, and empties itself into the river Wyre, forming at its conflux a little pool or bay, sufficiently large to admit in its waters ships of moderate size. As early as the time of Edward III. Sir Edward Banastre granted to the Prior of Lancaster a road from Poulton to Thornton, which was to pass "Skeppol."* Drayton, the poet, in describing the river Wyre, writes—

"Shee in her crooked course to seaward softly glides,
Where Pellin's mighty Mosse and Merton's on her sides
Their boggy breasts outlay, and *Skippon*† downe doth crawl,
To entertaine this Wyre attained to her fall."‡

In 1702, the bridge over this stream was found to be in a ruinous condition, the Justices of the Peace took the matter in hand, and the result was the following order (the original of which is in the possession of Mr. John Whitehead, of Rochdale):—

"To all Christian people to whom this p'sent Roll shall come to be seene read or heard of, Wee her Maj^{ties} Justices of the Peace & quor' ffor the County of Lanc^{re} whose names are subscribed send greeting, ffor asmuch as the common and publick bridges lyinge in the king's highways within the Townes of Thornton & Poulton commonly called Skippspool bridge leading betwixt the Markett Townes of Layton & Lancaster is p'sented and found to be very ruinous and in greate decaye for want of repaires. Therefore know yee that wee the s^d Justices for the repairing &c. of s^d bridge have ordered and allowed that the sume of Twenty five pounds together with the charges of this Roll upon you the Inhabitants of the severall Townes and places hereafter menconed and doe nominate and appoint the p'sent high constables of the s^d hundred of Amornerness collectors thereof who are to collect and gather the same and make undelayed payment thereof unto Richard Breckell of Thornteton James Pawson of Poulton Thomas Walmesley of the same and John Bickerstaff of Thornteton Gentlemen supervisors of the s^d bridge who are desired to see the same therewith fully repaired as trust is in them reposed.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Preston [amount not stated] ...		Riby & Wrea	0 7 5
Garstang	2 15 5	Byyuinge & Kellemar	0 10 5
Stalmin & Staynall	0 10 3	Bill	0 6 7
Greenall & Thistleton	0 11 2	Singleton parva	0 11 1
Alston & Hothersall	0 6 6	Westby & Plumpton	0 5 10
Barton	0 10 6	Warton	0 11 1
Elswick	0 8 11	Eccleston Magna	0 12 6
Eccleston parva & Larbreck ...	0 5 10	Ashton	0 4 10
Lea	0 4 1	Haighton	0 6 5
Catterall	0 9 0	Woodplumpton	1 0 0
Claughton	0 5 1	Inskipp & Sowerby	0 4 8
Elston	0 7 8	Carleton	0 9 8
Goosnargh	1 1 7	Newton & Scales	0 9 8
Hardthorne & Newton	0 13 6	freckleton	0 14 0

* Regist. S. Marie de Lanc., MS. fol. 71.

† Skippon is intended.

‡ Fairie Land Song, 27, Edit. 1622.

§ Layton is in the parish of Bispham. In 36 Hen. III. (1251-52) a charter to hold a market and fair here was granted to Robert Botiler, but only a tradition of the right being exercised remains.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Preesall & Hackensall	0 11 9	Clifton	0 10 7
Ribbleson	0 6 1	Weeton & Preese	0 9 8
Hambleton	0 7 6	Oute Rawcliffe	0 11 11
Lytham	0 12 6	Newsham	0 2 2
Marton	0 10 11	Thorneton	0 10 11
Whittingham	0 12 10	Medlarch & Wesham	0 10 1
—hton	0 12 8	fishwick	0 4 7
Upper Rawcliffe	0 0 4	Kirkham	0 7 7
Layton & Warbreck	0 12 7	Bisphan & Norbreck	0 11 0
Poulton	0 14 7	Myrscough	0 16 7
Grimsarghe & Brockholes	0 4 7	Bleasdale	0 4 0
Trayles	0 8 8		

In witness whereof wee the s^d Justices in open Sessions of the peace held att Preston 16th day Aprill have sett our handes &c. 1702

Richard Fleetwood * Edw. Parker † Jos Walmisley ‡ Edm Hornbye §

THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

(Concluded from page 92).

POLE, WALTER DE LA, 94^b 2.—"St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 85 16, "Wat' d' la Pulle;" and "Charles" Roll, No. 463, "Walter de la Pulle;" same arms as Harleian 6137 version of the "Dering" Roll.

POYNINGS, LUKE, 92 18.—According to Blomesfield ("Hist. of Norfolk," vol. 2, p. 178), Sir Luke Poynings married Isabel, daughter and co-heir (*sic*) of Sir Robert Aguilon. She was undoubtedly in 1285 the wife of Hugh, 1st Baron Bardolf (oh. 1303), but perhaps she married twice.

PRESTON, WM. DE, 96 11.—R. C. G., p. 211, A^o. 2 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Gilbertus de Preston, co. Lancaster—"Laurentius, nepos domini Gilberti de Preston, filius domini Willielmi fratris domini Gilberto de Preston" is next heir, and aged 26.

PULTRONOR, RICH., 94^b 4.

QUINCY, ROB. DE, 95 10.—R. C. G., p. 111, A^o. 48 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Roger de Quency Comes Winton' co. York and Bedford—his brother Robert ‖ died in his lifetime, and left issue two daughters only—Johanna, aged 19, wife of Humphrey de Bohun, junior, and Hawisia, aged 14. Compare Glover's Roll, p. 14, "Robert Quency"—Gu. a cinquefoil erm., also "Camden" Roll, 68 6, "Mr. Rob't de Quincey"—Gu. a cinquefoil arg.

RALLE (*id est* RALEIGH?), HEN. DE, 94 17.—Sir Henry de Ralegh, sub-eschætor in co. Devon, mentioned in connection with A^o. 21 Edw. I., R. C. G., p. 765. Compare "Charles" Roll, No. 207, "Henri de Raley"—Gu. crusilly or, a fess (in error?) vair. "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 83 1, "Henri d' Roleie"—Gu. crusilly or, a bend vair.

RENCI (or RENTI?) SIRE DE, 97^b 15.

* Richard Fleetwood was son and heir of Francis Fleetwood, of Rossall, Esq., and Mary, his wife, and daughter of C. Foster of Preesall. Richard Fleetwood married the daughter of Edwin Fleetwood, of Leyland, Esq. He was for a time the Patron of Poulton Church, and presented a Vicar in 1674. As an example of the vicissitudes of families it is worthy of note that Richard Fleetwood's grandson, Paul Fleetwood, was in 1742 an innkeeper in Kirkham, and in 1762 was described as a labourer.

† Edward Parker was the son of Thomas Parker, of Browsholme, Esq., and he died 11 July, 1721.

‡ Joseph Walmisley may have been of the Walmesleys of Dunkenhall, who had a house in Poulton, but no *Joseph* appears on the printed pedigree of the family [see Whittaker's *Whalley*].

§ Edmund Hornby, of Scale Hall and Poulton, was the son of Geoffry Hornby, solicitor, of Preston.

‖ This Robert was elder brother of Roger, 2nd Earl, and ought (?) to have succeeded his father, Saier de Quincey, 1st Earl of Winchester.

RHODES, WILLIAM, FROM (?), 97^b 3—"Camden" Roll, 68 14, "Mr. Wm. de Rodas"
—Az. a lion ramp. or, and baston gu.

ROCE, GUY DE LA, 97 9.

ROCHFORD, GILES (but query should be GUY) DE, 97 4.—R. C. G. p. 211. A^o 2 Edw. I. Guido de Rochford' *alias* Rochford' miles, *Inq. p. m.* John, son of Matilda, sister of said Guy, is his next heir, and aged 23 years and more. Margeria, who was wife of said Guy.

ROKESLEY, JOHN DE, 90^b 13.—Probably father of Sir Richard de Rokesle, who married Joane, sister and heir of Bertrand de Criol, last representative of the younger (?) line, with whom he had the estates of that branch of the family.

ROME, ROGER, FROM (?) 97^b 5.

ROMENAL (*id est* ROMNEY), ROGER DE, 91 20.—Note that the Oxford version has Raffe (Ralph) Romenalle or Romevalle. It is possible neither Christian names are correct, and that the Roll originally had Robert, i.e. the son and heir (of full age) of Alan de Romeny, whose *Inq. p. m.* was taken in co. Northampton, A^o 54 Hen. III. (R. C. G., p. 140). The arms were, according to Papworth (p. 544) granted, but query rather *confirmed*, to Romney, of Milton, Kent, in 1615. James Greenstreet impaled them with his own coat (Barry of eight arg. and az. on a canton of the second a martlet or *), on his marriage with Frances Romney in 1644.†

ROOS, ROB. DE, 95 2.—R. C. G., p. 45, A^o 36 Hen. III. "Isabella, uxor Roberti de Ros, filia et hæres Willielmi de Albiniaco i.e. Aubeney (94 12). He, Robert, 1st Baron de Roos, of Hamlake, died 1285; William, 2nd Baron, son and heir, then aged 30.—C. H. P.

SACKVILLE, ANDREW DE, 93 6.—R. C. G., p. 223.—A^o 3 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.*, of Jordan de Saukevill' (who died A^o 1 Edw. I.) co. Oxon and Sussex—Andrew, son and heir, aged nearly 22. *Ibid.* p. 599, A^o 28-29, Edw. I., "Probatio ætatis" of Andreas de Saukevill', son and heir of Andreas de Saukevill' co. Derby. Was born A^o 5 Edw. I. Sir Henry de Chaundos, brother to Ermetruda, his mother.

ST. AUBIN, GILBERT DE, 94^b 6.—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 87^b 2, "Gileb't d' Sent Aubin." Or, on a cross sa. five plates.

ST. JOHN, JOHN DE, 92 3.

ST. LEGER, RALPH DE, 90 10.—"Rauf de St. Leger," witness to Deed of Robert Crevequer (89^b 15), of Kent, dated A^o 52, Hen. III.

ST. LEGER, WM., 92^b 11.

ST. MAUR, (*id est* Seymour), LAURENCE DE, 96^b 9.—Next after Geoffrey St. Maur, Laurence, who had a grant of a market at Rode, co. Somerset, in A^o 11, Edw. I. Died A^o 24, Edw. I. (see his *Inq. p. m.*, R. C. G., p. 532, A^o 25, Edw. I., co. Somerset and Notts.), and left Nicholas son and heir (aged 28).—Dugd. Bar. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 81^b 16, "Lorens d' Sein' mor."—Arg. two chevrons gu., and a label of five points vert.

ST. MICHAEL, LAWRENCE DE, 91 3.—R. C. G., p. 323; A^o 11 Edw. I. Laurentius de Sancto Michael, *Inq. p. m.*, co. Notts.—Said Laurentius has one son called Laurentius, who is his next heir, and aged 22 years.

ST. QUINTIN, HERBERT DE, 96^b 2.—Herbert de St. Quintin summoned to Parliament 1294. He died 1303 (C. H. P.), and left a son and heir, also Herbert, aged 18; see his *Inq. p. m.*, co. Wilts and York, A^o 31 Edw. I. (R. C. G. p. 642.)

SANDHURST, THO. DE, 91^b 4.

SANDWICH, JOHN DE, 90 5.—John (son of Sir Henry) de Sandwich, married Agnes, daughter, and ultimately co-heir, of Hamon de Crevequer, senior, who died A^o 47 Hen. III. His son, Sir John de Sandwich, married Alice.....and died A^o 11 Edw. I. (1282) his widow subsequently re-marrying Sir Henry Panebrig (query 95 15). Compare "Camden" Roll, 70 11, "Mr. John de Sandwis." Or, a chief indented az.

SANDWICH, RALPH DE, 90 2.—Son of Sir Simon de Sandwich, and brother and probably heir to Henry de Sandwich (who was the first husband of Joan de Auber-ville†). His daughter Juliana carried Dent-de-Lyon, in Thanet, &c., in marriage

* i.e. the arms of the ancient family of Greenstreet, of Linsted, Eastling, and Os-pringe, in that county, as carved on the grave of "Lawrence Grenstrete, Jentilman" ("ob. 1451"), at Sittingbourne, Kent ("Church Notes of Kent," Harleian MS. 3917, fo. 38^b). They were subsequently borne by John (in 1623), Robert (in 1635, 1644, and 1648), and Michael Greenstreet (in 1666, 1673, and 1684), Mayors of Faversham.

† 1644. Marriages—James Greenstreet and Frances Rumney, *per licenciam*, Aug. 11.—Ospiring Register. "1645. Baptisms—Sep. 19, Romney, son of Mr. James, and Frances, Greenstreet."—Faversham Register.

‡ She afterwards married Nicholas de Criol, of the elder (?) line.

- to Wm. de Leybourne (89^b 16.) vide Planché "Hist. of Ash." Ralph de Sandwich was Constable of the Tower of London A^o. 34 Edw. I. ("Parliamentary Writs" i. 73), and summoned, with his wife, to attend the coronation of Edw. II., in 1308.
- SANS AVER, HUGH, 92^b 2.—R. C. G., A^o. 12 Edw. I.—Hugo Saunzaver, alias Saunt-saver, *Inq. p. m.* co. Sussex—Ralph, son and heir, aged 22 years.
- SASCHANT, SIRE DE, 97^b 9.—"Camden" Roll, 71^b 9. "Sire de Saschant"—same arms.
- SAVAGE, RALPH, 91^b 5.
- SAY, WM DE, 89^b 14.—Wm. 6th, *baron* de Say, died 1272. Son and heir of Geoffrey, 5th *baron* (ob. 1230), by Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John de Cheney; and grandson to Wm. de Say, who married Beatrix, daughter of Wm., and sister to Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earls of Essex (hence the arms). Father of Wm., 7th *baron* (aged 19 at his father's death) who died 1295.—Dugd. Bar. and C. H. P.
- SCORENCE, JOHN DE, 97^b 6.
- SCOTTO, ROB. DE, 90^b 19.—"Robertus de Scotton, alias Scotho, alias Stotho," Sheriff of Kent from the 7th to the 10th, and part of the 11th year of Edward I. "St. George" Roll, Harleian M.S. No. 6137, fo. 84^b 12, "Rob't le stottot (error for Scotton?)" same arms as Harleian 6137 version of the "Dering" Roll.
- SEGRAVE, NICH. DE, 94^b 16.—1st Baron, died 1295. Son and heir of Gilbert, 8rd *baron*, who died 1254. His son John, 2nd Baron, died A^o. 19 Edw. II.—C. H. P.
- SEPTVANS (*Lat* septem vannis) ROB. DE, 90 1.—Sir Robert de Septvans, of Milton, Kent, died A^o. 34 Edw. I. Was aged only three years at the death of his father, Robert, in A^o. 37 Hen. III. The King advanced him to the custody of Rochester Castle, and a very perfect Brass erected to his memory in Chartham Church yet remains, whereon he is depicted *wearing* the "seven" fans, and with three more on his shield (vide engraving of it in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses and Slabs.") His son William succeeded him at Milton-Septvans, and died A^o. 16 Edw. II.
- SHILLINGHELD, IVON, old form of EUDO, DE, 91^b 2.—Eudo de Sellengeheld held one quarter of a fee in Elmton (query Elminton) and half a fee in Chilleb'm, Kent, temp. Hen. III., "Testa de Nevill," pp. 206 and 207.
- SHURLAND, ROGER DE, 90 12.—"Roger de Shurlande," witness to Deed of Robert de Crevequer (89^b 15), of Kent, dated A^o. 52 Hen. III.
- SODAN (*i.e.* SODANKE or SOLDANKE?), STEPH. 91 6.—R. C. G., p. 246, A^o. 4 Edw. I. in list of Rebels against Henry III.—"Steph. Soudan, whose land Hugo, his son, now holds."—"Steph. Sodan defunct." Furley associates him with the county of Kent ("Hist. of Weald of Kent," ii. 94.)
- SOMERY, ROGER DE, 95 5.—R. C. G., p. 196.—A^o. 1 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Roger de Somery, co. Berks, Stafford, and Leicester. He married, first, Nicholaa de Albaniaco (Aubenev), one of the heirs of Hugo de Albaniaco "Comitis Arundel," who was one heir, of Ranulph, "late Comitibus Cestriae." His second wife, Amabilia, "dotata est." His four daughters (of full age) by his first wife, heirs to what he held, in her right, of the barony of Chester, in co. Leicester. One of them (the third), Mabilia, married Walter de Suley (Sudeley); another (the second), Johanna, married John le Estraunge (Strange).
- SOMERY, SIMON DE, 93 16.
- STAUNTON, JOHN DE, 96^b 1.—R. C. G., p. 692, A^o. 33 Edw. I.—Magister Johannes de Staundon, *Inq. ad quod damnum* respecting Thetford Priory. Ibid. p. 748 A^o. 35 Edw. I.—Alexander filius Johannis de Staunton, *Inq. ad quod damnum* respecting Abbey of Woburn.
- STOPEHAM, RALPH DE, 92^b 20.—R. C. G., p. 152, A^o. 56 Hen. III., Radulphus de Stopham, co. Dorset, *Inq. p. m.*—Ralph, son and heir, aged 23 years and upwards. Ibid. p. 756, A^o. 19, Edw. I.—"Isabella, who was wife of Ralph de Stopham, defunct"—Eva, dau. and heir of Ralph de Stopham, defunct.—A^o. 20, Edw. I. "William de Echingham, and Eva, his wife, dau. and heir of Ralph de Stopham, defunct."
- STRANGE, JOHN LE, 93^b 10.—R. C. G., p. 258, A^o. 4, Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Johannes Extraneus alias Le Estraunge. John, his son, aged twenty-two years and a half. "Isabella quæ fuit uxor Johannis filii Alani dotata est."
- STUTEVILLE, ROB. DE, 94^b 14.—Robert, 6th *baron* de Stuteville, of a younger (?) line, died 1305. Son and heir of John, 4th *baron* of. Glover's Roll, p. 17, "Robert de Stuteville, le Normand," same arms.
- SULEY (or Sudeley), BARTHOLOMEW DE, 93^b 1.—Sheriff of co. Hereford from A^o. 54, Hen. III. to A^o. 2 Edw. I. Bartholomew, 7th *baron* de Sudeley, died 1274. Son and heir of Ralph, 6th *baron*, who was living in 1231. John de Sudeley, his son and heir, was 22 in 1274, and the 1st Baron—C. H. P.
- TALBOT, ROB., 95 16.
- TANCREY, BERTRAM, 91 2.

- TANI, RICH., 93 18.—R. C. G., p. 149, A^o. 55, Hen. III.—Ricardus de Tany, alias Tancy, co. Sussex. *Inq. p.m.* Sir Richard, his son and heir, aged 30 years.
- TIBTOT, ROB., 94^b 8.—R. C. G., p. 556, A^o. 26 Edw. I., *Inq. p.m.* of Robert de Tybotot. Pagan, son and heir, aged 17. This Pagan, or Pain, was the 1st Baron of the elder line. Robert Tibetot, his father, was son and heir of Henry, who died A^o. 84, Hen. III.—Dugd. Bar. ii. 88.
- TICHESE, THO. DE, 95^b 20.—R. C. G., p. 170, uncertain date, temp. Hen. III., "Willelmus de Heure (90^b 7), Stephanus Penehurst (? Penchester, 89^b 18), et Thomas de Tychesye. De maneriis per eos seisisit" (co. Kent ?) Ibid. p. 536, A^o. 25 Edw. I.—Thomas de Tychesye, co. Surrey. *Inq. p.m.* John de Maleville, Alice de Maleville, and Roger de Horne, his heirs.
- TILMANSTONE, ROGER DE, 91 5.—Lora, widow of Henry de Malmain (91 15), Sheriff of Kent, remarried Roger de Tilmanstone (vide Brit. Mus. Addit. M.S., No. 5507, fo. 308). R. C. G., p. 246, A^o. 4 Edw. I., in list of Rebels against Henry III.—Rogr. de Tilmanston.
- TONI, RALPH, 93^b 20.—Ralph, 7th baron de Toni, died 1264. Son and heir of Roger, 6th baron, who died 1255. Succeeded by Robert, son and heir (1st Baron), who died 1310, when Alice, his sister, was his heir. She was then wife of Thos., son of Wm. (89^b 16) de Leyburn, and was subsequently re-married to Guy Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick, and afterwards to Wm., 1st Baron Zouche, of Mortimer.—C. H. P.
- TORPIGNI, WALTER DE, 97 16.
- TRAISINE, OTHO, 97 14.—This name is, perhaps, the same with Tressaine (?), which we meet with in Kent, as late as Elizabeth. See "Index Pedes Finium," Public Record Office, Vol. 11, fo. 76^b, for Francis Tressaine (?), Esq., one deforciant in a Fine of 1598.
- TREGOZ, HEN. DE., 92 2.—Henry 1st Baron de Tregoz, of Goring, co. Sussex (ob.....), next brother to John, 1st Baron of the elder line. Summoned to Parliament from 1305 to 1322. Signed the letter to the Pope in 1301.—C. H. P.
- TREGOZ, JOHN, 94 1.—John, 1st Baron Tregoz, of the elder line, died in 1300. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd baron, slain at Evesham in 1265.—C. H. P.
- TRY, MATTHEW DE, 97 17.—Compare Walford's Roll, No. 70, "Regnald de Try; or, a bend az. and label gu.
- TURBERVILLE, HUGH DE, 93^b 8.—R. C. G., p. 38, A^o. 85 Hen. III., *Inq. p.m.* of Roger de Merlay, Southampton.—His heirs, Maria, his daughter, and Hugo de Turberville, both of full age.
- TWITHAM, ALAN DE, 91^b 1.—Of Hell's Twitham, in Kent. The lands belonging to the Hells of Kent (who bore sa. a bend arg.) descended to this family, and in turn passed from them by a female heir, in the reign of Edward III., or Richard II., to the younger branch of Septvans (afterwards called Harfleet, to commemorate the distinguished services of the head of their line at the siege of Harfleur (old English "Harflete"), in Normandy, by Henry V).
- UFFORD, ROB. DE, 91^b 10.—R. C. G., p. 554, A^o. 26 Edw. I., Robert de Ufford, *Inq. p.m.*, co. Suffolk. Robert (subsequently 1st Baron of the elder line), son and heir, aged 19.
- VALOIGNES, WARESIUS DE, 90 18.—Of Swerdling, in Petham, and Repton, in Ashford, Kent. Same as Waresius de Valoignes, son of John de Valoignes, by Matilda, widow of.....de Verdun. "Warresius de Valoynes," Sheriff of Kent last half of A^o. 81, and the whole of A^o. 82 Edward I.
- VALOIGNES, WM. DE, 90 19.—Sheriff of Kent, A^o. 3, 4, 5, and part of A^o. 6 Edw. I., when he died, according to Hasted (Hist. of Kent iii. 259). William, his son, was knighted by Edward I.
- VAUTOUR, JOHN LE, 95^b 11.—R. C. G., p. 604, A^o. 29 Edw. I.—Johannes de Valle Torta (or Vautort) co. Surrey. *Inq. p.m.* John, his son, by Alice, his wife, is heir to said Alice, and aged 30 and more.
- VAUX, JOHN DE, 94^b 13.—John, 8th baron de Vaux, Steward of Aquitaine 1288, died 1288. Brother and heir of Wm. 7th baron, who died ante 1253, both being sons of Robert, 6th baron ob..... Left two daughters and heirs—Petronilla, who married Wm. de Nereford (96^b 15), and Maud, the wife of Wm. 2nd, Baron de Roo.—C. H. P.
- VELE, ROB. LE, 93 3.—Joh'es le Vel held, with Ph'us de Pevenesse and others, three quarters of a fee in Snodland, Kent, temp. Henry III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 210.
- VERDON, THEOBALD DE, 94 7.—Theobald, 1st Baron de Verdon, died 1309. Son and heir of John, 5th baron, slain in Ireland 1278. Father of the celebrated Theobald de Verdon, 2nd Baron.—C. H. P.
- VESCI, JOHN DE, 95 7.—John, 1st Baron de Vesci, died 1289. Son and heir of Wm., 4th baron, who died 1253.—C. H. P.

- VESCI, WM. DE, 91^b 17.—William, afterwards 2nd Baron de Vesce, died 1297. Brother and heir to John, 1st Baron, (95 7) who died 1289.—C. H. P.
- VIENNA, LUKE DE, 93 7.—*i.e.* from Vienna? R. C. G., p. 725, A^o 34. Edw. I. "Lucas, son of Lucas de Vyenna," mentioned in that year in an *Inquisition ad quod dampnum*. "Lucas Vienna, of Ospreing," Kent.—Aid of A^o 34 Edw. I.
- VILE, ANSEL DE, 97 6.
- WAKE, BALDWIN, 91^b 15.—Baldwin, 5th *baron* Wake, ob. 1268. Son and heir of Hugh, 4th *baron*, Lord of Liddell, ob. 1246, at Jerusalem. Was succeeded by his son and heir John, 1st Baron—C. H. P. This Baldwin was one heir to William de la Bruere (Isabel, second sister and co-heir of William 2nd *baron* Briwere, married 1.....Dover; 2, Baldwin de Wake—C. H. P.) in respect of land in Blithesworth, co. Northampton; and the land thus acquired passed from him to his son John, who gave it to Hugh Wake, the holder of it in A^o 25 Edw. I (R. C. G., p. 542).
- WALEYS, RICH. 92 13.—"Hundred Rolls" (commencement of Edward I.)—Hundred of Nywindenne—The town of Newynden in hands of Richard le Waleys (elsewhere "le Waleyse.") He takes toll of shields (*scutis*), and of small ships, unjustly, for fifteen years. Styled "Lord Richard, Lord of Nywindenne." R. C. G., p. 168.—Uncertain date temp. Hen. III. *Inq. p. m.* of Matilda de Lamvalay, co. Berks.—Ralph, son of Richard Le Waleys, and son of the afore-said Matilda, is her next heir, and aged 24 years and more.
- WALTON, WM. DE, 95^b 16.
- WARBOTON, THO. DE, 92^b 14.
- WARD, ROB. DE LA, 96 18.—Robert, 1st Baron de la Warde, died 1307. Summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1306. Signed the letter to the Pope in 1301. Simon, 2nd Baron, son and heir—C. H. P.
- WARR, ROGER LA, 92 15.—Roger, 1st Baron la Warr, died 1320. Summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1311. Married Clarice, eldest daughter and co-heir of John, 1st Baron Tregoz, of elder line. Signed the letter to the Pope in 1301.—C. H. P.
- WATERBOUNT, SIRE DE, 97^b 11.—"Camden" Roll, 67^b 4, "Sire de Wadripun"—same arms.
- WATRINGBERRY, BARTHOLOMEW DE, 91 4.—R. C. G., p. 246, A^o 4 Edw. I., in list of Rebels against Henry III. "Barth. de Woteringber." His refractory conduct, and imprisonment, noticed in the "Hundred Rolls," compiled at commencement of Edward the First's reign.
- WELLES, RICH. DE, 96 18.—R. C. G., p. 334, A^o 11, Edw. I., Ricardus de Welles defunct—said Richard, the day he died in Engleseye, held land in co. Hereford, to which his son Richard, of full age, is next heir.
- WHITFIELD, ROB. DE, 96^b 10.—R. C. G., p. 441, A^o 20 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Nicholas de Whytefeld, co. Northumberland.—Robert de Whytefeld by his first wife, had issue Matthew; and by another wife, Maria ("now") wife of John de Teriby, he had issue Robert, Nicholas (above mentioned), and John. Robert and John, also dead. Maria, their sister, by same father and mother; and Matthew, by the first wife, remain. Said Maria found to be next heir of Nicholas, and aged 40 years and upwards. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 85^b 19, "Rob't d' Witefield."—Sa. crusilly and a bend fusilly or.
- WILLINGTON, RALPH DE, 96 2.
- WOODBURGH, RALPH DE, 96^b 17.
- ZOUCHE, ALAN LA, 94 9.—Alan 4th *baron* la Zouche, of Ashby, ob. 1269. Son and heir of Roger, 3rd *baron*, living 1229, ob..... Was succeeded by his son and heir, Roger, 5th *baron*.—C. H. P.
- ZOUCHE, ROGER LA, 94^b 7.—Either of the above persons of this Christian name may, we take it, be here intended, but we incline to the one who was afterwards 5th *baron*.
- ZOUCHE, WM. LA, 94 14.—Seems to be identical with William la Zouche, 2nd son of Alan, 4th *baron* la Zouch, of Ashby (94 9). His daughter and heir, Joyce, married Robert, 3rd *baron* Mortimer (93^b 12), of Richard's Castle (ob. 1287), and their (younger) son, William, assumed his mother's name of Zouche, and was summoned to Parliament in 1323, as 1st Baron Zouche, of Mortimer.—Vide C. H. P.

SOME OLD PLAYERS.

BY REGINALD CORLASS.

MICHAEL MOHUN : ACTOR AND SOLDIER.

MICHAEL MOHUN, or Moon, was brought up to the profession, being an apprentice to Christopher Beeston, of the Cockpit Theatre, in Drury Lane, where, as was then the custom for youths, he played the female parts. In February, 1636-7, the prohibition of the performance of stage plays, which had been enforced during the raging of the cholera, was recalled, but revived during the next month. No notice, however, appears to have been taken of this by the Cockpit company, and in consequence a Privy Council order was issued on the 12th May, 1637, to bring the actors before the Lords, and amongst them is named Mohun. When the Civil War broke out, the theatres were necessarily closed, and Mohun entered into the service of the king, with whose cause it is said most of the dispersed actors united themselves. At the battle of Edgehill he is stated to have risen to the rank of major, through the officer of that degree, under whom he was serving, being shot; and he was afterwards permanently raised to the command he had so ably and gallantly undertaken. According to Wright, in his *Historia Histrionica*, he served during the Protectorate in Flanders, receiving pay as a major, but that he had only been a captain in the royal army. Cibber says that "Mohun and Hart had severally borne the King's commission of Major and Captain in the Civil Wars." In various allusions to this actor by dramatic authors, after the Restoration, he is always designated Major Mohun. Upon this event, the Restoration of Charles II., Mohun became one of a company of actors composed of members of the old companies, which acted at the Bull, in St. John Street. They afterwards occupied a theatre in Gibbon's Tennis-court, Clare Market, and in 1668, the new theatre in Drury Lane, where they were first constituted "His Majesty's Company of Comedians." Wright says that, on a division of the profits, the principal sharers—of which Mohun was one—in the company took £1000 per annum each. Here it seems it was that our actor rose into celebrity, playing such characters as Bellamonte, in Shirley's *Love's Cruelty*; Iago, in Shakspeare's *Othello*; Cassius, in *Julius Cæsar*; Volpone, in Jonson's *Fox*; Face, in the *Alchemist*; Truewit, in the *Silent Woman*; and Cethegus, in *Catiline*; Melantius, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Maid's Tragedy*; Ventidius, in Dryden's *All for Love*; Pinchwife, in Wycherley's *Country Wife*; Mithridates, in Nat Lee's *King of Pontus*, &c. Lee, seeing him act this last-mentioned part, is said to have exclaimed, "Oh, Mohun, thou little man of mettle, if I should write a hundred plays, I'd write a part for thy mouth!" Mohun was short in person, though, judging from a print, his face was handsome and pleasing; and he sensibly refrained from appearing in parts which required a tall and more striking figure. Such characters as these were taken by Hart, already mentioned in connection with Mohun, who possessed the requirements enabling him fitly to repre-

sent Cassio, Mark Antony, Alexander, Amintor, &c. The two actors, in their separate rôles were, perhaps, equal in merit. Charles II., however, it is related, on one occasion seeing them perform together in a new play, remarked that Mohun, or Moon, as his name was generally pronounced, shone like the sun, and Hart like the moon! The *Tatler* [No. 99] says, "My old friends, Hart and Mohun, the one by his natural and proper force, the other by his great skill and art, never failed to send me home full of such ideas as affected my behaviour, and made me insensibly more courteous and humane to my friends and acquaintance." Even the severe critic, Rymer, in "The Tragedies of the Last Age considered," praises these two actors, calling them "our Æsopus and Roscius," and declares them in the characters of Melanthius and Amintor, in *The Maid's Tragedy*, as "wanting in nothing." Whatever is pleasing in the scene where they are on the stage together, he says, is due to the actors, "however we find this scene written in the book;" and to this scene he imputes the success of the tragedy. In a note to Steele's *Theatre* [1791], it says that Mohun "was particularly remarkable for the dignity of his deportment and graceful manner of treading the stage." The same authority mentions some verses of the accomplished but profligate Earl of Rochester, reproaching the Duke of York's company of comedians for their attempt to ape his excellencies, and ridiculing the defects which age and infirmity had occasioned in him. He speaks of him as

— "The great Wonder of the English stage,
Whom Nature seem'd to form for your delight,
And bid him speak, as she bid Shakespear write."

In 1682, or as Cibber says, 1684, these two companies, the King's and the Duke of York's, were united, however, and Mohun continued to act with the amalgamated company. He performed until the year 1685, when he played the part of Lord Burleigh, in Banks' *Unhappy Favourite*, but when he died it is not known. From Rochester's allusion to his age and infirmities, we may infer that his death occurred soon after that date.

SCULPTURED TYMPANUM AT ST. MAUGHOLD'S CHURCH, ISLE OF MAN.

OVER the entrance door, which is at the west end of the small church of St. Maughold, is a very curiously sculptured stone, which serves as an impost or lintel. The figure of a Bishop holding a pastoral staff occupies the one-half of it, while objects of the chase fill up the other. The staff is held with the crook downwards; and it is of this unusual position that I would ask the opinion of your readers, and the probable "reason why."

Bishop Roolwer (or Hrolfr, a Norwegian), circ. 1050, is said to have been buried here; and the supposition is that this may have been his monumental stone, or coffin-lid. I have been told that an artist in the neighbouring town, when consulted about its being photographed, stated that it could not be done; still, I cannot but think that, under certain conditions, it might yet be accomplished. However, some of your readers may, possibly, be able to suggest a plan by which a cast of it might be managed.

It appears that this stone has never been figured in any of the works published relating to the island; and it is surprising that the late Rev. Dr. Neale records nothing about it in his *Ecclesiology* of the Isle of Man; or surely, if he had seen it, "when found, make a note on," he would not have failed to. And I am the more unable to account for the omission of even a passing reference to it in Mr. Jenkinson's *Guide to the Island*.

H. G. J. D. S.

St. Maughold, Isle of Man.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

THE BARROWS AND BONE CAVES OF DERBYSHIRE.*

UNDER the above comprehensive and inviting title Mr. Rooke Pennington—whose contributions have on more than one occasion graced the pages of the "RELIQUARY"—has recently issued a pleasantly written record of his discoveries in the grave mounds he has from time to time opened in Derbyshire, and in the "bone caves" he has explored in the same district. It is a welcome addition not only to local history, but to archaeological literature in general, and he has done well to issue it. It is impossible, as we have over and over again written, to over estimate the importance of putting on record every minute fact brought to light during any excavations that may be made—for a matter that to one may seem too trifling to be noted, to another may present a link that may be of infinite service in his chain of reasoning. Nothing is too small, or too trifling, to be noted in the case of excavations into ancient grave mounds—and nothing grates on the ears of a genuine antiquary so painfully as the words so often seen, "nothing but a few fragments of no importance were found"! "Nothing of importance," forsooth! Who is to judge? The find may not have seemed important to the inexperienced "digger," but it *may* be of deep and valuable import to some other enquirer. We hold that everything, every flake of flint, every indication of charcoal or of surface burning, every scrap, however small, of pottery, and every planned arrangement of stones, *ought* to be carefully noted and chronicled, and then each who reads can form his own opinion as to whether they are of "importance" or not. Holding strong opinions on this matter, it is pleasant to us to hail the issue of such a book as Mr. Pennington's, which contains notes on actual "diggings" carried on by him in the High Peak, and in which (although we might wish for more scrupulously minute detail) much valuable matter is recorded. Passing over the opening chapter, Mr. Pennington in the next division of his book proceeds to describe his operations in the barrows of Eldon Hill, Abney Moor, Ox Low, Gautriss, Perry Foot, Siggett, Alport, Brough, Offerton, and High Low, some of which were rich in "finds," and others of less yield of "knowledge-scrap." Next he describes the discoveries in the bone caves—discoveries of immense importance and of vast interest—and then gives a graphic account of a descent made by himself, Mr. Tim, and others, into that vast abyss, Eldon Hole.

We regret not having space to follow Mr. Pennington through the whole of his extremely readable book, but we shall have occasion to again refer to it. We cannot, however, close even this brief notice without expressing our sorrow that no illustrations are given. To refer to urns as "No. 1," "No. 2," and so on, and yet not give engravings of them is tantalising in the extreme. The importance of engravings of cinerary urns or other articles found in barrows cannot be over estimated, indeed they are indispensable, and add immensely to the value of the record. We throw out the hint to Mr. Pennington for his next edition; and we add this other hint which we know he will take in the same friendly spirit with which it is offered, that an *Index* is absolutely necessary to such a work as he has given to the world. We trust Mr. Pennington may be spared to place on record the results of many other explorations.

* *Notes on the Barrows and Bone Caves of Derbyshire.* By ROOKE PENNINGTON. London: Macmillan & Co., 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 124, 1877.

PERCY'S RELIQUES OF ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY.*

THANKS to the excellent taste and the liberality of Messrs. Bickers & Son, the literary world is at last in possession of a worthy edition of Bishop Percy's *Reliques*—an edition eminently worthy of the subject matter of the work itself, of its learned and indefatigable compiler, and of the eminent firm by whom it is issued, and one that will be hailed as a boon by all collectors and all lovers of good books. The present edition is comprised in three handsome large octavo volumes, printed on strong old-faced paper, in large, clear, and distinct type, and is altogether an *editio princeps* of a work whose value is above estimation. Mr. Wheatley, under whose editorship the new edition is issued, has acquitted himself of his task in that masterly manner that might be expected of him, and has left nothing undone that could add to the interest of the work he had undertaken. Taking the fourth edition of the *Reliques*, containing the last touches of the Bishop himself, as his model, Mr. Wheatley has reprinted it entire, correcting, where needful, by the folio MS., and to each ballad he has added valuable introductory notes, and illustrative and glossarial foot notes, and has thus given the work a peculiar value, and placed it on a higher footing than has ever before been done. It is a sumptuous, a faultless, and a desirable edition, and certainly ought to take the place of all others in every public and private library in and out of the kingdom. We strongly and emphatically recommend our readers to add Bickers's edition to their stores—they will never repent doing so.

* *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.* By THOMAS PERCY, Bishop of Dromore. Edited (with additions) by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. London: Bickers & Son, 1, Leicester Square, 3 vols. medium 8vo., 1877, pp. 460, 397, and 424.



SEAL OF KING EDWARD THE FOURTH, PALATINE OF CHESTER.



FOWNE'S CHEMISTRY.*

WE perceive by the two admirable volumes before us that "*Fowne's Manual of Chemistry*"—the most reliable, exhaustive, and perfect manual on the subject ever produced—has arrived at its twelfth edition, and is again issued in an extended form under the able editing of Mr. H. Watts, F.R.S. To this work we have the greatest possible satisfaction in calling attention. In the first place we congratulate the publishers on the improvement they have made in the look and "feel" and convenience of the work, by dividing it into two volumes; and the editor on the judicious arrangement of those two volumes—the one being on "Organic," and the other on "Physical and Inorganic" Chemistry. In its present form, *Fowne's* is all that can possibly be desired, both as to the excellence of the nature of its contents, and the portability and convenience of its form and size. In the first volume are included Physics, which occupies the first part, and embraces Density and Specific Gravity, the Physical Constitution of the Atmosphere, and of gases in general, Heat under all its aspects, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity; and the Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements, and of the Metals, each division of which is fully treated upon, forms the second part. The second volume comprises in its contents the Methane-derivatives or fatty group, composed of the Hydrocarbons, Halogen-derivatives of the Hydrocarbons, Haloid, Ethers, Nitro-Paraffins, Amido-Paraffins, Azo-Paraffins, Nitrils or Cyanides, Alcohols and Ethers, Amines, Organo-Boron, Organo-Silicon, and Organo-Metallic compounds, Aldehydes, Acids and Amides; the Benzene-derivatives or Aromatic group, comprising Hydro-carbons, Halogen-derivatives of Benzene and its Homologues, Nitro Amido and Sulpho-derivatives, Azo and Drazo-Compounds, Aromatic Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones, and Aromatic Acids; the Indigo, Diphenyl, Naphthalene, and Phenanthrene and Anthrocene groups; Terpenes and Camphors, including of course Turpentine, Camphors, Balsams, Essential Oils, and so on. No matter what division of the subject is treated on, the information supplied is clear and distinct, and given with the most scrupulous accuracy. *Fowne's Chemistry* is indeed the most perfect book on the subject ever issued, and is not only a valuable addition to, but an absolute essential of, every library; and is indispensable to the student and the professor alike. It is impossible either to accord too much praise to, or give too emphatic a recommendation of, this faultless and invaluable publication.

* *Fowne's Manual of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.* Revised and enlarged by HENRY WATTS, B.A., F.R.S., 12th edition. London: J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington Street, 1877. 2 vols. cr. 8vo., pp. 652 and 648. Illustrated.

EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.*

MR. W. R. COOPER, the learned Secretary of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, to whose admirable "Archaic Dictionary" we have already in these pages had the pleasure of commending to the notice of our readers, has done good service by the opportune preparation of "a short History of the Egyptian Obelisks," now before us. As might be expected in a work from Mr. Cooper's pen, and issued by such a firm as Messrs. Bagster, the book is all that can be desired by the general reader. It forms an admirable and useful manual on the subject of Obelisks, describing each known example, and giving translations of their inscriptions, and every necessary particular, briefly told regarding them. The publication of this little volume is extremely opportune, and is sure to have an extended and well merited sale. All who desire to know anything about obelisks—those grandest remains of hoar antiquity that remain to us, and of which one will, it is hoped, soon be in our own metropolis—cannot do better than consult Mr. Cooper's little volume, which will be found to supply all the information that can be needed. Our only regret is that the book is not illustrated.

* *A Short History of Egyptian Obelisks.* By W. R. COOPER, F.R.A.S., etc. London: G. Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. sm. 8vo. pp. 150, 1877.

HELSEBY'S ORMEROD'S CHESHIRE.*

THE seventh part of this truly valuable and all-important work has just been issued, and is in every way equal in interest, in careful and painstaking editing, and in positive excellence, to any of the preceding sections. The present part, which with a portion of the preceding one is entirely devoted to Edisbury Hundred, contains the parishes, townships, etc., of Darnhall and Vale Royal, with their historical abbeys, concerning which many truly valuable charters and other deeds are given; Merton, with pedigrees of Merton and Manwaring; Oulton Lowe, with pedigrees of Oulton and Starkey; Over; Wettenhall, with pedigrees of Wettenhall and Brereton; Great Budworth; Castle Northwich; Hartford; and Winnington, with an excellent account of the genealogy, as well as a tabulated pedigree, of the family of that name. As illus-

trations, two seals, the one of Robert de Winnington, and the other of his wife Margery, are given, these "consisting," it is said, "merely of the fanciful ornaments which were in use before the general adoption of armorial seals;" but here we would hint, that as the arms of Winnington, as given a page or two later on, are *argent*, an inescutcheon *sable*, voided of the field, within an orle of eight martlets, *sable*, the bird on Robert de Winnington's seal is *not* a "fanciful ornament," but a martlet, used as an heraldic device or cognizance. Then we have Middlewich, Weaver, and Budworth, with pedigrees; Oulton and the Egertons of that ilk, with exhaustive pedigrees and copious monumental inscriptions; Tarporley, with much valuable information respecting the Grey de Ruthin and the Crewe families; Rushton and Eaton, with pedigrees of Weld, Hyntou, and Maddock; Utkinton, with pedigrees of the Dones, Ardernes, and others; Bunbury; Beeston, with pedigrees of the family of that name; and an excellent account of Beeston Castle, illustrated with Buck's plate and other views; Tiverton, Tilston-Fearnall, Alpraham, Calveley, with Davenport and Calveley pedigrees, and Wardle. The whole part is one continuous mass of valuable information, and every page, nay almost every line, bears evidence of careful editing. Mr. Helsby, as we have before said, is the right man in the absolutely right place, as Editor of so valuable a work as Ormerod, with which his name will in future be fully and closely identified. Through the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Routledge & Sons, we are happily enabled to give examples of some of the exquisite engravings which characterise this work. These are arranged on Plates XI. to XIII., and we hope will of themselves be sufficient to induce all who have not sent in their names as subscribers to this more than valuable book, at once to do so.

* *Ormerod's History of Cheshire*. Edited by THOMAS HELSBY. London: G. Routledge & Sons, Broadway, Ludgate. Folio.

BUCKS' VIEWS OF CUMBERLAND.*

It is seldom indeed that a book possessing such rare attractions as the one recently issued by Messrs Hudson Scott & Co., under the above title, comes before the public; and it therefore behoves that public to mark its sense of the enterprise of the publishers by an extensive and liberal patronage. The volume, which is of oblong folio, is a re-issue, actually printed from the original copper-plates, 140 years old, engraved by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in the early part of last century, and published by them in 1739. The book is, therefore, not a re-print in the ordinary acceptation of the word, but actually a fresh edition printed from the self-same plates, and almost as fresh and sharp and good in their most minute lines as when they first left the graver all those years ago. How it is that Messrs. Scott have been so fortunate as to be the possessors of these copper plates we know not, but this we do know, that topographers both in and out of the county of Cumberland are deeply indebted to them for this new edition of a most scarce book, and for the admirable manner in which they have issued it. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck engraved an enormous number of copper plates, which they issued under the title of "Antiquities, or Venerable Remains of above 400 Castles, &c. &c., in England and Wales, with nearly 100 views of Cities and Chief Towns," which they issued from 1727 to 1740. And it is the portion of these plates, nineteen in number, relating to the County of Cumberland, that comprise the contents of this volume. The plates present views of Carlisle Castle, Rose Castle, Wetheral Priory, Naworth Castle, two views of Lanercost Priory, Scaleby Castle, Kirkoswald Castle, Penrith Castle, Dacre Castle, Millum Castle, Calder Abbey, St. Bees Priory, Home Cultram Abbey, Egremont Castle, Cockermouth Castle, and Carlisle in 1745, and in addition to these Messrs. Scott have wisely given impressions of a large view of Carlisle in 1790, by Farington, and engraved by Medland. In addition to Bucks' engraved descriptions of the places, Messrs. Scott, in an edition (now long since exhausted), which they issued in 1837, gave descriptive letter-press to each plate, and these notes, full of valuable information, and of immense interest in themselves, are in each case retained. The volume is therefore one which has an especial and two-fold claim on county collectors, and ought to be in every library, public and private, both in and out of "Canny Cumberlan." We ought to add that Messrs. Scott have, with commendable good taste, had paper specially manufactured for this edition, which is in perfect keeping with the style of the old plates, and makes one's heart rejoice in the knowledge that publishers can yet be found, who in these modern utilitarian days of cheap printing and trashy paper, have taste, and feeling, and enterprise enough to issue a book like this, which is in every way faultless. We recommend our readers to communicate early with Messrs. Scott, of Carlisle, as we believe the edition is limited.

* *The Castles, Abbeys, and Priors, of the County of Cumberland, engraved by S. and N. Buck in 1739*. Carlisle: Hudson Scott & Sons, 1877. 1 vol. long folio. Plates and letter-press.



CHESHIRE SEALS.

- 1 Ancient Mayor's Seal of Chester. 2 Recognizance Seal of Statutes Merchant of Chester.
 3 Corporation Seal of the City of Chester. 4 Seal of Robt de Winton.
 5 Seal of Gilbert de Borthun, or Barton. 6 Seal of Margery de Winton.



CHESHIRE SEALS.

- 1 Seal of the Abbey of Vale Royal. 2 Seal of Henry de Castello. 3 Seal of William Cerau
 4 Seal of Roger Toft. 5 Seal of Geoffrey de Dutton.
 6 Seal of Adam De Hellesby. 7 Seal of John de Dutton. 8 Seal of Matthew de Somer

UPPER EGYPT, ITS PEOPLE AND ITS PRODUCTS.*

EGYPT, both upper and lower, has always been a favourite ground for writers, and travellers by the score have from time to time given to the world the results of their travels, and observations, and have described in a more or less graphic and reliable manner, the people of that ancient country, their manners, customs, habits, sentiments, and surroundings. These have ever met a multitude of ready readers, and hence has arisen our knowledge upon everything relating to Egypt and her past and present races. No book upon Upper Egypt, however, that has ever come before us, gives such strictly reliable, truthful, and vivid pictures of the inhabitants, and their home life and surroundings, as this by Dr. Klunzinger, and it is therefore with more than usual pleasure that we commend it to our readers. In 1863, Dr. Klunzinger left Europe for the express purpose of making zoological investigations and collections on the Red Sea, and to see and hear and note for himself everything that came in his way relating to the physical aspects of the country, its inhabitants and everything connected with them, and its resources, products, and industries. Appointed by the Egyptian Government to the post of Sanitary or Quarantine Doctor, he resided much at Koesir, a seaport on the Red Sea, and was also much occupied both in official and private business in the Nile valley. As an official medical man, as well as a doctor in private practice, he had unusual opportunities of seeing the inner phases of life among the people, and had the entrée where to others access would be sternly denied. The result of his observations Dr. Klunzinger has embodied in the present work, which has been specially translated for Messrs. Blackie & Son, by his friend Dr. Schweinfurth, and illustrated by drawings made on the spot by the author. The volume opens with an excellent account of "Four days in a Country Town," in which we are treated to an insight into all the habits and customs of the people, as well as to the buildings and features of the place. Next we have a chapter on "Travelling by Land and River," succeeded by one on "Working-days and Holidays, days of Jubilee and days of Mourning." Then one on "The Desert," and others on "The Red Sea," "The Natural Treasures of the Red Sea," and "Popular Beliefs and Superstitions." Each chapter is subdivided under separate headings, each one of which contains a mass of information and instruction put together in a pleasing, entertaining, and intelligible manner. Of all books of travel, this, which is word for word the result of actual personal observation, is one of the most reliable yet issued, and conveys to the mind the most truthful and well drawn of pictures of Egyptian life. Only one thing is needed to make it perfect, and that is an *Index*. In future editions we trust to see this want supplied.

* *Upper Egypt, its People, and its Products.* By C. B. KLUNZINGER, M.D., with a Prefatory Notice by Dr. GEORGE SCHWEINFURTH. London: Blackie & Son, Paternoster Buildings. 1 vol. 8vo., 1878, pp. 408. Illustrated.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.*

This is a most interesting and instructive volume, written by one who knows all about his subject, and is eminently qualified not only to form an opinion but to direct the opinion of others. To Mr. Wilson the world is indebted for much earnest thought and much energetic action in the matter of at last bringing the needle to our metropolis; and has paid vast attention not only to it, but to the subject of obelisks and other Egyptian antiquities generally. The book is a valuable addition to literature, and we recommend all who are interested in the all-engaging subject of the "Needle"—and who is not?—to lay out five shillings in the purchase of this volume, and to study its contents; they cannot do so without profit. It is, in fact, a manual not only of obelisks but of Egyptian antiquities generally, and its interest is universal.

* *Cleopatra's Needle: with brief notes on Egypt and Egyptian Obelisks.* By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. London: Brain & Co., 26, Paternoster Row. 1878.

THE LADIES' TREASURY.*

Again we have extreme and genuine pleasure in directing attention to the excellencies of the "Ladies' Treasury," by Mrs. Warren, the new volume of which, for 1877, has reached us from its publishers, Messrs. Bemrose & Sons. Healthy in tone, varied in contents, liberally illustrated with coloured plates and wood cuts, faultlessly edited, carefully printed, and tastefully bound, this volume presents attractions that but few possess. The stories throughout are well written and devoid of that unhealthy sensationalism that disfigures so much of our serial literature; the articles on fashion, cookery, needlework, and what-not, are all that can be desired. No magazine, to our knowledge, contains so much valuable information as does this; and it behoves every lady in the land and every head of a household to support it. It is indeed a "Treasury" on which "Ladies" may draw for any amount of solid useful information.

* Bemrose & Sons, 10, Paternoster Buildings.

HISTORY OF BELFAST.*

IN the goodly volume before us, we have a carefully written, if not altogether well-arranged history of one of the most important towns of Ireland. It was a book *much wanted*, and right glad are we that at length it has made its appearance—for we had long hoped that the late Mr. Pinkerton would years ago have prepared it. Mr. Benn, than whom no one was more capable of undertaking the task, commences with a general history of the town, and then proceeds to give a chapter upon the Records of the borough in the "Old Town Book," and this alone is sufficient to attest to the importance of his labours. Next we have observations on some of the noted inhabitants of Belfast named in the Records; followed by others on the early topography, population, trade, manufactures, and ecclesiastical history of the town, and so on, giving every conceivable variety of information down to later times. It is a valuable contribution to topographical literature, and will take rank among the best and most enlightened of town histories. We regret that our notice is, for want of space, compelled to be thus brief, but it is none the less hearty, and we cannot close without saying that the volume is beautifully printed, and tastily "got up," as all that emanates from the well-known firm of Marcus Ward & Co., is sure to be. We strongly recommend the *History of Belfast* to topographers and others.

* London and Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 770, Illustrated, 1877.

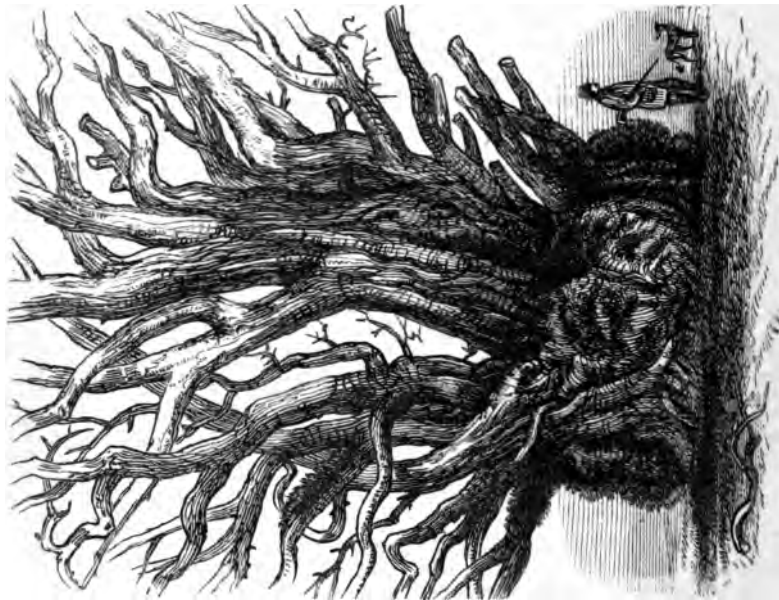
MIDLAND RAILWAY PORTRAITS.

Messrs. BENYON & Co., of Cheltenham, the well-known and enterprising print publishers, have just, by a happy thought, issued a fine lithographic print consisting of a series of no less than twenty-seven admirably executed and life-like portraits of the principal executive officials of the Midland Railway. The portraits—each one separate from the other—are beautifully arranged on a tinted ground, elegantly covered with graceful foliage and flowers, just sufficiently subdued to give a pleasing character to the whole. Among the portraits we instantly recognise at a glance those of Mr. Allport, Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Pakeman, Mr. Needham, Mr. Moore, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Gratton, Mr. Pettifor, Mr. Speight, Mr. Williams, Mr. Trubshaw, Mr. Sanders, and a host of other familiar faces, each drawn with the utmost care, and one and all "speaking likenesses" of the worthy men they represent. The print is of large size, executed in the best manner, and is eminently worthy of the large share of popularity that is sure to be its lot. No more fitting print could grace the walls of railway officials and employés than this, and we congratulate Messrs. Benyon not only on the enterprise that prompted them to produce it, and not only on the skilful manner in which throughout it is executed, but also on the well merited tribute they have thus paid to "men of mark" on the staff of the greatest and most liberally conducted railway company in the world. The print is sure to have an excellent sale, and we have great pleasure in giving a word in its favour.

RE-ISSUE OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.*

THE most convenient in size, clear in printing, excellent in illustrations, and admirable in getting up, of all the various editions of the Waverley novels that has ever issued from the press, is the new edition published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh. This edition, to which we desire emphatically to call attention, will be comprised, we perceive, in forty-eight volumes, and will contain, with very few exceptions, the whole of the beautiful woodcuts, many hundreds in number, that adorned the famous "Abbotsford" Edition; the whole of the splendid steel plates, nearly a hundred in number, which adorned Sir Walter's favourite edition; numberless engravings of antiquarian, historical, and general objects, illustrative of the events, characters, surroundings, and personalities of the places and people named in them; and the whole of Sir Walter Scott's own notes. The typography is clear and faultless, and the paper and binding thoroughly good. We perceive that the intention of the publishers is to issue one volume each month until the whole is completed, but it is also intended to expedite the issue so that those who desire to have the entire work in less time can do so. This, it must be conceded, is a wise and very thoughtful arrangement of Messrs. Black, and will meet the requirements of every class of readers. At present "Waverley" is the only novel issued (two volumes), and we can honestly say that no edition hitherto issued has given us such sincere pleasure, or such perfect satisfaction as it has. It is an edition for every household, every library, public or private, and every institution in the kingdom. We are astonished that so admirable an edition—such elegant and faultlessly good volumes—can be issued at such a price as half-a-crown each. They ought to count their sale by tens of thousands. We shall return to these issues from time to time in future numbers.

* Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. Publishing in vols. monthly, price 2s. 6d.



Yew Tree, Conygree Hill, Bromborough.
FAMOUS TREES IN MALVERN CHACE.



The "Devil's Oak," near Sherard's Green, Malvern.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.*

WE have latterly had occasion in these pages to call attention to two distinct and admirable works upon this highly interesting subject, and it is now our pleasing task to introduce another, and at least equally—in some respects better—volume devoted to the same subject. The volume before us is the most comprehensive in its character, the best arranged, the most readable, and the most carefully epitomised account of the Catacombs yet published, and is one that cannot be read without profit by the general reader, or by the most enlightened student. The author first of all gives an account of the situation and origin of the Catacombs, and then proceeds to describe their construction, and to explain what is known of the epitaphs and inscriptions they contain. Next the monograms and symbols are fully descanted upon, and excellently written chapters on the Christian Art and the Paintings in the Catacombs given; and then the reader is taken a tour of inspection through their intricacies, and all their features intelligently—nay eloquently—pointed out. The interest of the volume is much enhanced by a number of carefully executed engravings. It forms an admirable gift book, and beyond that is a volume fit for any library.

* London: T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. sm. 8vo. 1877. Illustrated.

PICTURE AMATEURS' HANDBOOK.

It is seldom indeed that one sees so well arranged and so useful a book of reference as this; and all picture collectors, art-students, and picture-admirers will hail it as a boon of no small value. It is precisely the book that was wanted, and Mr. Daryl deserves thanks for the extreme care he has devoted to its preparation. First, Mr. Daryl gives an excellent essay on various methods of painting, and then in a series of subdivisions, gives all that need be known to the general reader or the student on monograms of painters, the different processes employed, the colours used, the anatomy of paintings, instructions on cleaning and relining pictures, explanation of terms, and clever notices of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, French, and British Schools of Painting. The rest of the volume, some two-hundred pages, is devoted to an extensive and vastly useful "Dictionary of Painters," of course arranged alphabetically, the notices in each case being necessarily brief, but amply sufficient for any purposes of reference. We strongly recommend Mr. Daryl's book to our readers as one that cannot but be of immense use to them.

* *The Picture Amateur's Handbook and Dictionary of Painters.* By PHILIPPE DARYL. London: Crosby Lockwood & Co., 7, Stationers' Hall Court.

THE FOREST AND CHACE OF MALVERN.*

IN the remarkably interesting book before us, Mr. Lees, the well-known botanist and learned Vice-President of the Malvern and the Worcestershire Naturalists' Clubs, traces, with great skill, the history of the forest and chase of Malvern, from the earliest times, when it was a "wilderness thick set with trees," to the period of its disafforestation in the days of Charles the First, and so forward, describing its features and giving every possible scrap of information that indomitable perseverance, unflagging industry, and a more than intelligent mind could get together. In addition to all this (and this forms a most important feature of the contents), Mr. Lees gives valuable notes upon all the more famous and remarkable trees in the forest and chase, and of all the interesting and curious objects within its boundaries. Among the more famous of the trees described are the Colwall Oaks, the two oldest "anywhere about the Malvern hills, and manifesting in their size of bole and bare stags' arms at the tops, rising high in air, undoubted evidences of very high antiquity;" one of these measures more than 60 feet in circumference at its bole, and the other about 45 feet, and are computed to be at least from 800 to 900 years of age; the "Benedictine Oak," which sheltered the monks of Little Malvern Priory; some wonderful pollard oaks in the chase; the "Devil's Oak," near Sherard's Green; and the "Cowleigh Oak," or "Cowley's Oak," 24 feet in diameter in bole at three feet from the ground; and the marvellous "Bur Oak," on the banks of the Teme, gnarled and knotted and twisted in the most picturesque manner, and venerable with hoary age. Then there are of yews the grand old trees in Cradley, Stanford Bishop, Fordhampton, and Stanton churchyards, the former, at three feet from the base, measuring 26 feet in circumference, and some of the others more than that, and the latter showing in section of one of its branches no less than 227 rings of annual growth; and the wonderful example on Conygree Hill, of enormous size, and in age certainly more than a thousand years, "which looks like a huge dendroidal skeleton," and is one of the oldest in the locality. Then there are the Wytch Elms at Cradley, and Broomsberrow, and Knightsford Bridge; the Limes of Broomsberrow and other places; the Maples, the Service-trees, and the Ashes; of the latter, one tree at Ledbury, 40 feet round its base, and others of more than 30. Then there are the Alders, and the Willows, and the Hawthorns, and the Mountain Ashes, and the Elms—notably the "Friar's Elm," on Barnard's Green, measuring 45 feet round its base, and the one at Powick, whose

— huge fantastic forms, gnarled, old, and grey,
Assume the Heath-Hag form —

and numberless other trees, of whose characteristics and natural features Mr. Lees discourses lovingly and pleasantly. The book is illustrated with many excellent engravings, four of which we are enabled to reproduce on our Plates XIV. and XV.

We repeat that this is one of the most readable, valuable, reliable, and excellent of books, and the world of naturalists, antiquaries, and topographers alike, is deeply indebted to its learned author for producing it.

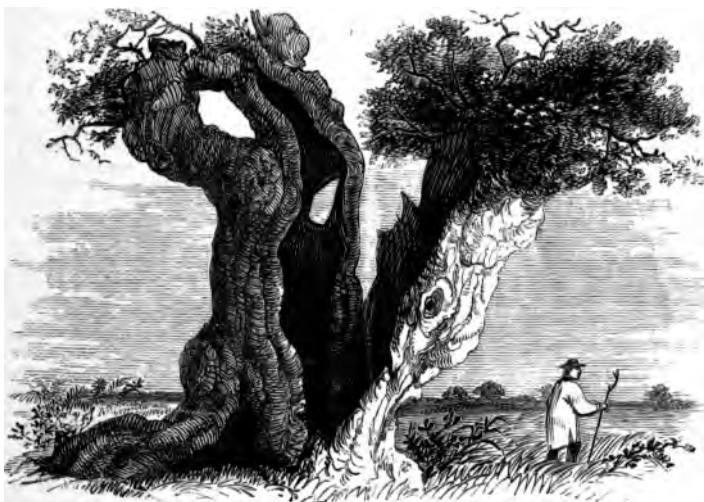
||* *The Forest and Chase of Malvern, its ancient and present state; with notices of the most remarkable old trees remaining within its confines.* By EDWIN LEES, F.L.S., etc. Worcester: "Herald" Office, 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 64, Illustrated. 1877.

PERMANENT CARBON. PICTURES.—Messrs. Marion & Co. have recently issued a magnificent series of almost life-size portraits of eminent persons, in the Permanent Carbon Process—one of the most wonderful scientific processes yet discovered—to which we with more than ordinary pleasure direct attention. The pictures, which are of no less size than 23 by 17 inches, mounted on delicately toned boards, 34 inches by 25, are the most perfect, the most striking, and the most desirable we have yet seen. Rich in tone, clear, deep, and full in printing, sharp and telling in every detail of feature, artistic in treatment, perfect in pose, and truthful in likeness, they take rank among the best, finest, and most successful art-productions of the age. We have now before us the portraits of the "opposition statesmen," Disraeli and Gladstone, and we can without hesitation say, that of all the scores of portraits that have been issued of these two great men, no matter in what style they have been done, or by whom produced, none are equal to these. They are not only splendid likenesses but they are admirable pictures, and present the features of each far more satisfactorily than could have been hoped, even from such eminent labourers in the cause of art as Messrs. Marion. The pictures *ought* to have a very large sale, and to be seen, worthily framed, not only in every mansion and public institution, but in every home where high-class portraiture is prized. We believe the series issued by Messrs. Marion includes, besides those we have named, portraits of our beloved Queen, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales; of the foreign belligerents in the present war; of Bright, Northcote, and Cobden; of Lords Derby, Salisbury, Lytton, Northbrook, and Napier; of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishops of Manchester and Peterborough; and of Sir Bartle Frere, Professor Fawcett, and others. We believe, also, that a portrait of the Marquis of Hartington is included in the series; of this we shall hope to have an opportunity of saying a few words on another occasion. We repeat that no portraits yet issued can compare with these, either in beauty or excellence as pictures, or in thorough and admirable truthfulness as likenesses. We cordially recommend them.

PAYNE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GREETING CARDS.—A novel, and no less striking and beautiful than novel, idea for Christmas, New Year, and other Greeting Cards, has been recently introduced by Mr. and Mrs. Payne, the eminent and gifted photographic artists of Aylesbury, and these bid fair to supersede, in the estimation of all people of pure taste, the more ordinary classes of cards. For general beauty, for excellence of arrangement, for thorough artistic treatment, and for faultless manipulation, we have seen nothing superior, while for novelty and appropriateness, nothing at all approaching them in excellence has come before us. The cards are of "cabinet" size, and are of two distinct classes. First, we have an extensive series, some dozen or more, floral groups, the whole of which are photographed direct from the flowers themselves—the choicest that gardens and parterres and conservatories can furnish—arranged with consummate skill, and coloured true to nature in every detail. Nothing can exceed the grace of these groups, and no purer taste than they exhibit could be seen in any art-productions of the day. These floral groups are the work of Mrs. Payne, and no stronger or more incontrovertible evidence of her pure taste and artistic feeling could be brought forward than is given by a glance at these beauties. Each has an appropriate greeting or motto. The other series (and these are the work of Mr. Payne) consist of masterly groupings of game and poultry and fruit, and other "good things of this life"—especially pertaining to the joyous Christmas season—arranged with all the careless freedom that characterises the work of the true artist. They are photographs direct from the objects themselves, and are the very finest examples of "still life" pictures in photography we have seen. The whole of the two series are faultless and charming in the extreme, and we have no hesitation in recommending our friends to patronise such high-class art productions as these. They will be prized as the most pleasing of all additions to the album, and nothing can exceed them as greeting cards to send to one's friends. We believe that Mr. and Mrs. Payne have in preparation a series of Photographic Valentine Cards of a similar high-class character. To these we shall take another occasion to allude.



Inosculated Limes (*Tilia Europæa*) at Bromsberrow.



Hollow Wytch Elm (*Ulmus montana*) near Knightsford Bridge.

MARCUS WARD & CO.'S CALENDARS.—We have before us the "Calendar of the Season," with four exquisitely artistic and rich illuminations of female figures, typical of the seasons, on massive gold grounds; "Time's Garland for the Year," four well drawn pictures of two figures each; *Spring*, "Good Day and Happiness;" *Summer*, "Sweets to the Sweet;" *Autumn*, "These keep seeming and savour;" and *Winter*, "Grace and Remembrance;" barely an inch in height and yet printed with the utmost care and precision. These all form useful and elegant gifts.

THE NATIVITY (Marcus Ward & Co.).—This is a series of half-a-dozen exquisite illuminations of the Annunciation, the Shepherds Watching their Flocks by Night, the Star in the East, the Adoration of the Magi, the Worship of the Shepherds, and the Flight into Egypt, in a richly ornamented case. The composition of the pictures is remarkably good, and altogether this "Nativity" forms one of the most appropriate, most elegant, most pleasing, and most acceptable of gifts. We strongly recommend its adoption by all who care for art or for keeping in pious remembrance in a fitting manner the blessed festival of our Lord.

MESSRS. C. GOODALL & SONS' PLAYING CARDS.

As might with certainty be expected from so renowned and enterprising and art-gifted a firm as that of Messrs. C. Goodall & Son, the new "Duplex Round Cornered Playing Cards" introduced by them, present many beautiful features and many marked improvements upon those of other houses. Instead of the single pip and index number of the Americans, or the number in the pip of other makers, Messrs. Goodall have added to the upper left hand corner a beautifully engraved miniature entire card so that the full value is seen at a glance, and without any possibility of mistake. In the hand this is the most convenient form of all possible arrangements, and it seems to us that improvement can go no further. The whole of the cards are, as a matter of course, "duplex" in arrangement, as are others of the modern kind—the pips, no matter of what suit, being "right way up" whichever way the card is held; turning in sorting a hand is thus avoided, and the play made easier and safer. Of the quality of Messrs. Goodall's cards, whether the "duplex round cornered," or the usual kind, it is impossible to speak too highly. Firm, hard, and compact in body; delicately thin in substance; deliciously smooth and polished in surface; clear, bright, and rich in colour; exquisite in design and printing of back and front alike; and "pleasant to eye and touch," they are perfection itself.

MESSRS. WOOLLEY & CO.'S CARDS.—We have great pleasure in directing the attention of all our friends at this festive season—and indeed, at all seasons when card-playing is in vogue, and when is it not?—to the admirable quality of the playing cards manufactured by Messrs. Woolley & Co., of High Holborn, London. The quality, style, patterns, and finish of their "Palace" series, are all that can be desired. Among the most notable patterns of these are the "cherry," in which the bunches of fruit, size of nature, hang in the most tempting manner from their leafy stems—rich in all their luscious ripeness, and tempting one to feel that even their pulp and the juice are there for the tasting! Another is the "Plum," to which the same remark will apply; and others are the "Convolvulus," and the "Blue Adonis" butterfly. The latter is exquisitely designed with fern leaves, and the butterflies themselves, five in number, which disport on each card, are coloured true to nature, and in such perfection as to be fit for the illustration of any book on entomology. The designs of the whole of the series are faultless in detail, artistic in conception, exquisite in colouring, and perfect in mechanical nicety in "register" and printing; the whole are printed on mauve and dead-gold ground, which sets off and throws out the colours in a not only pleasing but masterly manner. Other series of designs are the "Queer Fish," of Japanese design; Japanese birds and flowers; the "Cloisonnee Enamel" pattern; and those on which the currant, the daisy, and the swallows form the most prominent feature—these are on coloured grounds, heightened with gold, as are also some exquisitely designed arabesque and conventional foliage patterns. Another, the Japanese series, are striking in the sombre massiveness of their colours, and the rich heightening in gold, which is so characteristic of the art of that nation. The "Floral" series, again, is very charming, and among others we find the violet, the rose, the holly, the gorse, the primrose, the apple blossom, admirably drawn and printed in various tints. Then, and these are deserving of more than a passing notice, Messrs. Woolley & Co. have their special "Napoleon" packs for the favourite game of "Nap," or for any other game. The design is a "Gold Napoleon," with striking profile of the Emperor on the famous "Red, White, and Blue," surrounded by a rich border in gold and colours. These are marvels of beauty, and cannot fail to become favourites; the design we perceive is registered. Messrs. Woolley & Co. rank high for the excellence of their decorative printing, and their cards deserve all the praise we can give them.

"THE CARD OF THE FUTURE." Since noticing in these pages in our last number the exquisitely beautiful new patterns of Playing Cards produced at the world-famed manufactory of Hunt's Playing Card Company, we have had submitted to us their new "Petite Club Cards," to which we have the greatest pleasure in calling attention. They are without exception the most beautiful in quality, the most artistic in execution, and the most delightful to use of any cards, English or foreign, we have ever seen. We have before spoken of the American round cornered cards, but these of the "Hunt" Company, of London, are far superior to them in every particular. They are rather smaller in size than the ordinary playing cards, and are much thinner, but the quality of the card itself is marvellously fine and hard, and as smooth as polished ivory. To take the cards in the hand and pass the fingers up and down the edges of the pack is quite enough in itself to ensure acceptance of the "petite" with every club, and with every whist player of taste in the length and breadth of the land—so smooth, so even, so mechanically precise in size and finish are they all that the pack feels as one solid piece. The corners are rounded just of the right form, and it is impossible to split or turn them. The "pips," too, are so arranged as to be "right way up," however held, so that ease in sorting is ensured, and pleasure in playing greatly enhanced. No cards we have seen are, thanks to the good taste and perfect artistic feeling of Mr. Taunton, so faultlessly perfect in engraving, or printing, or so clear, clean, and rich in colour as these. We predict they will, as we have said, become the "cards of the future," both for club and private use. We strongly and emphatically commend them.

MESSRS. WILLIS & Co.'s ROUND-CORNERED CARDS.—Some time back we spoke in these columns of the new kind of playing cards, introduced by an American house, and called attention to the advantages they possessed in having rounded corners, and of being thinner in substance, and somewhat smaller in size than the ordinary cards. If proof were wanting of the advantages thus pointed out, it would be immediately found in the fact that the best English manufacturers have found it advisable to produce the same thing. The Americans took the "lead," and the English makers have "followed suit" with promptitude and with immense success. Among the best we have seen are those of Messrs. Willis & Co., of Long Acre, who have fitly named them "Anglo-American Cards," and they in every way sustain the reputation of this well-known firm. The cards are hard and faultless in quality, delightfully thin, and exquisitely smooth. Easy for dealing through their extremely high glaze, and peculiarly pleasant in the hand, these cards must become general favourites, both for clubs and home use, and they form the most appropriate of all presents for the season. Of the ordinary classes of playing cards, Messrs. Willis are large producers, and their cards rank high in estimation. This season they have produced a number of new designs, all of which are characterised by good taste and artistic feeling. We ought to add that their printing is faultless, and the colours bright and clear. Messrs. Willis have also, with good taste, introduced *Round-Cornered Visiting Cards*—an immense improvement on the ordinary square ones—which are rapidly coming into use. We recommend our friends not only to adopt them, but to try the Round-cornered Playing Cards as well.

DE LA RUE'S "DEXTER" CARDS.—We have on two or three occasions already called attention to the marvellous improvements that have of late been made in the design, the arrangement, and the round-cornered form of Playing Cards, but one of the greatest and most convenient of improvements yet remains to be noticed. This has been effected by the leading house of De la Rue & Co., and therefore may be relied on as being thoroughly well considered and good. The improvement to which we desire to draw special attention, and which has been patented by Messrs. De la Rue, consists in having the pips of the cards themselves so made as to bear their own index of the rank or value of the card. Thus additional "Index Pips," as adopted by some makers, and numbers as used by the Americans and others, which are always unsightly, are not needed, but the upper left-hand corner pips, whatever the suit may be, bears upon itself the number 2, 3, 4, or whatever it may be, denoting the value of the card on which it appears. Nothing could be more convenient for use, more quickly understood, or more easy for arrangement of "hand" than these cards which, in the particulars to which we have called attention surpass all others we have seen. They are as great an improvement on the American round-corners as those are on the thick, heavy, clumsy, rough-surfaced old-fashioned cards of half-a-century ago. In quality of card itself, Messrs. De la Rue's "Dexter" packs are perfection itself; hard in the very compactness of material, thin in body, clear in printing, exquisitely beautiful and light in design of pips and honours, and more highly glazed on both sides than polished ivory could be; these cards are to our mind perfect. Messrs. De la Rue & Co. deserve all the praise that can be given them for producing such a boon to players.

SMITH & CO.'S ELEGANCIES.—We took the opportunity last season of calling attention to some wondrously clever novelties in *cosaques*, introduced by T. Smith & Co., of London, and we have now extreme pleasure in noticing some other charming productions of the same firm that are now causing quite a sensation at all fashionable parties and festive gatherings. Among the most prominent of these are the "Dish of Crackers," a beautifully-produced willow-pattern plate, on which, delicately tied together with silver cord, are arranged a dozen crackers temptingly placed for use; the "Christmas Party *Cosaques*," in an elegant sliding box, the Venetian blind on the lid of which draws up by magic as the box itself is opened, and discloses the dance in the room itself; and the "Elixir of Love *Cosaques*," which are all that can be wished for for an evening's amusement. Then we have an entirely new idea, a happy combination of costume *cosaques*, with guest cards. On each *cosaque* is a small oval card dish, on which the guest's name is intended to be written, and thus amusement with the cracker is ensured along with the use of the now so essential guest cards; these are just the thing for joyous parties, and ought to be generally adopted. Then we have a perfect "gem of beauty," in the form of a "New Surprise Shell Casket," formed of a couple of exquisitely modelled golden shells, filled with *cosaques* in "magic seaweed" and coral, and held together with ribbon handles decorated with real corvies and other shells. Of all the elegant novelties we have seen, none can compare with this in admirable taste and in the faultless beauty of every particular part. These are not a tithe of the choice elegancies produced by Tom Smith & Co., but they will serve to show how much enjoyment is in store for all who secure a selection from them. No handsomer or more useful, or more acceptable Christmas present could be made than their Guinea Box of *Cosaques*.

STEVENS' GREETING CARDS.—Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Coventry, whose Christmas, New Year, and other greeting cards are always of the highest excellence, has this year introduced an entirely new feature in their manufacture, which adds vastly to the beauty of the design, and gives them a unique richness that is very refreshing. We allude to his series of floral designs, in which the flowers and foliage are embossed in high relief, and coloured with a richness and delicacy that vies with nature herself. We have seen nothing to compare with these; the groups of flowers in relief, upon a delicately tinted ground, and surrounded with gold and other borders, are exquisite in the extreme. They are literally the flowers—the forget-me-nots, the roses, the pinks, the violets, or what not—laid so naturally on the card that one fancies each possesses its own peculiar fragrance. These, however, only form one series out of several, and all—whether floral designs, or those in which birds form the prominent feature, or those in which juveniles figure, or those with rich black grounds and coloured groups, or the woven silk designs and verses are alike good and perfect in design, in taste, and in manufacture. The most carping critic could not possibly find fault with any; and we tender our thanks—the public thanks—to him for devoting his time, his capital, and his genius, to the improvement of these essentials of modern society.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND TUDHOPE, of Glasgow, to whose admirable Text and Greeting Cards we have on a former occasion called special attention, have this season issued some new series which will successfully vie with any they have hitherto produced. Among those which are especially noteworthy, are a series in which an appropriate text on a ribbon is accompanied on each with exquisitely coloured groups of flowers, fruits, and foliage—true to nature, even in the most minute particulars, and printed in rich and well balanced colours; another series, called the "Swiss Packet," where Swiss scenery and "natives" form the most prominent feature; and another in which, on a rich dead-gold ground groups of tastefully arranged flowers—roses, snowdrops, and other general favourites—ferns, foliage, mosses, and lichens, are represented in all their natural beauty and loveliness. Then we have another series, larger in size, with ferns tastefully arranged and produced with all the precision, beauty, and softness of the drawings themselves; these are decidedly the most successful fern designs which have ever come before us, and ought to be general favourites, as also must and will be the charming series of Christmas and New Year's Mottoes, by the author of "Hymns for Quiet Hours." The same firm has also produced some remarkably pretty new "Floral Text Cards" and "Short Prayers from the Psalms," than which nothing could be nicer or more appropriate for Sunday School and Parish distribution; they ought to be sown broadcast among the people everywhere, and cannot fail to produce a harvest of good. We know of no house where such thorough purity in very thought and design pervades the productions as that of Campbell and Tudhope. They all partake of a religious character, and are so healthy in tone and so good in aim, that they ought to take the place of all others in the minds and hands of Christian people.

SULMAN'S NOVELTIES.—We have on more than one occasion spoken strongly in commendation of the admirable greeting cards produced by Mr. B. Sulman, of London, and if any proof were needed of the estimation in which his productions are now held, it will be found in the fact that he has been compelled to remove his manufactory to new and greatly extended premises—so much has his business in these elegancies and in other branches of his trade increased. The result is that this year the variety is greater than ever, and that the beauty of design and the exquisite nicety of manufacture keeps pace with the increase. For extensive variety, as well as for novelty and beauty, none surpasses Mr. Sulman's, and they deserve the most extended sale. It would be manifestly impossible to speak of even a tithe of the various series of greeting cards Mr. Sulman produces—they are of all kinds and of endless variety—but of one or two we cannot resist the temptation of saying a word or two. Notably is a series of large size, upon which fruits, foliage, and flowers, coloured true to nature, form the prominent feature, and are heightened in artistic effect by solid gold ground. Another notable series is that whereon scriptural subjects, relating to the birth of our Saviour, are drawn with all the force and artistic feeling of a *Doré*, and surrounded by massive framework of gold. Others, on which angels and admirably designed crosses are the main features, are among the choicest; while the Japanese designs are striking in colouring and original in mode of treatment. Floral designs are, as usual, abundant as “buttercups and daisies” in spring time, and fruit subjects are “plenty as blackberries” in autumn. A remarkably pretty, effective series, has groups of still life—game for the festive season of Christmas—artistically drawn and arranged with such skill and truthfulness as to tempt to the wish that the unpacking of Christmas hampers might disclose similar good fare in reality in every house in the land. Then there are a number of charming juvenile subjects printed on solid gold grounds, and amusing groups of all kinds. Altogether Mr. Sulman has produced a greater variety, and of a better class than is usual even in these days of vying for excellence. We cannot close our paragraph without recording an act of kind thoughtfulness on the part of Mr. Sulman, in gratuitously presenting no less than eighty-four large pattern books, each containing some hundreds of his cards, to the various children's and other hospitals in various parts of the kingdom, for the amusement of the poor little inmates, who will thus in the midst of their pain and suffering and privation, be gladdened by a sight of Art-beauties, which otherwise they could never have even dreamed of seeing or hearing of. Another act of kindness on his part is the setting aside of a number of patterns for gifts through the “Hospital Pillow Mission,” the object being to place on the pillow of every inmate of hospitals, infirmaries, and unions, a greeting card enclosed in a pretty printed envelope, so that on awaking on Christmas or New Year morning the patients may be gladdened by its receipt, and by thus seeing that though their lot may be one of suffering and pain while the outside world is enjoying the festivities of the season, they are held in kindly remembrance. Acts such as these tell their own tale, and will meet their reward here and hereafter.

DE LA RUE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Messrs. De la Rue and Co. have as usual produced a large variety of exquisite designs in chromo-lithography, printed with all the care that invariably characterises their productions, and of faultless richness and beauty in colouring and general style. On one series, the “Homes of our Songsters,” are represented in the most delicate and lovely manner the Redstart, the Reed Warbler, and the Titmouse, with their respective nests, accurately reproduced from original water colour drawings, and so true to nature as to gladden the eyes of the most fastidious ornithologist. Other series are grotesque “Antediluvian Studies,” in which the Megatherium, Mammoth, Dinotherium, the Saurians, and other extinct animals figure very drolly; “Floral Messages,” “Chinese flowers,” beautifully printed in rich colours on the fashionable black ground; “Friendly Greetings,” in which the hand forms the prominent feature of the design; and “Beams of Light,” a novel and pretty idea nicely carried out. All De la Rue's cards are *good*, and that is surely sufficient recommendation.

RIMMEL'S NOVELTIES.—As usual, our old friend Mr. Rimmel, of 96, Strand, takes the lead—or rather maintains the lead he has so many years taken—in all matters of taste (and surely, so delicious are his scents, we may add *smell*) for the enjoyment of the not only thousands but millions of people who at this season are keenly on the *qui vive* for novelties. Not only in marvellous assortments of scents, of greeting cards, of crackers of all sorts, and of toilet delicacies and requisites, but in all the lovely knick-knackery of the age, Rimmel's perfumes and other articles are peerless. No house with any pretension to taste in matters of this kind, can possibly be complete without a selection of his choice treasures.

DEAN & SON'S “Golden Circle of the Year Almanac” is, as usual, one of the gems of the season. Printed entirely in gold on enamelled paper, full of all sorts of valuable information, and “done up” in an illuminated cover, it is all that can be desired for a gift to a lady.

FRY'S ELEGANCIES FOR CHRISTMAS, &c.—It would be difficult, indeed next to impossible, to conceive prettier, more acceptable, or a more useful class of presents for the present festive—or indeed any other season—than those prepared by Messrs. J. S. Fry & Son, the eminent Chocolate and Cocoa manufacturers, of Bristol. Beautiful in design, chaste in ornamentation, delicious in taste, and exquisite in artistic finish, these elegant trifles are among the most taking of any yet produced by any firm. Whether "Chocolate Creams," "Chocolate Bon-bons," or what not, they are enclosed in lovely boxes of various sizes and prices, and are so arranged in layers with appropriate ornaments, as to give them a peculiarly attractive and pleasing appearance. But few branches of art-manufacture have made such rapid strides, of late years, as that of the production of ornamental boxes, and Messrs. Fry & Son seem to have just hit that happy medium that should always be aimed at, of giving in their designs, none but the most pure and most simply beautiful, and thus placing before the public such examples of decorative art as cannot fail to please the eye, and at the same time to educate the mind and inculcate a taste for high and pure art. Of their Chocolate, in each and all of its varied forms, it is impossible to speak too highly in praise. We do not hesitate to say, that of all makers theirs is the most pure, the most faultless, and the most delicious; it will bear analysing to any extent, and the more it is analysed the more will confidence in its excellence be established. We recommend our readers in making their selections for presents, and for their own use, whether on festive or ordinary occasions, to select "Fry's" as being the prettiest, best, and most acceptable of any we have seen.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD & CO.'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.—As usual, Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., of the Royal Ulster Works, Belfast, take the lead in all matters of illuminated printing for "Greeting Cards," for the Christmas and New Year's season. So used are we to seeing only that which is really good come from their hands, that whenever we see an unusually good and beautiful design, we at once say, "*that* is certainly Marcus Ward's producing!"—and we are right. Both in beauty of design, in purity of colouring and gilding, and in faultless excellence of manipulation, they are all that can be desired. Among their novelties this season is an exquisite series on which moths and butterflies, whether on coloured or on gold ground, form the main feature; these are carefully drawn, and coloured so true to nature, that they become treasures even to the most gifted entomologist. In flowers, fruits, and foliage as usual an endless variety is produced, and these are either on black, or delicately tinted, or embossed gold grounds, and in each case are lovely in the extreme. For instance, what could be more charming than the cards before us, on which are exquisitely drawn the camellia, the crocus, the lily of the valley, the woodsorrel, the endless variety of roses, the chrysanthemum, the clematis, and a host of others? they are perfect masterpieces of decorative art. Again, the series on which birds form the main feature, are excellent in the extreme. Notably among these is the one where the dove—the "bird of peace"—is floating over the golden sea in a sky of wonderful beauty, being a happy blending of gold and silver. Shells form the design of another series, and these are rendered unusually attractive by having an embossed shell, in "silver and golden sheen," to lift up and disclose the good wish beneath. The more elaborate varieties—the crosses and those forming diptychs and triptychs—are of more than usual beauty, and by the aid of a cleverly arranged rest at the back are made to stand on the table of the boudoir or drawing room. The cross form of one of these is composed of five lovely illuminations of the Annunciation and Birth of Christ, each one of which is a treasure in itself. But it is manifestly impossible to glance at a tithe of the designs produced for the enjoyment and art education of millions of people by this world-famed firm. All we can do is to say that none are better, and that it behoves all who care for high art, to secure these elegancies for the present season.

ROTHE'S CHRISTMAS AND TEXT CARDS.—Messrs. H. Rothe & Co., of 17, Southampton Street, Strand, have shown themselves not only true artists but true lovers of Art, in the various series of greeting cards they have this season produced. Their main characteristics are purity of conception, beauty of design, exquisite style of finish, richness and harmony of colour, and faultless perfection in printing and finish. First we have "Many words of Love and Peace," in six exquisite floral designs, with sacred verses, the designs as lovely as Art can make them, printed in colours true to nature in every particular, on "grained" cards. Next we have "A bunch of lasting flowers gathered on life's way," six in number, each beyond compare charming, and each accompanied by a loving verse. Then we have a series of illuminated Christmas texts or mottoes with floral accompaniments; a Shaksperian series, on each of which is an appropriate quotation from the great "Bard of Avon," accompanied by lovely illuminations of flowers, etc.; and numberless other series suitable for "compliments" of any season. We have seen none on which the flowers are more beautifully and correctly drawn, or more exquisitely coloured than on these various cards, which take first rank among the best Art productions of the day. Messrs. Rothe deserve the highest praise and the warmest thanks of all lovers of Art for their beautiful productions; they are unsurpassable.

KETTNER'S BOOK OF THE TABLE.*

THERE is assuredly nothing so pleasant or so fascinating as the perusal of a really good book on any subject in which one is especially interested. To get hold of a good book—a well written, well digested, well arranged, and well ingrediented book, is like—(nay far beyond)—sitting down to a sumptuous, well appointed, liberally provided, well cooked, and faultlessly served dinner; but when the book and the dinner are both “at one”—the substantial of the one being the subject of the other—the pleasure is immensely enhanced, and the interest in each increased. The volume before us is, without exception, the most interesting, the most fascinating, and the most pleasing of any yet penned, in any age or in any country, on the subject of “the table,” and the good things to put upon it. It is not a “cookery book” in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but it gives all the information a cookery book need do, and gives it, too, in a far more intelligent and intelligible manner than is usually given in them. But this is only one feature of Mr. Kettner's book; it is full of historical information and scraps of archaeological lore, and is a never-ending fund of brilliant anecdote. It is a book to be taken up and read; indeed we defy any one to put it down again disappointed. We need only add, that the arrangement is alphabetical, that the recipes and hints and instructions are all thoroughly good, and that altogether it is the very nicest and best work we have seen on the subject.

* *Kettner's Book of the Table, a Manual of Cookery, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical.* London: Dulau & Co., Soho Square. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 500, 1877.

DE LA RUE'S DIARIES.—Nothing could possibly excel in beauty of printing, in chasteness and elegance of “getting up,” or in excellence of arrangement, the diaries of this eminent firm now before us. Their size B, rather less than the ordinary pocket books, contains twice the amount of *useful* information to be found in them, and is exquisitely bound in limp Russia leather, lined with satin, and fitted with pockets and pencil and everything that can be needed. Smaller still the “Condensed Diary,” bound and lined and fitted in the same way, is a gem of typographic art. The “Diaries” and “Calendars” are of every size, and of every variety, but all are alike characterised by extreme beauty, and by unequalled usefulness. At a time when everybody is looking round for pocket-books, almanacs, and diaries for the coming year, it is pleasant to be able to say with confidence, “order De la Rue's.”

HOWLETT'S VICTORIA GOLDEN ALMANACS.—This annual gem—for a gem it is, both in its printing and in its binding—printed entirely, from beginning to end in gold, on the most delicately pink-tinted enamelled paper, is one of the choicest of presents to make to a lady, and one that cannot fail to be fully appreciated. It is “Queenly” in its title, and regal in its beauty and its contents, including all the usual information inherent to calendars, as well as a “Sunday Almanac,” with festivals and lessons; a “Floral Almanac,” with hints for each month; the “Language of Flowers,” weather, wages, and interest tables, and what not, all well arranged and concisely given. When issued in its delicious little leather case, satin-lined, and nicely gilt, this Almanac is the choicest and most useful of all little treasures.

FULCHER'S LADIES' MEMORANDUM BOOK FOR 1878 (Sudbury: A. Pratt).—This, always one of the greatest favourites among pocket-books, is this year even better than usual. Its full-page steel engravings are a landscape after R. Wilson, R.A.; Southwood Beach, after H. Burke; Gainsborough's famous “Ford;” “Essex Woodland,” after Bridgman; and the “Old Church at Twinstead,” after a painting by W. Bestoe Smith. The prose stories, and the poetical contributions, are of a far higher class than are usually admitted into such annuals, and altogether “Fulcher” takes foremost rank both as a useful, an entertaining, and an instructive pocket-book; it ought to be in every lady's hands for the coming year.

SILKEN GIFTS.—Among the choicest gifts of the season both for actual usefulness, beauty, and appropriateness, are the neckties designed and manufactured by Mr. Thomas Stevens, of the Stevengraph Works, Coventry. They are of the very purest silk, unweighted and undoctored, and are therefore genuine in material, as they are beautiful in design and rich in colour. It would be impossible to imagine or desire anything more truly lovely than are these ties, and assuredly they are of all others the nicest gift that can be made to a lady at this festive, or at any other season. Let us give our readers a hint, that these being thoroughly pure unadulterated silk, while most of those offered for sale are quite the reverse, it will be well for them to send a line to Mr. Stevens, and secure a selection direct from his hands. We should also strongly recommend them at the same time to send to him for a selection of his lovely woven book-markers, to which we have repeatedly drawn attention in these pages. This year they are more than ever numerous, and more than ever varied in their design, and are all that can be wished for as gifts to friends both far and near.

"The MINISTRY, 1876."—Messrs. Marion & Co. have recently published a fine print, printed by the permanent carbon process, from the grand national picture by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, representing the Cabinet Ministers in "The Room" at Downing Street. The apartment itself is remarkably well drawn, every detail of the architecture, furnishing, and appointments, being drawn with scrupulous accuracy, while the grouping of the figures is life-like and natural, and the likeness of each of the statesmen is well preserved. The idea of the preparation of such a picture was a happy one, and special photographs were taken from life purposely for it. Originality and accuracy was thus ensured, and the result is in the highest degree satisfactory. The print is, we perceive, published in two sizes, the one 18 by 13 inches, and the other 28 by 20 inches, and has, in addition to its other attractions, fac-simile autographs of each member of the Cabinet, which were specially supplied by them for the purpose. The print is a highly desirable addition to the walls of any library or other room.

MESSRS. GOODALL & SON'S (Camden Works) Calendars and Almanacks for the new year, are among the best and most artistic yet produced. Their "Time's Footsteps" is a perfect little gem of pictorial and typographic art, the gilding and the illuminations in perfect taste, and the whole charming beyond compare; and their calendars for suspension—"The Calendar" and the "Industrial Calendar"—the former a magnificent example of richly illuminated flowers and fruit, with twelve appropriate medallions of the seasons; and the latter an admirable design of implements and figures representing the various industries—are choice in the extreme. Our readers *ought* to secure Goodall's Calendars for the coming year; they can have none better.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It is with the utmost possible satisfaction we announce the actual and active formation of an Archæological and Historical Society for the county of Derby. The project was first set on foot some years back by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, Editor of the "RELICQUARY," who, in 1869, had the proposed rules, etc., put in type, and secured a number of ready and valuable helpers in the movement. Through family affliction shortly afterwards, and his own state of health, the matter fell into abeyance and so has remained until now, when the formation of such a society having been mooted in various quarters, the whole has been put in a tangible form, and its foundation has become an accomplished fact. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, has kindly consented to become president; and a goodly list of members, including the Dukes of Portland and Rutland, Lords Waterpark, Vernon, Scarsdale, and Belper, the High Sheriff of the County, and the Mayor of Derby, the Members of Parliament for the County, Bishops Abraham and Staley, and Archdeacon Balston, with above a hundred of the principal county gentlemen, has already been prepared. The exact title of the society, the drawing-up of rules for its governance, and the appointment of officers and council, etc., will have to be settled at a meeting which is appointed to be held at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on the 25th of the present month (January, 1878), at two o'clock, p.m., and that meeting, all who have before that date sent in their names as members, are invited to attend. The Honorary Secretaries *pro tem.* are Henry Howe Bemrose, Esq., Mayor of Derby; Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., of Winster Hall, Derbyshire; J. Charles Cox, Esq., of Chevin House, Belper; and Richard Ussher, Esq., of Osmaston Hall, Derby. It behoves all county men and all persons who take an interest in Derbyshire, its history, antiquities, topography, genealogy, literature, traditions, and natural history, to join this society, and we trust to be able to chronicle in our next the accession of a long roll of members.

ANCIENT DEEDS RELATING TO VARIOUS PLACES IN DERBYSHIRE.

THE following notes upon some old family parchments may interest readers of the "RELICQUARY." The first three have some connection in time and place with the interesting series of Wigwell MSS. which Mr. Jewitt has been giving in several numbers of the "RELICQUARY."

REGINALD H. C. FITZ HERBERT.

No. I. Conveyance of land "in Compo de Wirke" by "Petrus fil. Will. le Sureys de Wirke" to Matilda his sister.—"videlicet dimid. acram terre Jacent. in hopton Dale Juxta terram quam Ricard. fil. Ric. trusselove quond. tenuit et....." Jacet exparte occidentali et dimid. Rod. terre jacentem in Dale Inter.....terram quam Sampson Cappellanus quond. tenuit et terram quam Adam ad fontem (?) aliquando tenuit." "Hiis testibus Rob. fil. Herwici de Wirke. Nich. fil. Walt. de. ead. Rob.

fil. Gilb. de ead. Ranulpho sup. petras (Overstone (?) de ead. Will Godmon cleric. et aliis."

Seal destroyed.

No date—but Will. Godmon witnesses to two other deeds in 1287 and 1295 as "Vicarius de Wyrke," and his "clericus" prob. preceded the "Vicarius."

No. II. Conveyance of land "in villis et teritoriis de WyrkisWorthe. Middilton. Hopton. Crumforde," by "Matilda quond. uxor Johannis Palkocke de Eyhsbury (?) to "dom Philippo de Eyhsbury (?) Rectori eccles. de Braundiston," whose brother William is also mentioned.

"Hiis testibus. Domino Will, dicto Godmon tunc vicario ecclesie de Wyrke," and eight others.

Dated 1287. Seal fairly perfect. "S. Matild. Palkok.

No. III. "Notum sit".....&c....." quod ego Adam ad fontem de WyrkesWorthe dimisi et ad firmam tradidi Will. dicto Bate de ead. croftum meum prout jacet pro prato inter decemam Lyncolnensem" &c.

"Hiis testibus. Dom. Will. Godman," & four others.

Dated 1295.

Seal quite perfect—"S. Ade ad fontem," all in Roman capitals.

Another deed records that "Thomas fil. Will. Hereberti (elsewhere "Thomas fil. Will. fil. herberti") de Somersale" gave "deo et ecclesie Beate marie Roucester et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus quatuas acras terre cum pertin. In Somersale totam terram quam Ricard. fil. Symonis Bacun de me tenuit" &c.

Among the witnesses is "Johannes fil. Symonis de foston."

Seal destroyed.

No date, but the donor's father, William, died in or before 1266—say date 1280 (?).

S. Mary's Abbey at Rcester was founded by Richard Bacoun in 1146 (Lewis' Topog. Dict. III. 616). Richard fil. Symonis Bacun, and Johannes fil. Symonis de Foston, were probably brothers, and grandsons of Richard Bacoun the founder.

In a Conveyance, date cir. 1270, from "hugo de —ton" (Alkmanton ?) to "Thome fil. Will. fil. herberti de Somersale domino meo" the first witness is "dom Will. de Montgomery."

Another deed is a grant of lands "in Chirche Somersale" by Ricard. fil. Rob. de Mungomery to "Hen. fil. Thome fil. herberti de Somersale, et Rogero fratri suo."

No date, but a generation later than the last.

Seal broken, but letters remaining, "S. Ricard.....vngomeri."

These three Montgomerys must belong to the family who gave their name to Marston Montgomery, a village near Cubley and Somersal; both which former places they seem to have owned, as well as lands in the latter parish.

Four Montgomerys—Walter,

FIRE-HEARTH TAX.

As an appropriate addition to the copy of a receipt for Fire-Hearth Tax, given in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. XV., page 113, may be included the following epitaph from Folkstone churchyard, which quaintly alludes to the same tax:—

"In Memory of Rebecca Rogers, who died

Aug. 22, 1688, aged 44 years.

'A house she hath, its made of such good fashion,
The tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation,
Nor will her landlord ever raise her rent,
Or turn her out of doors for non-payment;
From Chimney money, too, this cell is free,
To such a house who wd not tenant be.'

Hull.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

A PLAGUE OF INSECTS.

We learn from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, of July 12, 1777, that the farmers of a century ago seem to have been threatened with a plague as destructive as the Colorado beetle. We read:—"We hear from Skipton, in Craven, that an innumerable number of insects, of the caterpillar kind, have for some time made their appearance at Boardley and other places, destroying the herbage and spreading desolation through the country. So great is the devastation occasioned by the above reptiles, that the farmers have been obliged to drive off all the cattle from their pastures for an extent of ground of near ten miles. In some places they are said to cover 800 acres together."

Hull.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

THE SITE OF A ROMAN STATION AT UTTOXETER.

MR. RUDFERN points out an error in his communication on page 47 ante, which he desires to rectify. In the eighteenth line from the bottom "each" should be "east"; and in the tenth line from the bottom "chespede" should be "cheshedæ."



"THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY."—FAC-SIMILE OF ORIGINAL WOODCUT FROM THE BALLAD.

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1878.

THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY & THE FAMILY OF MOORE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

THERE are few, very few, local ballads—of course those relating to

“Bold Robin Hood
And Merrie Sherwood”

excepted—that are so well known by name, and which have fixed themselves so lastingly on the popular mind, as that of the “Dragon of Wantley,” and his fight and vanquishment by “Moore of Moore Hall;” and fewer still that are so worthy attention and elucidation. Intimately connected in its incidents with Derbyshire, and the neighbouring borders of Yorkshire, close upon Sheffield; full of curious allusions to persons and places in that district; and singular in its local details, it stands out from most others as eminently worthy of examination and literary illustration. Early copies of the ballad being rare, its incidents curious, and its whole matter of surpassing local interest, I have thought it might be well to devote a little space to its consideration.

I am fortunate in possessing, in my own collection, an original broadsheet of this ballad, and it is to this that I purpose calling attention. The broadsheet, which in size is about $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is printed broadway of the paper in four columns. It is entitled

“An Excellent Ballad of that most Dreadful COMBATE

FOUGHT

Between *Moore of Moore-hall*, and the Dragon of *Wantley*.

To a Pleasant Tune much in Request.”

Underneath this heading, which spans two columns, is a remarkably bold and curious woodcut of the monster in a very sacrilegious mood, eating up one monk, trampling on another who lies prostrate, and dispersing others, while a king, for such he must be, as he wears a crown and is attired in ermine-trimmed robes, looks on in astonishment in the distance.

Of this engraving I give a carefully-executed fac-simile on Plate XV. The Dragon, as here represented, is sharp, fierce, and hungry-looking,

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O

with wings at his sides, an enormous tail, and two of his feet are hoofed, while the other two are strongly "clawed."

The ballad commences as follows, but it will be as well, first of all, to remark that the scene of the conflict is laid at Wharnccliffe, near Sheffield (from which place Lord *Wharnccliffe* derives his title), and that the name *Wantley* is merely a corruption of that name—in fact, is simply a provincialism for Wharnccliffe.

OLD stories tell how *Hercules*
 a dragon slew at *Lerna*,
 With seven heads and fourteen eyes,
 to see and well discern-a ;
 But he had a club,
 This dragon to drub,
 or he had ne'er doubt, I warrant ye :
 But Moore, of Moore Hall,
 With nothing at all,
 he slew the dragon of Wantley.
 This dragon had two furious wings,
 each one upon each shoulder,
 With a sting in his tail, as long as a flail,
 which made him bolder and bolder ;
 He had long claws,
 And in his 'aws,
 four and forty teeth of Iron,
 With a hide as tough
 As any buff,
 which did him round inviron.
 Have you not heard that the trojan horse
 Had seventy men in his belly ?
 This dragon was not quite so big,
 but very near, I tell ye ;
 Devour did he
 Poor children three,
 that could not with him grapple ;
 And at one sup
 He eat them up,
 as one should eat an apple.
 All sorts of cattle this dragon did eat,
 some say he did eat up trees,
 And that the forest sure he would
 devour up by degrees ;
 For houses and churches
 Were to him geese and turkies.
 eat all and left none behind,
 But some stones, dear Jack,
 Which he could not crack,
 which on the hills you will find,
 In Yorkshire, near fair *Rotherham*,
 the place, I know it well,
 Some two or three miles, or thereabouts,
 I vow I cannot tell ;
 But there is a hedge,
 Just on the hill-edge,
 and Matthew's house hard by it ;
 Oh ! there and then
 Was this Dragon's den,
 you could not chuse but spy it.
 Some say this dragon was a witch,
 some say he was a devil,
 For from his nose a smoke arose
 and, with his burning snivel,
 Which he cast off,
 When he did cough,
 in a well that he did stand b
 Which made it look
 Just like a brook
 running with burning brandy.

Hard by a furious Knight there dwelt,
 of whom all towns did ring :
 For he could wrestle, play at quarter staff, kick, cuff and huff,
 call son of a whore do any kind of thing ;
 By the tail and the main,
 With his hands twain
 he swung a horse till he was dead
 And what is stranger,
 He for very anger
 eat him all up but his head.
 These children, as I told, being eat,
 men, women, girls, and boys,
 Sighing and sobbing, came to his lodging
 and made a heinous noise.
 Oh, save us all,
 Moore, of Moore Hall,
 thou peerless knight of these woods !
 Do but slay this dragon,
 He won't leave us a rag on ;
 we'll give thee all our goods !

Moore, the "peerless knight," however, did not want their goods
 and he thus answered them :—

Tut, tut, quoth he, no goods I want,
 but I want, I want in sooth,
 A fair maid of sixteen, thats brisk,
 and smiles about the mouth :
 Hair black as sloe
 * * * * *
 with blushing cheeks adorning
 To 'noint me oer night,
 Ere I go to fight,
 and to dress me in the morning.

Having made this bargain with the crowd who came to him, Moore
 agreed to fight the monster :—

This being done, he did engage
 to hew this dragon down :
 But first he went, new armour to
 bespake at *Sheffield* town ;
 With spikes all about,
 Not within, but without,
 of Steel so sharp and strong,
 Both behind and before,
 Arms, legs, and all o're,
 some five or six inches long.
 Had you seen him in this dress,
 how fierce he look'd, and how big,
 You would have thought him for to be
 an Egyptian Porcupig :
 He frightened all,
 Cats, dogs, and all.
 each cow, each horse, and each hog,
 For fear did flee,
 For they took him to be
 some strange outlandish hedge-hog.
 To see this fight all people there
 got upon trees and houses,
 On churches some, on chimneys too,
 but they put on their trowzes,
 Not to spoil their hose ;
 As soon as he rose,
 to make him strong and mighty,
 He drank by the tale,
 Six pots of ale,
 and a quart of Aquavitæ
 It is not strength that always wins,
 for wit doth strength excel,

Which made our cunning champion
 creep down into a Well,
 Where he did think
 This Dragon would drink,
 and so he did in truth ;
 And as he stoop'd low,
 He rose up and cry'd, boh,
 and hit him in the mouth.

Astonished at this unlooked-for assault—

Oh, quoth the dragon, pox take you come out,
 thou that disturb'st my drink.

and instantly retaliated in his own peculiar way, which need not be
 quoted. Moore, however, was a fair match for him, and—

Our politic Knight, on the other side,
 crept out upon the brink,
 And gave the dragon such a douse,
 he knew not what to think ;
 By cock, quoth he,
 Say you so, Do you see ?
 And then at him he let fly
 With hand and with Foot,
 And so they went to't,
 And the Word it was—“*Hey, boys, hey !*”
 Your Words, quoth the Dragon,
 I don't understand.
 Then to it they fell at all,
 Like two Wild Boars so fierce, if I may
 Compare great Things with small.
 Two Days and a Night,
 With this Dragon did fight,
 Our Champion on the Ground ;
 Though their strength it was great,
 Their skill it was neat,
 They never had one wound.
 At length the hard Earth began to quake,
 The Dragon gave him such a Knock,
 Which made him to reel,
 And strait he thought
 To lift him as high as a Rock,
 And then let him fall :
 But Moore, of Moore Hall,
 Like a valiant Son of Mars,
 As he came like a Lout,
 So he turned him about.

and administered such a severe kick, that—

Oh ! quoth the Dragon,
 With a deep Sigh,
 And turn'd Six times together,
 Sobbing and tearing,
 Cursing and swearing,
 Out of his Throat of Leather ;
 Moore, of Moore Hall—
 Oh thou Rascal—
 Would I had seen thee never !
 With the thing at thy Foot,
 Thou hast pricked my
 And I'm quite undone for ever !

The mortal wound having been given, the “dreadful combat” was
 soon over, the “last dying speech,” if not “confession,” of the
 monster being—

Murder, Murder the Dragon cry'd
 Alack, alack for Grief.
 Hadst thou miss'd that Place, you could
 have done me no Mischief.

Then his Head he shak'd,
 Trembled and quak'd,
 and down he laid and cry'd ;
 First on one Knee,
 Then on Back tumbled he,
 So groan'd, kick'd, and dy'd.

Those who have studied this quaint old ballad will quickly perceive what an analogy, in some respects, it bears to that much more popular and national ballad "St. George and the Dragon." There is the same idea of the den, the well, the pestilent breath and foulness, and the eating up of human beings; the same idea of the pure virgin, in one instance to be led as a sacrifice for the saving of the lives of the multitude and to be eventually rescued by the Knight, in the other, to anoint the Knight and to gird on his armour before going to attack the monster; the same deadly conflict; and the same ultimate vanquishing. In many of its incidents, too, it closely reminds one of "Sir Guy of Warwick," "Syr Bevis of Hampton," and Chaucer himself; but to these I will not further allude.

Dragon stories are of frequent occurrence, and, did space permit, might all, or nearly so, be traced to one common origin. This has been so well and ably accomplished by Mr. Baring-Gould, that I abstain from entering into it. The writer of the ballad of the Dragon of Wantley—whoever he was—has, I apprehend, seized upon the general idea of St. George and the Dragon, and worked it up in connection with a local event. What that event was, it will be well to now briefly enquire.

The late Rev. Joseph Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire, after long and patient research—research which has been well continued by his able and energetic editor, Dr. Gatty—brought to light a curious allusion to this ballad made two hundred years back by the Rev. Oliver Heywood, of Coley, in the same county. Mr. Heywood wrote—"Sir Francis Wortley's great-grandfather being a man of great estate was owner of a towne near unto him, onely there were some freeholders within it with whom he wrangled and sued until he had beggared them and cast them out of their inheritance, and so the towne was wholly his, which he pulled quite downe and laid the buildings and town fields even as a common, wherein his main design was to keep deer, and make a lodge, to which he came at the time of the yeere and lay there, taking great delight to hear the deer bell. But it came to pass that before he dyed he belled like a deer, and was distracted. Some rubbish there may be seen of the town; it is upon a great moor between Penistone and Sheffield." There is also a tradition to the same effect. "The town, to which tradition gives the name of Stanfield, is said to have stood on the top of Wharnccliffe Moor, near the pond. Some small remains of a building on the Moor, near the road from the Haystack Coppice to the Lodge, are said to have been Whitley Church. Some years ago the foundation of some edifices were distinctly visible on this spot. Some unevennesses in the ground not far from the site of the supposed Church are said to mark the spot where the town of Whitley stood. Remains of one kind or other have been found here. The site of Stanfield is the highest ground in this neighbourhood, and commands a view of mar-

vellous extent, embracing the Cathedral of York on the one hand, and that of Lincoln on the other." The destruction of both these places is ascribed, as just stated, to Sir Thomas Wortley, who is supposed to have allowed nothing to stand in the way between him and his fondness for the chase. He is said not only to have built the Lodge, but to have much enlarged the limits of the chase itself; and in order to do so to have violently disfranchised some ancient freeholders who were seated on its borders.

How well this tradition of the destruction of these towns is carried out in the ballad—

... houses and churches
Were to him geese and turkies;
Eat all, and left none behind,
But some stones, dear Jack,
Which he could not crack,
Which on the hills you will find.

The *stones* on the hills being, without doubt, the remains of the houses of Stan or *Stone* field. Then, again, the violent disfranchisement of ancient freeholders is aptly allegorised in the lines—

Devour did he,
Poor children three,
that could not with him grapple;
And at one sup,
He eat them up,
as we should eat an apple.

And then the breaking up of the pastures around the homesteads, and the felling of trees for the purposes of the chase, is clearly meant in these words—

All sorts of cattle this dragon did eat,
some say he did eat up trees,
And that the forest sure he would
devour up by degrees,—

the popular expectation being that, in his greed, he would not stop at destroying the villages and seizing land, but would ultimately take violently to himself Loxley Chase and Sherwood Forest!

Sir Thomas Wortley (son of Nicholas Wortley, by Isabel his wife, daughter and heiress of William Tunstall, of Thurland) was Knight of the Body to four successive Kings—Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII. and Henry VIII., "and," as the old Wortley pedigree says, "did serve them with great credit in their warres, having great Government in this Commonwealthe, being as it may appeare in great truste with the said Kings; for as yet there remayneth a great number of letters in the house of Wortley, which were sent by the aforesaid kinges to the said Sir Thomas, sealed with their private signates, and also had the same Princes gyft of the Stewardship of Midlame Castell, with all thinges thereto belonging with the putting in of all officers to the said Castell. And also he had and was Steward of Kimberworth with all the Commodities thereunto belonging. Now to speak of his recreation. First he was much given to Showtinge with the long bowe and many of his men were cunning archers and in them he did much delite. Also he had much delite in huntynge that he did build in the midst in his forest of Wharncliffe a house or lodge at which house he did lye at, for the most part of the grease time; and the worshipful of the Countrie did there resorte

unto him, having there with him pastime and good cheare. Many times he would go into the Forest of the Peake and set up there his tent with great provisyon of vitales, having in his company many worshipful persons, with his owne family and would remain there VII weeks or more huntinge and making other worthy pastimes unto his companye. He had such a kinde and breede of Hounds and their cunning in huntinge it was such, that the fame of them went into Scotland so that the Kinge of Scots did write his letters desiring him to have some of his houndes ; at the which request he did send him X copple, with his owne huntsman which did remayne there ii whole yeares." Sir Thomas married thrice—first, Catherine, daughter of William Fitzwilliam, of Sprothorough ; second, Joan, daughter of William Balderston, and widow successively of Thomas Langton and Sir John Pilkington, whom he divorced ; and thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, and widow of John Fitzwilliam. He died in 1514.

His " howse or lodge " does not remain in its original form, but still there it stands, and near it the kennels, said to have been erected by him in 1500. " But the most curious local object," says my late friend, John Holland, " and after which an intelligent stranger would probably first enquire, is the "Inscription Rock." This memorial of the name and taste of one of the Wortleys of the Tudor age, has been pronounced unique. Finding a portion of the native rock which presented a tolerably flat surface, he caused to be engraven upon it in letters a span long, the following inscription :—

Pray for the saule of
thomas wryttelay, knyght
for the kynngys hode to edward
the forthe, rycharde therd, hare the bif & hare bif
hows saules god perdon. wythe
thomas cawsynd a lode to be made
hon this crag ne mydys of
wancliff, for his plesor to her the
hartes bel, in the yere of ovr
lord a thousand cccc x.

"The inscription is in Gothic letters, 3½ inches high, cut on a surface of about 8 feet by 5 ; it has suffered considerably by exposure to the weather, from which, however, it is now protected by walls and a roof."

The idea of building a lodge "on this crag in the midst of Wancliff for his pleasure, to hear the harts bell," and the cutting of this inscription to perpetuate the fact, are so poetical in conception that one may surely be tempted to forgive Sir Thomas the wrong he may have done in removing the villages, which tradition says he effected.

Taylor, the "Water Poet," visited the "Lodge" in 1639, with Sir Francis Wortley, great-great-grandson of Sir Thomas ; and his account of it, which appears in his "Newes from Hell, Hull, and Halifax," &c., is so curious, that it is worth here again introducing :—"From Leeds I went to Wakefield, where, if the valliant Pinder had been living I would have played Don Quixotte's part and

challenged him, but being it was so happy he was dead I passed the town in peace to Barasley and so to Wortley, to Sir Francis Wortley's ancient house. The entertainment which himself, his good lady, and his most faire and hopeful daughter gave mee there, as I never did or can deserve, so I never shall be able to requite. To talke of meate, drinke, money, and free welcome for horse and man, it were but a meer foolery for me to begin, because then I should run myself into a labyrinth out of which I should hardly find my way. Therefore to his worship my humble thanks remembered, and everlasting happiness wished both to him and all that is his, yet I cannot forbear to write a little of the further favour of this noble knight. Upon the 14th of September afternoon he took horse with me, and his lady and daughter in their coach, with some other servants on horseback; where three miles we rode over rocks and cloud-kissing mountains one of them so high that in cleer day a man may from the top thereof, see both the minsters or cathedral churches, Yorke and Lincolne, neere 60 miles off us; and as it is to be supposed that when the Devil did looke over Lincolne as the proverb is, that he stood upon that mountain or neere it: Sir Francis brought me to a Lodge, the place is called Wharnccliffe, where the keeper dwells who is his man, and keeps all this woody, rocky, stony, vast wilderness under him, for there are many deere there, and the keeper were an asse if he would want venison, having so good a master. Close to the said Lodge is a stone, in burthen at least a hundred cart loads, the top of it is four square by nature and about twelve yards compasse. It hath three seats in the forme of chairs, made by art in the front of the rocke, wherein three persons may easily sit, and have a view and goodly prospect over large woods, townes, cornfields, fruitful and pleasant pastures, valleys, rivers, deerres, neat, sheep, and all things needful for the life of man; contayned in thousands of acres, and all for the better parte belonging to that noble knight's ancestors and himselfe. Behind the stone is a large inscription engraven, where in an old character, is described the ancient memory of the Wortleys (the progenitors of Sir Francis now living) for some hundreds of years, who were lordes and owners of the sayd landes and demaynes, which hee now holds as their righte heir. About a bow-shot from thence (by the descent of as many rings of a ladder) his worship brought me to a cave or vaulte in a rocke, wherein was a table with seats and turfe cushions around, and in a hole in the same rocke was three barrells of nappy liquor. Thither the keeper brought a good red-deer pye, cold roast mutton, and an excellent shoeing-horn of hanged Martinmasse beefe, which cheere no man living would think such a place could afford; soe after some merry passages and repast, we returned home."

The "cave or vault" here spoken of by the "Water Poet," is the "*Dragon's Den*," a wildly romantic spot still existing, and sharing with its neighbours the "*Dragon's Well*" and the "*Dragon's Cellar*," the interest of the locality in the eyes of visitors.*

* These have been excellently photographed by Mr. Theophilus Smith, and incorporated in his charming book, "*Wharnccliffe, Wortley, and the Valley of the Don*." I may here add that the main part of this paper was prepared by me for the Sheffield Congress of the British Archaeological Association.

And now a few words as to the "*Moores, of Moore Hall*," immortalised in the ballad.

Moor, or More, Hall, still standing, is situated in the Yewden Valley, and may be distinctly seen from Wharnccliffe Lodge, the apocryphal den in which the Dragon, Sir Thomas Wortley, resided, and, naturally, within but a short distance of the site of the destroyed towns.

In this house, and others in the neighbourhood, the family of More, or Moore, resided from the time of Henry II. to Philip and Mary. Without entering into the full descent of this family, as shown in the pedigree given by Hunter, it will be sufficient to say that in 1460, John More, of More Hall, is stated to have married Margaret, sister of Sir Thomas Wortley, but of this no proof beyond the pedigree in the College of Arms, is known. By this lady, John More had issue two sons, Thomas More, of More Hall (and of Hayton, in Nottinghamshire), and George More, who was living 21 Henry VII. This Thomas More had five daughters, his co-heiresses, "Margaret, wife of Thomas Stockton; Ann, wife of Seth Furness (afterwards, it appears, of Dunston, of Eyton); Dorothy, wife of William Towers; Joan, wife of William Mering; and Barbara, wife of William Hall." Dorothy More conveyed the house, More Hall, to her husband, Wm. Towers, of Hayton, in the county of Nottingham, whose grandson, Francis Towers, sold it in 1597 to George Blount, of Eckington, Esq., for £400.

In consequence of the discovery in the family papers of evidence of a law-suit, and much unpleasantness regarding tithes, having taken place between Sir *Richard* Wortley and his neighbours, when "not only resistance to his claim was set up but local annoyance was resorted to by the dissidents, headed not indeed by Moore, but by George Blount of Moore Hall," Mr. Hunter came to the opinion that the ballad took its origin from this circumstance, and that Moore, of Moore Hall, was in reality George Blount, one of their ultimate successors! Here, I think, Mr. Hunter is decidedly in error. The ballad bears internal evidence of a much earlier date than 1594, when this case was in Chancery; and I have faith in the old ballad-writer that he would not write "*Moore of Moore Hall*," when he meant "*George Blount of Eckington*"—for, as I have shown, this dispute seems to have culminated in a case in Chancery in 1594, three years before George Blount, of Eckington, became the purchaser of Moore Hall from the Towers family, and at least half a century after it had passed away by marriage from the Moores. I am quite inclined to the belief that the "*Moore of Moore Hall*" of the ballad, was either the John More already named, or his son Thomas More, the father of the five co-heiresses.

George More, the brother of Thomas More (and uncle of the co-heiresses) appears to have settled at Dronfield. He had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Anne, of Frickley, three sons and three daughters—his eldest son, Francis, being of Orson, in the vale of Belvoir; and his second, Edward More, being of Dronfield. This Edward married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Eyre, of Horsley Gate, in Dronfield, by whom he acquired property there. One of this family of Mores, of Dronfield, removed to Loseley,

in Surrey, where they are now represented by Mr. More-Molyneux. Another branch were of Derby, where Francis More was born. He

in 1624 married, at Bakewell, Elizabeth Broadbottom. In 1626-7 he removed to Winster, where some of his family were born. Here the family resided at what is now my own residence, Winster Hall, which was erected by them.



Arms of More, of More Hall.

As a slight, if not confirmation, at all events coincidence, of the connection of the Moores, of Moore Hall, with the "Dragon of Wantley," it may be mentioned that the crest of the family was—In a mural coronet, or, a cockatrice sejant, *vert*—a veritable *Green Dragon*. It is also stated that a "figure of a dragon or cockatrice carved in stone, about five feet long, was formerly to be seen in the north-east corner of Bradfield Church."

I am quite aware that Gregson, and more recently my late friend Mr. Alderman Wilkinson, following in his wake, endeavoured to claim Moore, of Moore Hall, as one of the Lancashire family of that name—but this is not worth canvassing; and I have failed to find on what reasonable grounds the claim has been made.

The Dragon has in all ages been the symbol of the Devil, of tyranny, of oppression, of cruelty, and of wrong. Hence it is that this monster has been chosen as the embodiment of wrong in the "Dragon of Wantley," in "St. George and the Dragon," in the "Worm of Lambton," in "Conyers of Sockburn," and a score or two other popular legends. Hence it is that it has been taken as the incarnation of evil by many of our moral writers—notably of late years by Bishop Wilberforce, in his "Agathos," where the Dragon—"the old serpent, the Devil—who withholds or poisons the streams of Grace, and who seeks to rend and devour the virgin soil, is overcome by the Christian girded about with Truth, having on the breast-plate of Righteousness, his feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace, carrying the shield of Faith and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, and wearing the helmet of Salvation."

In most allegories in which the Dragon figures, the monster is overcome by Christian armour and by the sign of the Cross. This, however, is not the case with the "Dragon of Wantley"—for "Moore, of Moore Hall," strengthened his courage with "six pots of ale and a quart of aqua vitæ!" and encased himself, not in the usual "armour of Righteousness," but in spiked steel armour, "bespoke at Sheffield town," and doubtless made with all the skill that has ever characterised the "Sheffield blades" in their working in steel or other metals.

Winster Hall.

TESTAMENTARY NOTICES OF CHURCHES IN WEST KENT.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE following notes from ancient wills relate chiefly to the fabrics of churches in West Kent, and can scarcely fail to be of interest to the ecclesiologist. They have been taken exclusively from wills proved at Rochester between the years 1440 and 1573, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of that diocese. An abstract of this series of wills is preserved among Thorpe's "Collections" in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, from which the following extracts have been made. The original registered copies, in fourteen books, are now deposited in the Probate Registry at Somerset House.

- ADDINGTON**—1453, June 8. Thomas Dyne,* rector of the church of *Adyngton*. "Item lego ad opus perficiendum in ecclesia de *Adyngton*, videlicet le vise of the stepyll x^l de pecunia recepienda a firma rectorie si aliqua contencio non sit orta pro reparacione rectorie" (*Lib. Test. Raff.* i. f. 141a).
 1470, Nov. 6. Robert Watton, of *Adyngton*, directs that his body be buried "in ecclesia Sancte Margarete de *Adyngton* prope sepulturam Roberti Watton compatriis mei inter cancellum et capellam Assumptionis Beate Marie ibidem de novo constructa" (iii. f. 65a).
- ASH**—1449, on the feast of St. John the Evangelist (May 6). John Bamburgh, of Padlesworth. "Item volo x^l ad opus ecclesie de *Ayshe juxta Mepeham* pro anima Willielmi Hodsole" (i. f. 80a).
 1542, Dec. 16, John Partridge, of *Asshe*. "To the buyldyng of the Rode loft ten pounds" (x. f. 4b).
- AYLESFORD**—1456-7, March 8. Thomas Bacon, of *Eylesford*. "Item lego fabricacioni ecclesie scamnorum xx^d" (ii. f. 80b).
 1518, June 6. Thomas Cossyngton, gent., of *Alisforde*. "To the buying of a treble bell to the thre belles in *Alisforde* xx^s" (vii. f. 126a).
- BARMING**—1522-3, Jan. 31. Symone Godfrythe, preste and parson of Nyttylstede. "Item to the Reparacyons of the chapell of *Bermynghes* xx^s" (vii. f. 270a).
- BECKENHAM**—1453-4, on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25) Ralph Langle, of *Beckenham*. "Item lego ordinacioni nove compane ibidem iij^s iij^d" (ii. f. 71a).
 1535, Sept. 1. John Hitchenson, of *Bekinham*. "To the selyng of the chauncell my grettist oxe." (ix. f. 218b).
- BIDBOROUGH**—1469, Tuesday next after the feast of St. Dionysius Martyr. Robert Edward of Speldehurst directed that a messuage in Lamkynton in the parish of Speldehurst should be sold, and the proceeds applied "ad reparandum le Rodeloft in ecclesia de *Bitibaroz* et eciam duos choros in cancello pro rectore et alijs clericis in eisdem sedendis et cantandis" (iii. f. 44b).
- BRENCHLEY**—1455..... John Ryng of *Brenchesle*. "Item lego ad reparacionem scamnorum in cancello Sancte Nicholai ibidem x^ld" (ii. f. 41b).
 1520 John Mephham of *Brenchley*. "To a pair of organs xx^d" (vii. f. 192a).
 1520, May 20. John Bratyll of *Brenchley*. "To a pair of organys xij^d" (vii. f. 192b).
 1533-4 Mar. 22. Andrew Fisshenden, of *Brenchley*. "To the reparacions of S. Nicholas chaunsell within the said church x^d" (ix. f. 120a).
- BROMLEY**—1467, Aug. 7. Richard Smyth *alias* Bochier, of *Bromley*. "Si parochiani ibidem inceperint novam insulam ecclesie infra iv annos post mortem meam tunc lego eidem edificacioni vi^s viij^d" (ii. f. 393a).
 1494-5, March 3. Robert Shote, of *Bromley*. "To the orgons in *Brumley* chyrche vj^d" (v. f. 247a).
- BURHAM**—1561, Apr. 20. Richard Horsfall, vicar of *Burham*. "To the buyldyng of his vicaredge of *Burham* xij^l vj^s viij^d" (xii. f. 468a).
- CHATAM**—1494, Oct. 22. Thomas Joos. "Also I bequeth to the singillyng of the church of *Chetham* ½ a qr. of barley" (v. f. 242b).
- CUDHAM**—1480, Sept. 17. Geoffrey Bedyll, senior, of *Codham*. "Item lego ad reparacionem capelle Sancti Laurencij viij^d" (iii. f. 274b).
- CUXTON**—1478, Dec. 2. Alice, relict of William Baynard, of *Cokelestane*. "Item lego ad novam edificacionem unius rodeloft ibidem xij^s iij^d" (iii. f. 247b).
 1503, June 24. Elizabeth Smythes of *Cokstone*. "To the paynting of the rode beam liij^s iij^d. The profit of a cow to the poor for xl yeres, after to the church of *Coxstone*" (vi. f. 68b).
 1533, Dec. 1. William Absalon, of St. Margaret's [Rochester]. "To the reparacion of our Lady chapell in *Cokyston* church" (ix. f. 102a).

* The name following the date of the will is that of the testator.

- DARTFORD**—..... Edmund Chymbeham of *Dertford*. "Item lego ad emendacionem magne fenestre S. Edmundi Regis et Martyris viij^d" (iii. f. 9a).
 1477, Oct. 29. John Woll, vicar of Wylmyngton. "Item lego ad facturam fenestre capelle Sancti Edmundi de *Dertford* iij^s iv^d" (iii. f. 213a).
 1478, Apr. 21. John Bambery. "To be beried in the churchyerl of the Trynyte yn *Dertford* at the west door nygh the water stoppe. When the stepull shall be in makynge my wyfe reward the church wardeyns" (iii. f. 245a).
 1526..... Henry Curle, of *Dertford*. "To the setting up of the cross on the stepull x^ld" (viii. f. 89a).
 1534, June 8. William Parkar, yoman, of *Dartford*. "To the reparacions of S. Edmonds chapell vj^s viij^d" (ix. f. 135a).
DEPTFORD—1455, June 3. John Pode, of Depford. "Ad sepeliendum in nova structura ecclesie Sancti Nicholai de *Depford*" (ii. f. 27a).
FARNBOROUGH—1523, Nov. 6. Thomas Shott. "To be buried in the chapell yarde of S. Giles of *Farnboro*. To the reparacions of the same chapell x^ld" (vii. f. 295b).
GRAVESEND—1452, Aug. 22. Thomas Sprever. "Item lego ad edificacionem nove ecclesie de *Gravysende* x qrt ordeï" (i. f. 120a).
 1452, Jul. 21. Thomas Grene, of Melton juxta Gravysende. "Item lego ad opus nove ecclesie de *Gravysende* x marcas annuatim prout opus illud perfici contigerit" (i. f. 125b).
 1458, March 30. Laurence Burston, of *Graveshende*. "Item lego ad fabricam novi operis incepti in parochia de *Graveshende* quod dante Deo erit ecclesia x marcas (ii. f. 100a).
 1463-4, Feb. 5. Thomas Fowler *alias* Forth, of *Gravysend*. "Item lego novo operi in dicta parochia incepto quod erit ecclesia Deo dante iij^s iv^d" (ii. f. 266b).
 1466, June 2. Johanna Wyld, widow, of *Graveshend*. "Item lego novo operi in parochia de *Graveshend* incoato quod Deo dante erit ecclesia iij^s iv^d" (ii. f. 351a).
 1508, Aug. 5. John Affoldes, of *Gravysende*. "Item lego reedificacioni ecclesie parochialis nuper combuste iij^s iv^d" (vi. f. 208b).
 1532..... Robert Battman, of *Gravysend*. "To the byldyng of a stepull at the chapell of *Gravysend* vj^s viij^d" (ix. f.).
 1541-2, Mar. 20. John Gybson, of *Gravysend*. "To be buried in the chapell of *Gravysend*. To the reparacions of the chapell vj^s viij^d to be paid at the begynning of the steeple" (ix. f. 405a).
 1545, April 1. Ralph Darbyshire. "To the church of *Gravysend* towards the buyldyng of the Steple x^l within iij yeres after it is a byldyng, on condition that the parson of y^e s^d church do not molest Edward Darbyshire my sonne his executors or assignes for the payment of any money used to be called Saint George money or y^e church money for the suertieship of any person or persons for the whiche suertieship I utterlie deny" (x. f. 98b).
HADLOW—1448-9, March 13. Thomas Walter, of *Hadlo*. "Item lego ad faciendam unam fenestram in ecclesia de *Hadlo*, ex parte boreali videlicet per altare beate Marie Virginis xx^s" (i. f. 70b).
 1448, Nov. 20. Roger Fromond, of *Hadlo*. "Item lego ad faciendam fenestram in ecclesia [de *Hadlo*] juxta altare beate Marie Virginis xxvj^s viij^d" (i. f. 144b).
HALLING—1460, Nov. 11. Robert Michell, of *Hallyng*. "Item lego ad facturam insule australis ecclesie de *Hallyng* xx^s" contingent on its being completed within seven years (ii. f. 191b).
HALSTOW—1461-2, Jan. 20. John Frere, of *Halghto*. "Item lego ad novam edificacionem cancelli Sancti Jacobi Apostoli in ecclesia predicta xij^d" (ii. f. 219b).
 1472-3, Feb. 4. John at Church, of *Halgsto*. "Item lego reparacioni capelle Sancti Jacobi iijj oves matrices" (iv. f. 37b).
 1473, Nov. 16. Thomas Somer, senior, of *Halgsto*. "Item lego reparacioni capelle Sancti Jacobi viij^d" (iv. f. 42b).
 1474. On the festival of St. Peter (June 29), William Somer, of *Halghto*. "Item lego capelle Sancti Jacobi in dicta ecclesia vj^s viij^d" (iv. f. 159b).
HIGHAM—1485-6, Jan. 4. William Rolff. "To the fyndyng of William Forge now keper of an howse ther callyd the church howse which church howse is foundyd and made for the keypyng and safegarde of the paryssh church godes of *Higham*" (v. f. 69a).
HOO, ST. WERBURGH—1470, on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Martin, Bishop. Johanna Nevour servant of John Pratt, in the parish of *St. Werburgh in Hoo*. "Item lego ad sustentacionem novi organici vocati orgons in ecclesia predicta vj^s viij^d" (iii. f. 69a).
KEMSING—1451-2, Jan. 30. John Medehurst, of Kyngesdon. "Item lego ad ornandum sive reparandum capellam S. Edithe in *Kemsing* x^ld" (i. f. 104b).
 1457, May 6. John Fremelyn, of *Kemsing*. "Item lego ad usum et commoditatem capelle Sancte Ede de *Kemsing* j ovem" (ii. f. 73a).

- 1458, April 4. William Smyth, of Eversham, in the parish of *Kemsyng*. "Item lego capelle Edithe in cimiterio de *Kemsyng* xl^d" (ii. f. 124b).
- 1459, May 12. John Meller, of Eversham, in *Kemsyng*. "Item lego ad reparaciones capelle Sancte Edithe in cimiterio de *Kemsyng* xl^d" (ii. f. 134b).
-John Smyth, of Eversham, in the parish of *Kemsyng*. "Item lego capelle Sancte Edithe unum agnum" (iii. f. 130b).
- 1477-8, Feb. 15. Thomas Marche. "Item lego ymagini Sancte Edithe apud *Kemsyng* vj^d" (iii. f. 207a).
- 1479, June 4. Thomas Poule, of *Kemsyn*. "Item lego unam vaccam ad yevale Sancte Edithe de *Kemsyn*" (iii. f. 234b).
- 1504, Aug. 26. William Walter, of *Kemsyng*, also leaves a legacy "to the chapell of Saynt Ede in *Kemsyng*" (vi. f. 96a).
- LAMBERHURST**—1446, on the feast of St. Katherine Virgin (Nov. 25), John Courthope, of *Lamberherst*. "Item lego ad opus fenestre occidentalis ecclesie ibidem et cancelli Sancte Katerine ibidem vj^s viij^d" (i. f. 38b).
- 1494, Oct. 8. William Richarde, of *Lamberherst*. "To the paveing of the saide church from the dore off the south syde of the saide church unto the chawnsell dore of S. Katerine in the afore church vj^s" (v. f. 238a).
- LEIGH, NEAR TUNBRIDGE**—1457, Nov. 11. Richard Durkynghole, senior, of *Legh*. "Item lego fabrice capelle Sancti Thome xx^s" (ii. f. 104a).
- 1458-9, March 6. Stephen Becher, of *Legh*. "Item lego fabrice capelle Sancti Thome de *Legh* iij^s iv^d" (ii. f. 158a).
- 1461, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle. Simon Children, of Tombregg. "Item lego fabrice capelle Sancti Thome de *Legh* xl^d" (ii. f. 204b).
- LEWISHAM**—1476, April 19. John Golsipp, of *Leuesham*. "And I bequeth unto the new work of the new stepille in the same chirche iij^s iv^d" (iii. f. 146b).
- 1473, Aug. 17. Christian Sprig, widow, of *Leuesham*. "To the workmanship of the said chyrche stepyl x marks" (iv. f. 80a).
- 1500, Aug. 18. Richard Houchenson, of *Leuisham*. "Item to the byldyng of our Lady chapell within the same church iij^s iv^d" (v. f. 273a).
- 1478-9, March 17. John Broke leaves towards the construction "campanilis ejusdem ecclesie" of *Leuesham* xl^d (vi. f. 6a).
- LUDDESDOWNE**—1462, March 28. John Drover, person of *Luddesdowne*. "Item I bequeght to the reparation of the chapell of Seynte Kateryn w^{thin} y^e seide parish chyrch j qrt of Barley" (ii. f. 250a).
- NETTLESTED**—1464, June 10. John Martyn, of *Nettilsted*. "Item lego ad faciendum novum porticum ecclesie de *Nettilsted* xx^s" (ii. f. 306b).
- PEMBURY**—1533, Dec. 31. William Lorkyn, of *Pepinbury*. "Item to the chapell of ouer Lady standing in the church yarde viij^d" (ix. f. 116b).
- ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL**—1444, July 16. Thomas Glover *alias* Tanner, of Strode. "Item lego ad dimidium fenestram in corpore ecclesie cathedralis *Rofensis* de novo vitrandam xxx^s" (i. f. 30a).
- 1504, Nov. 20. William Ladd, of Dertforde. "I bequeth to the sustentacion of the chapell of Seynt Ursula within the abbey of *Roch* xx^s" (vi. f. 116a).
- 1529, Oct. 8. Syr Roger Jokes, chaplain of the chantry in the cathedral church of *Rochester*. "To the reparation of the chapell of S. Katerine xx^d" (ix. f. 97b).
- ROCHESTER, ST. CLEMENT**—1474-5, March 20. William Barker, citizen of Rochester. "To the makyng of the stepill of *Saynt Clements* a bay ambling hors" (iv. f. 291b).
- 1475-6, March 7. John Cheryman, of Southgate, Rowchester. "To the stepull wurk of *St. Clements* xx^s" (iv. f. 210a).
- 1518, Sept. 23. Thomas Harlow, of Rochester. "To the reparation of the church of *S. Clements* iij^s iv^d and also to the reparation of the chapell of our Lady in the sayd church iij^s iv^d" (vii. f. 139a).
- ROCHESTER, ST. MARGARET**—1451, on the feast of All Souls. William Clerk, of Southgate in the parish of *St. Margaret juxta Rochester*. "Item lego fabrice stallarum in ecclesia Sancte *Margarete* xx^d" (i. f. 121a).
- 1503, July 27. Amisia Manser, of *St. Margaret's*. "Pro factura campane ibidem de novo iij^s iv^d" (vi. f. 72b).
- ROCHESTER, ST. NICHOLAS**—1452. Alice Hunt. "Item lego ad fabricam campanilis ecclesie Sancte *Nicholai* iijj markas" (i. f. 101b).
- 1470, April 10. Robert Doket, citizen of *Rochester*, directs certain lands to be sold, and the proceeds "to dispoisid for the price of a competent payr of organs to do devyne service in the seid church of *St. Nycholas*" (iii. f. 67b).
- 1497, Sept. 13. William Mungham, of the parish of *St. Nicholas* in *Rochester*. "To be bereyd in the chapell of our Lady in the said church. To the reparation of y^e said chapell xl^s" (v. f. 299b).
- 1523, Sept.Thomas Shemyng, draper, *St. Nicholas*. "To the chaunging of the organes of *S. Nicholas* viij^s" (vii. f. 291a).

- RYARSH—1465, Aug. 2. William Bixbech, of *Reyersh*. "Item lego ad pavimentum ecclesie et ad reparacionem novarum sedilium ibidem vj^s viij^d" (ii. f. 321b).
- SEAL—1520-1, Jan. 29. Alice Olyver, widow, of *Seale*. "Also I bequeth to the foundacion and makynge of the steeple of *Sele* xl^s" (vii. f. 214a).
- SHORNE—1493, Nov. 13. William Page, of *Shorne*. "To the reparacon of a entre of the sayde church betwene the high chawnsell and our Lady chapell on the south side of the saide church xl^s" (v. f. 226a).
- 1493, July 19. Alexander Everley, of *Shorne*. "To the paynting of the Rode lowth iij^s iiij^d" (v. f. 230a).
- 1495, June 1. Thomas Page. "Item I wyll that my feffes make or deliver a state to x or xii of the best disposid yonge men of the parische of *Shorne* in a tenement called Normals lying and sitting in *Up Shorne* in the said pariah to have and to hold to them their eyres and assignes for ever to the entent that they shall suffer the befor nameid Sir Thomas Elis Vicar of the same parische to have and to occupie the saide tenement as the Vicars dwellyng place as long as he leveith and ther continueth Vicar. And yff the seid Sir Thomas deceesse or be promoted to any other benefices, &c. to remayne to y^e Vicar next succeeding &c. and so from Vicar to Vicar as long as the world shall endure" (v. f. 273a).
- SNODLAND—1487, Nov. 13. Margaret Bisshoptre, of *Snodland*. "Item I bequethe to the edifying and byldyng of our Lady chapell in Holborow in the seyd parische of *Snodelonde* xl^s" (v. f. 97a).
- SOUTHFLEET 1424, April 28. Robert Yfelde. "Item lego ad reparacionem capelle in honore Sancte Johanne Baptiste constructe in vico vocato *Beasam* in parochia de *Southflete* vi^s viij^d" (v. f. 40b).
- 1474, June 3. Roger Schyrewode, of *Southflete*. "To the works of the chiroche of *Southflete* xx^s" (iv. f. 227a).
- 1535, Nov. 20. John Jesop, of *Southflete*. "Item to the reparacions of the chapell at *Bedsam* vj^s viij^d" (ix. f. 201a).
- STOKE—1461, Nov. 22. William Ropeland. "Item lego ad reparandum capelle in cimiterio ibidem iv^d" (ii. f. 233a).
- 1493, July 12. Stephyn Belle. "Also xxvj^s viij^d to make a wyndow in the south side of the charch and my self and myne name therin" (v. f. 205a).
- 1538, Dec. 8. John Ferror, the elder of Hoo. "To the buyldyng of *Stoke* steple if it be buylded ageyne vj^s viij^d" (ix. f. 272a).
- STONE—1473-4, Jan. 23. John Bokeland, of *Stone*. "To pave the procession wey fro the Chauncell dore unto the West dore with paving tyle" (iv. f. 234b).
- STROOD—1492, Oct. 12. John Corte, of *Strode*. "Item lego reparacioni de le yle cancelli Beate Marie vj^s viij^d" (v. f. 189b).
- 1501, Dec. 2. John William, of *Strode*. "To the byldyng of our Lady chapell in the same church xl^s" (vi. f. 33b).
- 1517, May 20. Johanna Hunter, of *Strode*. "To the buyldyng of the Trinite chancell xx^s" (vii. f. 85a).
- 1517, Oct. 30. Nicholas Novene, of *Strode*. "To the Trinity chapell byldyng xii^d" (vii. f. 100a).
- 1518, June 20. John Wales, bocher, of *Strode*. "To the buyldyng of the Trynitie chauncell vj^s viij^d" (vii. f. 125a).
- SWANSCOMBE—1453, May 15. Andrew Smyth, of *Swannescompe*. "Item lego to South yle de Sancto Hilderico xij^d" (ii. f. 15a).
- TUNBRIDGE—1456-7, Jan. 26. Henry de Vane, of the town of *Tombregge*. "Item lego ad facturam operis novi Eyle in parte australi dicte ecclesie ibidem decem marcas sub condicione sequenti videlicet si parochiales et custodes ecclesie ibidem voluerint facere opus predictum de le Eyle infra tres annos proximos sequentes post meum decessum" (ii. f. 78b).
- WESTERHAM—1452, on the feast of S. Lucie, virgin. John Atwelle, of Cobecombe in the parish of *Westerham*. "Item lego ad novam facturam tecti in corpore dicte ecclesie quando de novo contingat fieri vj^s viij^d" (i. f. 128b).
- 1461-2, March 6. Walter At Bessh, of *Westerham*. "I leave v marks to y^e makynge of the rofe of the paryssh chyrch of *Westerham*" (ii. f. 229a).
- WEST FARLEY—1456-7, Jan. 4. John Reve of *Westfarlegh*. "Item volo quod sex marce disponetur pro una fenestra de novo facienda in boriali parte ecclesie predictae" (ii. f. 66b).
- WEST MALLING—1518, Oct. 1. Richard Sondes, of *Mallyng*. "Item I bequethe to the new chapell in the parish churche of *Westmallyng* xx^s" (vii. f. 149b).

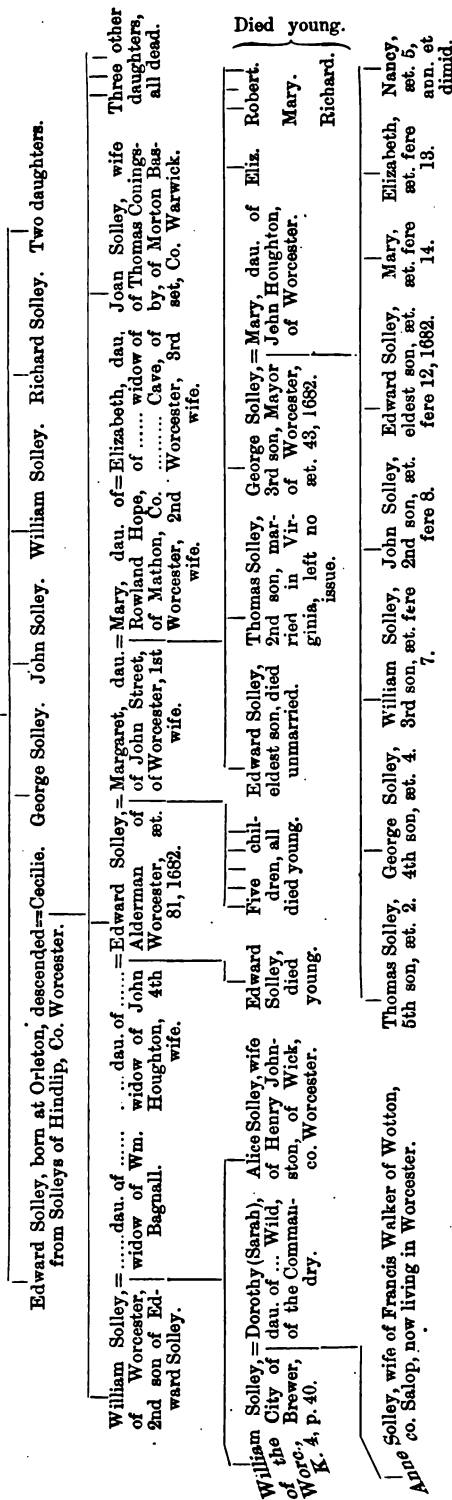
PEDIGREE OF SOLEY, OF ORLETON, AND WORCESTER.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE following pedigree is copied from Dr. Prattinton's collections, citing Visitation of Worcestershire, 1682, in College of Arms, K 4, p. 98. See also Grazebrook's Heraldry of Worcestershire, pp. 529—531:—

Pedigree produced with these ARMS (not allowed). *Vert*, a chevron per pale, *or* and *gules*, between three soles naiant *argent*.
 CREST. A sole naiant, *argent*, over a crescent, *or*. C. 30, 100 (Solley, of Hinlip). Worcester, 18 Aug., 1682.

GEORGE SOLLEY, of Orleton, Co. Worcester, in the parish of Eastham.



The following entries relating to the family of Soley, of Orleton, and Worcester, of which the foregoing is a pedigree, are taken from the Parish Registers of Eastham :—

- 1581. Humfridus filius Georgii Sowley de Orilton, bapt. 22 February.
- 1584. Henricus filius Georgii Sowley de Orilton, bapt. 24 January.
- 1587. Susanna filia Johannis Sowley de Orilton, buried 4 November.
- 1587. Alicia filia Georgii Sowley de Orilton, bapt. 11 February.
- 1591. Franciscus filius Georgii Sowley de Orilton, bapt. 7 March, and buried 20th March following.
- 1591. Johannes S. wley de Orilton, buried 31 March.
- 1591. Maria filia Georgii Sowley de Orilton, bapt. 7 January.
- 1601. Jocosia Sowley de Orilton, vidua, buried 26 October.
- 1610. Edwardus filius Humfredi Sowley de Orilton, bapt. 4 September.
- 1611. Georgius filius Humfredi Souley de Orilton, bapt. 5 December.
- 1617. Jane, the daughter of Humfrey Sowley, of Orrilton, bapt. 16 February.
- 1622. Arthur, the sonne of Humfrey Sowley and Jane his wife, of Orrilton, bapt. 17 December.
- 1625. Dorrothie, the daughter of Humfrey Sowley and Jane his wife, of Orrilton, bapt. 23 May.
- 1640. Joyce, the daughter of Edward Sowley and Elizabeth his wife, of Orrilton, bapt. 10 December.
- 1642. Elizabeth, the Daughter of Edward Sowley and Elizabeth his wife, of Orrilton, bapt. 17 April.
- 1644. Humfrey, y^e sonne of Edward Sowley and Elizabeth his wife, of Orrilton, bapt. 14 April.
- 1665. Joyce, y^e daughter of Edw. Soley, gentl., buried 6 February.
- 1683. John Soley, Gent., buried 6 September.
- 1683. Edward, sonne of Arthur Soley, and Saray his wife, bapt. 14 Oct.; (Arthur, son of same, bapt. 7 April, 1686; John, son of same, bapt. 25 Nov., and buried 2 Dec., 1688; William, son of same, bapt. 9 Jan., and buried 22 Feb., 1689; Alice, dau. of same, bapt. 24 April, 1691; John, son of same, bapt. 3 April, 1695).
- 1684. Mr. Richard Soely, buried 1 August.
- 1689. Edward Soley, Gent., buried 19 August.
- 1704. Richard Salley and Joane Walker, both of Orleton, married 27 April.
(William, their son, bapt. 13 Jan., 1704-5; Anne, dau. of same, bapt. 5 April, 1706; Dorothy, dau. of same, bapt. 29 May, and bur. 9 Nov., 1708; Richard, son of same, bapt. 16 Dec., 1711, buried 19 Feb. following; Katherine, dau. of same, bapt. 7 Dec., 1712, and buried 29 Oct., 1714).
- 1709. Mary, daughter of Arthur Soley, Jun., and Mary his wife, bap. 3 June.
- 1716. John, son of Humphry Salley and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. 1 June.
- 1718. Mr. Edward Soley, buried 19 December.
- 1718-19. Elizabeth, Daughter of Humph. Salley & Elizabeth his wife bapt. 18 Jan.
- 1723. Joan, Wife of Ric. Saley, of Orilton, drown'd in Team, buried 16 May.
- 1723. Ri. Sally, of Orilton, buried 4 October.
- 1729. Humphrey Salley buried 4 March.
- 1733. Tho. Salley and Deborah Hughs, both of Orilton, married 24 April.
- 1742. John Brunt and Elizabeth Salley, married 27 June.
- 1747. Wm., son of John Salley, Got before Wedlock, bapt. 31 January.
- 1748. Tho., son of Tho. [and] Deborah Salley, of Orilton, bapt. 2 November.
- 1750. Mary, Daughter of John and Eliz. Salley, bapt. 22 July.
- 1756. Susanna, Daughter of John and Mary Salley, bapt. 15 April.
- 1758. Anne, Dau. of John and Eliz. Salley, bapt. 28 Dec.
- 1764. Thomas, son of John and Eliz. Salley, bapt. 6 May.
- 1765. Thomas Salley, buried 5 May.
- 1767. Thomas, son of John and Eliz. Salley, bapt. 1 February.
- 1776. William Rudd and Susan Sally, married 23 March.
- 1792. William, son of Thomas and Sarah Salley, bapt. 28 October.
(See Mou'th Ins^{ns} Nash's Worcestershire, i. 364).

A PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF A CENTURY AGO.

BY REGINALD W. CORLASS.

It is always interesting to trace the steps by which progress, in whatever branch of knowledge, makes its advance. And though we may be at first somewhat inclined to be amused at the grave investigation and tentative surmise with which ideas, now known and accepted, were upon discovery received, yet the philosopher and scientist may find in an account of their growth some feeling of satisfaction in rewarded endeavours, and also some inducement to further exertion and zeal in his pursuits. Now-a-days the associations of students interested in the various channels of scientific research are numerous, and their labours for the advancement and distribution of knowledge must be of some importance; in the following sketch we propose to give an outline of a similar association which flourished nearly a hundred years ago.

This account we have gathered from a Manuscript Book of Minutes, in the handwriting of William Nicholson, which is now in the possession of his great-grandson, R. H. B. Nicholson, Esq., surgeon, of Hull. In scientific biography, Nicholson fills no unworthy place. In a notice in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, he is spoken of as "unquestionably the most eminent philosophical journalist of his day." The "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts," generally known as "Nicholson's Journal," was the first periodical of its nature published in Great Britain, and was considered during the twenty years he continued to issue it, both at home and abroad, as an authority on the subjects dealt with in its pages. In addition to this, he published many other scientific and chemical works, including translations of foreign treatises. When quite a young man he undertook an agency for Wedgwood, for the sale of pottery in Holland, in the prosecution of which he resided some years in Amsterdam. He began his literary career in writing light literature for the London periodicals, under the persuasion of Holcroft, the actor and dramatist, with whom he lodged, but the success of his first scientific work induced him to give his whole attention to pursuits more in common with both his tastes and ability. We may, however, mention that in the earlier period, amongst other work, he wrote the prologue to Holcroft's play of "Duplicity," which was damned on the third night of production, and also wrote some portions of that gentleman's novel of "Alwyn." He afterwards came to be of repute in the scientific world, and mixed with all the eminent philosophers of his time. His great discovery was the decomposition of water by the means of galvanism, which led to Sir Humphrey Davy's subsequent brilliant discoveries in the decomposition of the alkalis. Mechanical invention also engaged his attention, and he designed machines for cylinder printing, file making, and comb cutting, which contained the principles of modern improvements. Though through his literary work, his post as engineer to several water-works companies, and various other

scientific pursuits, Nicholson realised a considerable income, he died in 1815, aged 61, a poor and broken man. We may note that by his marriage with Catherine, the daughter of Peter Bouillie; of London, his issue became co-heirs of the Barony of Berners (now enjoyed by the Wilson family), an ancient title taking its rise in Henry Vith's reign, in Sir John Bouchier, who claims Plantagenet blood, grandson of the Duke of Gloucester, son of Edward III., by the marriage of his daughter, Lady Ann Plantagenet, with William, Earl of Ewe, in Normandy. In most biographical dictionaries notices of Nicholson are given, and many years ago his son wrote a memoir of him, which affords an interesting account of his career from a sailor boy to a scientist, with many anecdotes and much information respecting well-known men and events of the time. This, however, exists only in MS., and from it we have culled the above brief remarks, as in some way prefatory to our intention.

The society or club to which we have referred, seems to have commenced in 1780, the proceedings of the first regular meeting recorded in the minutes [of which, from books A to H, the above-mentioned MS. book was copied by Nicholson], is dated Dec. 1st in that year, though no account is given of its promoters, or the occasion of its origin. That it was essentially a private society appears from some remarks made by the President during one of the meetings of a subsequent session. He said "that the society not being desirous of that kind of distinction which arises from name or title, were so far from giving any sanction or authority to the names used by their secretaries, that the original determination in this respect was that the society should not have a name. Whence it happened that it was known only from their place of meeting; being called the "Chapter Coffee House Society." It was also designated the Philosophical Society; and the members afterwards changed their place of meeting to the Baptist Head Coffee House in Chancery Lane. The meetings were fortnightly, being held on Fridays, from seven until nine in the evening. Five members formed a quorum, and proceedings were opened by the formal enquiry by the president whether the members present had anything new to communicate. On each occasion the subject for discussion at the next meeting was proposed, and the conversation was to be general and not between particular members. The questions allowed to be considered were confined to "Natural Philosophy in its most extensive signification," excluding any that might lead to mathematical disquisition; and on one occasion the society refused to hear an astronomical paper read by Mr. Magellan, as not coming under their intentions. Some other also of the rules are interesting, such as—the society do not rise on the entrance of any member or visitor; the proposer of any new member must give an account of the social as well as the philosophical character of the candidate; members were to pay six shillings towards the expenses of the club each session; members during the sitting are allowed to take *none but liquid refreshments, and that in a single vessel.* It was also ordered at one meeting that candles, pens, ink, and paper, be provided by the secretary. Members going into the country were to collect any items

of philosophical interest which they met with, for communicating to the society.

The original members of the society were Mr. Kirwan, a chemical writer of repute; Mr. Magellan, a descendant of the Portuguese navigator; Mr. Whitehurst, Dr. Crawford, and Dr. Wells. William Nicholson became a member Dec. 12th, 1783, on the proposal of Magellan, and was elected one of the secretaries, in conjunction with Mr. Babington, Nov. 12th, 1784. The list of members, which a rule of the society limited to twenty-five, and amongst which are several names eminent in science, also included Mr. Wedgwood, Argand [the inventor of the lamp bearing his name]; Messrs. Babington, Cooper, Adams, Green, Cavallo, Horsfall, Yeats, Macie, and Walker; Majors Gardner and D'Aubant; Lord Dear; Drs. Willan, John Hunter, Sims, Ed. Gray, Hamilton, Lister, Cooke, Pearson, Lorimer, Robertson, North, Hutton, Teighe, Cleghorn, and Quin; with honorary members in Dr. Priestly [Birmingham], Mr. Joseph Priestly [Halifax], Mr. Boulton and Mr. Watt [Birmingham], Mr. Nairne [London], Mr. Keir [Birmingham], and Mr. Bright [Bristol].

The discussions of the society embraced a variety of subjects, mostly of a chemical nature, though electricity, meteorology, the conditions and effects of light, heat, and cold, and variations of temperature, and numerous experiments in connection with the principle then known as phlogiston, were also deliberated. The following specimens of the questions considered, and with which we will conclude this sketch, possess some passing interest.

In February, 1784, Mr. Magellan gave the society some account of "the new application of the steam of boiling water, in order to give a rotatory motion to some machinery, which moved large hammers in Mr. Wilkinson's Iron Works, which are commonly moved by a stream or fall of water." In April of the previous year, Mr. Whitehurst "acquainted the society that a machine had lately been invented to measure the expansive power of steam, and at the same time was so polite as to offer to procure a sight of it to the gentlemen of the society." The subject for discussion at one meeting was "The cause of the deficiency of water in London for extinguishing fires, and the best means of supplying that deficiency" [a subject still of public discussion] whilst on another occasion it was proposed to consider whether "Fire is a modification of matter, or a peculiar substance." Several observations are recorded as having been made by Wedgwood, and on June 29th, 1781, he read a paper to the society in which a method was proposed of extending the scale of Fahrenheit's thermometer, so as to render it a measure of the most intense heats.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from page 152).

- 1720. William Musgrave, Capt., bur. Apl. 9.
- „ John Shepperd, Parish Clerk, bur. July 14.
- „ Thomas Lynthwaite, Sen., bur. Aug. 25. (161.)
- 1721. Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, bur. July 6.
- 1721-2. Mrs. Eliza Curtis, bur. Mar. 15.
- „ Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, bur. Mar. 20.
- 1722. Francis Patterson, a soldier, bur. May 18.
- 1722-3. John, son of John and Mary Exton, bapt. Mar. 21. (162.)
- 1723. Benjamin Berresford and Frances Denton, mar. Apl. 23. (163.)
- „ Thomas Wright and Mary Waters, mar. Sept 25.
- „ Leonard Stevenson and Jane Newby, mar. Dec. 1. (164)
- „ Mrs. Eliz. Curtis, bur. Mar. 26.
- „ Charles Wilson, M.D., bur. Apl. 7. (165.)

(161.) Thomas Lynthwaite was elected a cap. bur. loco. Dan. Thorogood, dec. 12 June, 1677; Chamberlain, 1685-6; and an Alderman in the room of Peter Maplettoft, grocer, who refused to take the prescribed oaths, 29 Aug., 1689. On his dec. Robt. Collington was elected to fill the Aldermanic chair. Thos. Lynthwaite, his son, was made a cap. bur. 1 April, 1718; Chamberlain, 1727-8; Ald., 30 Aug., 1733; and Mayor, 1738-4. In the *Stamford Mercury*, of Oct. 23, 1740, I find this announcement:—“Whereas Thos. Linthwaite, Brazier, in Stamford, having left off trade, this is to give notice that his shop is taken and all in the stock in trade bought by Robert Goodwin, late apprentice to the said Mr. Linthwaite, where all gentlemen and others may be served with the best of goods in the braziers', founders', and pewterers' way, at the lowest prices, by their humble servant, Robert Goodwin.”

(162.) John Exton was Chamberlain in 1744-5; and Mayor in the years 1748-9, 1761-2, and 1766-7.

(163.) William Berresford, saddler, was elected a cap. bur. in the place of William Duncomb, dec. 14 Jan., 1706-7; and Chamberlain, 1717-8. Benjamin Berresford, his son, was elected a cap. bur. 29 Nov. 1729; subsequently an Alderman (1745), and Mayor 1745-6 and 1763-4.

(164.) William Stevenson, tanner, was elected a cap. bur. in 1761, and served the office of Mayor in 1778-9; Leonard Stevenson, surgeon and apothecary, was admitted to freedom 31st Jan., 1785; elected a cap. bur. 30 Aug., 1792; Chamberlain, 1805-6; Alderman, 25 Aug., 1808. Leonard Stevenson was Mayor 1780-1, 1795-6, and 1808-9.

(165.) Richard Wilson, tanner, took up his freedom 6 Aug., 6 Car. I.; elected a cap. bur. in the place of Richard Dalby, 26 Oct., 6 Car. I.; who had resigned his seat and dis. by own request, 24 April, 1639. Robert Wilson, fellmonger, elected a cap. bur. in the room of Charles Dale, dec. 7 Oct., 1649; Chamberlain, 1649-50; Constable of St. John's par. 1639-40, 1643-4; Comburgess, 5 April, 1655, and Mayor, 1654-5. He resigned his seat in the Council Chamber, by letter addressed to the Mayor, bearing date 10 May, 1669, a copy of which I append:—“Right Worshipfull Mr. Mayor & y^e rest of yo^r brethrein & comburgesses. It hath pleased Almighty God to make me in a capacittye not able to doe God & y^e towne that good service that I ought to doe in soe hono^{ble} a place that God before called me unto, soe y^t I thinke it now my duty both to God & your worships to acquaint you wth it soe y^t you may be pleased to make choyce of some other in my place whereby God may have glory & yo^r company better strengthened allwayes praying to God to continue love & amity amongst you wth health & prosperitye to you, & all yo^r selves to y^e protection of Almighty God.” William Wilson, cutler, having served “seven yeares apprenticeship” took up his freedom, 31 Aug., 1682. Doctor Charles Wilson was with Drs. Coleby and Denham, and Mr. John Hepburn, surgeon, one of the promoters in the erection of the Baths in 1722, which are now in existence in Bath-row. In the *Mercury*, of Jan. 9, 1724, is the following announcement:—“The house in St. Mary's parish, in Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, late in the tenure of Doctor Wilson, decess'd, with coach-house, stall for seven horses, with the rooms over the same for hay, corn, & servants, &c., is to be lett at lady day next. Enquire of Mr. South, or Mr. John Blackwell, at Stamford, aforesaid.” In the *Mercury*, of May 29, 1740, is this announcement relative to the Baths: “The cold bath at Stamford is now put into good repairs, and all conveniences made proper for the occasion.”

1723. Elizabeth, y^e wife of Mr. Thomas Dawkins, bur. Sept. 15. (166.)
 „ Mr. Thomas Truesdale, bur. Nov. 11. (167.)
 1724. Frances, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Hurst, gent., bur. Apl. 20; Elizabeth, another dau., bur. May 1. (168.)
 „ Edw. Clark, parish clerk, bur. May 26.
 „ Frances, y^e wife of Peregrine Pope, bur. Oct. 13.
 „ Under this year is entered the following memoranda:—“ Henry Newby was put in psh clerk, June 1, 1724, by me, John Attwell, Rector, G. Williamson & Thos. Linthwaite, C. W.”
 1725. Sam^l. Hurst, Clerk, and Elizabeth Lord, mar. Nov. 5.
 1725-6. Robert Langton, gent., bur. Jan. 27.
 „ William Langhorn, son of William Games, esq., and Mary, bur. Feb. 12.
 1726. Elizabeth Le Pla, bur. Dec. 18.
 1728. Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, bur. June 19.
 „ Thomas Dawkins, gent., bur. July 15.
 „ Matthew Wildbore, gent., bur. Oct. 12.
 „ Francis, son of Fran. and Elizabeth Nieucum, bur. Oct. 13; Thomas, another son, bur. Nov. 25.
 „ James Cleaggy, shouldier, bur. Nov. 1.

(166.) Matthew Dawkins, innholder, took up his freedom, and paid £5 March 2, 1674-5; overseer of the poor 1677 for this parish; and elected a cap. bur. 8 June, 1681. Thomas Dawkins, gent., took up his freedom 31 April, 1720.

(167.) Thomas Truesdale, gent., paid £15 to Mr. Henry Peake, Chamberlain, and took up his freedom 14 Jan., 1709-10; Charles Truesdale, mercer, “natus fuit,” took up his freedom 31 Aug., 1732; Constable of St. Michael's, 1732-3; elected a cap. bur. 5 May, 1736, in the place of Mr. Rd. Brocks, made an alderman. Tho. Truesdale, by will dated 20 Oct., 1700, three days before his dec., devised certain estates at Morton and Baston, in this county, and in Scotgate, Stamford, to certain trustees to erect an almshouse for six poor men inhabiting the parishes of All Saints' and St. John's, Stamford. This number was afterwards increased to eight, and is now twelve. In 1694, he gave two cottages and yards in Frieston, for the use of the poor for ever. The arms of the family are *arg.*; 3 piles *gules*, a canton *ermine*. In Tinwell parish registers I found the following entries:—1604. Mr. William Truesdale and Mrs. Frances Morrison, mar. the XVIIth of Dec., 1606. John Truesdale, sonne of Mr. William Truesdale, bapt. y^e 5th of June.

(168.) An ancestor, Richard Hurst, of Holwell, in the parish of Abb-Kettleby, co. Leicester, and of Barrowby, in this county, gent., purchased lands in the latter parish 24th Jan., 37th Elizabeth. Thomas Hurst, D.D., by will dated 20 Nov., 1671, gave to the poor of Barrowby 20s. yearly, for ever, out of a piece of meadow called Heighting, to be disposed of every year on St. Thomas's day, by his son and his heirs, and the churchwardens of Barrowby, and their successors for ever. Richard Hurst, mentioned above, also left to the poor of the same parish, £10, the interest to be paid annually on St. Thomas's day. Thomas Hurst, D.D., also left by will to the poor of Grantham, three houses for three schools, for the benefit of poor scholars, and the rent of a house for “their potation,” four houses, the rents whereof were to be applied in keeping them and the said schoolhouses in repair; eight houses for poor widows, and one other house, the rents whereof to be applied in providing thirteen penny loaves on the first Sunday in every month for the said poor scholars; and the said testator declared that all vacancies in the said school and widows' houses should be filled up jointly by his son Richard, and his heirs, and the Alderman and the court of Grantham, and in case of their disagreement, by them in turn. Thos. Hurst, gent., paid £15 to the senior Chamberlain, and took up his freedom 10 Dec., 1727, elected a cap. bur. immediately after; an alderman 30th March, 1732, and served the office of Mayor for 1732-3. James, his eldest son, married Philippa, dau. and co-h. of the Rev. W. Hyde, and co-h. of the Burrells, of Ryland, Rutland. He took up his freedom and elected a cap. bur. 4 Feb., 1748-9; chamberlain, 1760-1; alderman, 8 March, 1768; and mayor, 1768-9. James, his eldest son, sometime a Major in the North Lincolnshire Militia, took up his freedom 25 Aug., 1808, and was a benefactor to Fryer's Almshouses and other local charities. William Hurst, A.M., was the 24th Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, an office he held from 1766 to 1785, and who gave £50, the interest of which was to be devoted to be annually distributed among the twelve poor men of that institution. Thomas Hurst was for some years Rector of All Saints', to which he was presented in 1785, and who by will dated 1 Aug., 1799, gave £50, 3 per cent. Consols, the dividends to be distributed every Christmas among the poor of All Saints' parish. I find John Hurst, gent., of Barrowby, had to compound for his estates to the Commonwealth authorities for the sum of £60; and Dr. John, of the same place, for £640. The arms of the family are—*argent*, an estoile of ten points *gules*. Crest, an hurst (or grove) of trees *proper*.

- 1728-9. Francis Simpson, bur. Jan. 27.
 1729. Jane, dau. of Fran. and Elizabeth Howgrave, bapt. Nov. 1, died 22nd. (169.)
 " Mrs. Margaret Hare, bur. Nov. 18.
 " Mr. John Goodhall, Alderman, bur. Nov. 23.
 " Mrs. Grace Seaton, bur. Dec. 1.
 In November of this year the parochial authorities purchased a new register book which is numbered 5, an event which is thus chronicled on the fly page: "This book was put by John Allen, C. W., in the year of our Lord 1729, John Atwood then rector of the 1st parish of St. Michael. Henry Newby, then parish clerk."
 1730. Richard Abbott, a soldier, bur. May 27.
 " Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Cawdron, bur. June 17. (170.)
 " Mr. John Zeamon, clerk, bur. July 4.
 " Mrs. Jane Peale, bur. July 23.
 " Mrs. Rebecca Scott, bur. July 26. (171.)
 " Mrs. Mary Iliff, widow, bur. Nov. 15. (172.)
 1730-1. Mr. John Seaton, Sen. (Alderman) bur. Feb. 16.
 1732. Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Wyche, bur. Nov. 15.
 " Mr. John Seaton (Alderman) bur. Dec. 19.
 1732-3. Mr. Rich. Peal, bur. Feb. 14.
 1733. Mr. William Ross, clerk (Rector), and Kath. Wallburge, mar. Oct. 26. (173.)
 1733. Frances, wife of William Newzam, bur. April 14.
 " Mr. Robt. Collington, Alderman, bur. May 6.
 " Mr. Will. Gardner, bur. Dec. 2.
 " Winifred Mansfield, " Dec. 30. (174.)
 1734. Daniel Jennings and Susanna Baily, mar. July 8. (Brown's Hospital).
 " John Raven and Fran. Wilson, mar. Aug. 20. (Brown's Hospital).
 1735. Margett, dau. of Wm. and Margett Toller, bapt. Aug. 7.
 " Mr. Thomas Walleit, bur. Dec. 20.
 1735-6. Matthew, son of Matt. and Mary Judd, bapt. Mar. 13.
 " Mr. Wm. Toller, Alderman, bur. Feb. 9. (175.)
 " Mrs. Mary Goodhall, widow, bur. Mar. 14.

(169.) Thos. Howgrave, printer, as freeborn, was freely admitted to freedom 27 Aug., 1772. In the *Mercury*, of Dec. 17, 1724, is this announcement:—"Just published, 2nd edit., Reasons against the inoculation of the smallpox, in a letter to Dr. Jurin, being a full answer to everything which Mr. Maitland and others advanced upon that subject, with a particular account of the late Miss Rolt's case, as attested under the hand of the Hon. Mrs. Rolt, her mother, by Fras. Howgrave, Apothecary, in Stamford. Printed for John Clarke, at the Bible under the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and sold by Mr. William Thompson, bookseller in Stamford, Lincolnshire. Price one shilling." (A copy of this work I have not seen). In the *Mercury*, of April 5, 1744, is another announcement:—"Thomas Howgrave, Surgeon and Apothecary, is now settled in the late dwelling house of Mr. Sharpe, gunsmith, in the High Street, Stamford, where all persons favouring him with their commands may depend upon civil usage and due attendance.

(170.) Mr John Cawdron was the 22nd Warden of Browne's Hospital, a post he held from 1731 to 1744.

(171.) I am not aware whether Mrs. Rebecca Scott was any relative to Mr. William Kilner Scott, Mayor of Stamford in 1822-3. Another resident of the same name, Mr. John Scott, editor of the *Stamford News*, a native of Aberdeen. He commenced the publication of the *Censor*, a weekly paper, afterwards became editor of the *Statesman*, an evening paper, and successively of the *Stamford News*, *Champion*, and *London Magazine*. A series of articles in the latter publication reflecting on the conduct of *Blackwood's Magazine*, led to a hostile meeting at Chalk Farm, between Mr. Christie, the editor, and Mr. Scott, in which the latter was mortally wounded; he lingered about ten days, and died Feb. 13, 1821. Mr. Scott was the author of a series of Letters from Paris, 8vo., 1814-15.

(172.) Mary Iliff was the widow of Humph. Iliff, grocer, to whom she was mar. at this church in 1702-3. The father of Humphrey was Thomas, an issuer of one of the Stamford 17th century Tradesmen's tokens.

(173.) The Rev. William Ross was the 25th Confrator of Browne's Hospital, a post he held from 1738 to 1744, and 23rd Warden of the same from 1744 to 1766.

(174.) James Mansfield took up his freedom 31 Aug., 1676; and John Mansfield held the office of Sergeant-at-Mace, to which office Hy. Smith was elected 1st April, 1718, on the dec. of Mansfield.

(175.) William Toller (designated as the son of John Toller, esq.), was apprenticed 14 Sept., 1704, to R^t. Curtis, mercer, as an apprentice of John Spencer, mercer (who succeeded to Curtis's business), admitted to freedom 28 Aug., 1712; overseer of the poor, 1713; constable of this parish, 1713-14; elected a cap. bur. 8 Oct., 1715; chamberlain, 1727-8; alderman in the place of Charles Bertie, esq., dec. 26 May, 1730; and

1736. Francis Robert, son of Francis and Elizabeth Howgrave, bapt. May 27, bur. Mar. 17, 1736-7.
 " Rebecca, dau. of Richard and Elizabeth Faulkner, bapt. Aug. 11.
 1736-7. Mr. Richard Hunter, bur. Mar. 16.
 1737. Mr. James Adams, bur. April 12.
 " Mr. Charles Truesdale, bur. July 15.
 " Samuel, son of John and Wyche, bur. Aug. 31.
 " Mr. Jacob Dodd, clerk for Browne's Hospital, bur. Nov. 13.
 " Mrs. Ann Dawkins, bur. Dec. 18.
 1738. Samuel, son of Samuel and Catharine Coddington, bapt. March 25, Bur. May 4, 1740.
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel and Mary Heaton, clerk, bapt. Mar. 26, Bur. April 13. Mary, wife of Mr. Samuel Heaton, clerk, bur. April 19.
 " Mary, wife of Mr. John Wyche, bur. Oct. 5.
 1740-1. James Waite and Mary Faulkner, mar. March 17.
 1741. Jane, dau. of John and Jane Digby, bapt. Nov. 17.
 " Thomas Cheyney and Elizabeth Toller, mar. April 6.
 " Mrs. Ann Wilson, bur. Sept. 4.
 1742. William Windsor, son of William and Sarah Fitz Thomas (Capt.) bur. Mar. 27, Sarah, wife of William Fitz Thomas, (Capt.) bur. May 2, 1743.
 " Mr. Edward Bennett, bur. Nov. 5.
 1743. Mrs. Dorothy Gardiner, bur. April 23.
 " Mrs. Katharine Wyche, bur. Oct. 29.
 1744. Mr. John Cawdron, Clerk (Browne's Hospital), bur. June 9.
 " Mr. Gabriel Roberts (Governour), bur. Sept. 22. (176.)
 1745. Jane, wife of Joseph Caldecott, bur. April 6.
 " Henry Newby (Parish clarke), bur. April 8.
 " Anne Charlotte Brown, bur. Oct. 28.
 1745 6. Jane Withum, dau. of James and Elizabeth Maleverer, bapt. Jan. 8.
 " George Chambers (Exciseman), bur. Feb. 2.
 1746. Ann, dau. of John and Elizabeth Wyche, bur. July 28.
 " Mr. Thomas Hurst, Alderman, bur. Oct. 20.
 " Jane Hudson, out of the Work-house, bur. Nov. 10.
 1747. Mrs. Eliz. Hurst, wid^o, bur. April 8.
 1749. Mary, dau. of Joseph Digby (Clerk), and Jane, bapt. Sept. 24; Martin, their son, Nov. 10, 1750.
 " William Newzam (Alderman), Cutler, bur. Sept. 3.
 1750-1. Thomas Carey and Frances Caldecott, both of St. George's, mar. Feb. 5.
 " Joseph Caldecott, baker, bur. Jan. 2.
 1751. John Smith (late master of the workhouse), bur. Nov. 3. (177.)

mayor, 1730-1. According to the parish registers of Tallington, in this county, he there married his first wife, Anne Wilcox, 13 Nov., 1713; and in those of Empingham, Rutland, I find the following entry under the same head: 1734-5, Mar. 20, William Toller and Mary Wyche. In Easton (near Stamford) parish registers I found this entry: 1635, Oct. 14, William Toller and Ann Holmes, married; and in those of King's Cliffe, Northants, a village near to Easton, the two following under the burials: 1637-8, Feb. 19, Henry Taller, gent.; and on the 26th of the same month, Elizabeth Taller. Anthony Oldfield, of Spalding, gent., by will dated 1 Jan., 1634-5, forgave the debts owing to him by his nephews, John Oldfield and Alexander Woods, directs his trustees to buy land at Bingley, co. Yorkshire, where testator was born, for the benefit of the poor. To his sister Woods; niece, Lydia Woods, and daughters, Oldfield, Moyle, Farmer, Holbech and Trollope, each 40s. His manor of Wrightbolt Hall, &c., to his wife Margaret for life, other lands to my son Anthony, his son John to sell the site of Spalding Priory, and his principal estates among them. Whaplode Hall, Bicker, manor of Walcot, he entailed on his son, John Oldfield, and his heirs male, and appoints him executor. To Mary, wife of his son John, and their son Anthony (ex per), and also mentions his cousins, Mr. Wm. Hobson, Mr. Slater, and Mr. Wm. Toller, proved by his executor, 6 Feb. 1635-6.—C. P. C.

(176.) Respecting this individual, I was told by a clergyman the following story. His name was originally Cooke, a relative of the Earl of Leicester of that name; but for some reason he altered it to Roberts, and becoming involved he had a mock funeral in order to defraud his creditors, and left the country. A person from Stamford met him some twenty years afterwards in Paris, who accosted him thus:—"Did I not know Governor Roberts had been dead these twenty years I should say you were that man." It is said that the Governor at once admitted that he was the same person, and his funeral was merely a sham.

(177.) Brazenose College, in St. Paul's Street, existed in the early part of the reign of Edw. III., to which in 1393, on the occasion of a quarrel between the northern and southern students at Oxford, many masters and students repaired to Stamford, a

1752. Charity Smith (Foundling), bur. March 1.
 „ James Smith, serv^t from the Bull Inn, bur. Aug. 12.
 „ Katharine, wife of Samuel Coddington, gunsmith, Nov. 15.

course that checked the rise of that seminary. In May, June, and July, 1334, many others joined them, an act of secession induced the Chancellor of the University (Rt. Stratford) to obtain the authority of Pope Benedict XII., for suppressing the con- course of Scholars to Stamford. According to Rym Fœd. iv. 621, the King, on the 2 Aug., 1334, directed his own writ to the Sheriff of Lincolnshire (John de Trehampton), reciting that masters and Scholars of Oxford had, in consequence of dissensions, retired from Oxford to study at Stamford; and commanding him to proceed to Stam- ford, and there to proclaim a prohibition for any person to study or perform scholas- tic exercises elsewhere than in the Universities, on pain of forfeiting all which they were capable to forfeit. This does not appear to have had the effect of completely suppressing the Schools: for the King, on the 28th March following, issued another proclamation (from Nottingham) more stringent than the last, commanding Wm. Trussell to take the names of such as were contumacious, and ordering them to return him the names of such as continued their exercises at Stamford. I find no further mention of this place till June 8, 1658, when, at a meeting of the Hall, it was agreed that as the tenement or messuage called the Brazen Nose is letten to a full value, the tenant thereof shall, duringe his lease, be freed from all military taxes. The build- ing, says the local historians, was taken down in 1668, and the interesting Early English gateway placed rather forwarder towards the street, and a new house erected on the site of the older one. At a meeting of the hall, 26th Jan., 1687-8, Will. Feast, Mayor, the tenement or messuage called Brazen Nose was ordered to be mortgaged, as they had cost more for the paying of their building than had been expected. It does not appear whether or not this order was carried into effect, but the following entry from the *Corp. Rec.* shows that it was not fit for habitable purposes: "Sept. 1, 1688. Att this hall, Mr. Richard Burman, Alderman, haveing offered & p^oposed to make y^e mes- suage called y^e Brazen Nose fit & comodious for y^e keeping his feast for his Mayor- altye (in case hee bee elected Mayor for y^e year following & shall continue to finish his office). Itt is therefore ordered & agreed upon wth an unanimous assent & consent y^t y^e freedom money recd by y^e Chamberlain att y^e last hall being twenty three pounds, thirteen shillings & four pence shall bee paid to the said Mr. Burman as alsoe ffourty pounds more called in out of Mr. Charles Halford's hands due from Mr. Daniell Wigmore late decd to y^e corporacon of Stamford which said ffourty pounds is likewise soe to be paid to the said Mr. Burman for to bee employed & laid out upon makinge fitt y^e s^d Brazen Nose as aforesd. Hee the s^d Richard Burman p^omissd & undertaken to make fitt y^e same by flooring such roomes & glasseing soe much of y^e windows as hee shall thinke necessary, & alsoe y^t if hee shall exceed y^e s^d sumes of twenty three pounds, thirteen shillings & four pence & of ffourty pounds itt shall bee his own p^op^o losse, but if hee shall not expend or lay out all y^e s^d money soe to bee paid to him that then hee will refund y^e money remaining un-laid out & un-disposed to y^e Mayor, Aldermen, & capitall burgesses for y^e use of y^e corporacon of Stamford aforesd." This feast did not come off, as in October following Thos. Hawkins was elected Mayor for 1688-9, and I do not again meet with his name in the list either of aldermen or capital burgesses; probably like his master, John, 5th Earl of Exeter, to whom he was Steward, he refused to take the oaths prescribed by Parliament, and retired from the council chamber. It was doubtless owing to the Mayor's feast that the following order was passed by the Hall relative to the Corporate linen: "1695, Oct. 27—Whereas y^e Linnen & other utensils belonging to y^e corporacon are much washed & damaged by comon usage, Itt is therefore at this hall ordered & agreed upon, y^t when any alder- man or capitall burgesse shall be for the future elected Mayor, instead of treating y^e company as formerly every alderman shall give & pay ffourty shillings, & every capi- tall burgesse twenty shillings to y^e Chamberlain for y^e tyme being to be layd out in buying Linnen & other necessaries for y^e use & service of y^e corporacon. And itt is further ordered & agreed upon y^t in case any Major shall hereafter make use of any Linnen or other things att any other tyme then att y^e public feasts or Sessions for his own private use that then everye Major shall forfeit y^e sume of ffive pounds so to be paid for y^e use of y^e corporacon. The next time I find any mention of Brazenose is in 1704, when it was made available for a charity school, subsequently as a common workhouse, and about 1816 the estate was sold to James Hurst, Esq., and is now the property of his sister, Miss H. Hurst, who also possesses the ancient knocker formerly on the door. At a common hall, 4 March, 1673-4, one Anthony Markham, esq., took a lease of Brazenose for 99 years. It was stipulated that the "Brazen nose was to be affixed upon y^e court gate next y^e street or elsewhere as y^e Mayor and Alderman shall appoint." Mr. Markam, at a subsequent hall, begged to be released from his obliga- tion as he was about to reside in London. His request was acceded to on payment of the arrears (£20) of rent then due.

THE ANCIENT KENT FAMILY OF HODSOLL.

BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

ALTHOUGH a connected pedigree of the Hodsolls, of Kent, does not begin until the reign of Henry VII., still notices of them as proprietors of land in the county constantly occur in the records from that time backward to the days of Richard II.* In fact, the author of "Villare Cantianum," in his account of the manor of South Ash, conjectures that John At-South Ash, who paid Aid for it in the 20th year of Edward III., may have been only so styled from his residing at the place, being in reality a Hodsoll. There does not appear to me, however, to be any tangible grounds for such a supposition. In the Subsidy Roll of A°. 12 Edw. III., under the Hundred of Axstane, we have the same "John de Southessh," and two "Hodesoles" are likewise entered. Also in the Subsidy Roll of A°. 46 Edw. III., three "Hodesoles" again appear side by side with a "William de Suthassche," presumably the successor of John.† But although there is nothing positive to show that even so early as the succeeding reign of Richard II. the Hodsolls were already in possession of the manor, yet it is evident they must by that time have acquired property in the same district, for in A°. 8 of that reign, we have a *Final agreement* between John Hodesole, senior, *plaintiff*, and John Hodesole, junior, and his wife Margaret, *deforciant*, respecting lands in Kemsing and Stansted. This John Hodsoll, the younger (son of John Hodsoll, senior, as I take it, for I am inclined to look upon the transaction as a family arrangement, from the fact of no consideration being mentioned), is clearly the person of that name who in January, 1424, (A°. 2 Hen VI.) made his last Testament, in which Margaret his wife is referred to.‡ He is also, doubtless, the John Hodesole, who was one

* Isolated mention of the name in Kent is met with as early as the reign of Richard I., in the 10th year of which, on 7th Nov., 1198, in a recognizance of *mort d'auncestor*, Ralph de Hodeshole acknowledges 10 acres in Southfleet to be the right and inheritance of Jordan, Simon, John, and William, sons of Roger, in Southfleet, for one mark; and in another, dated 9th Nov., 1198, he acknowledges 3 acres in same place as the right and inheritance of above parties for half a mark. (Vide Feet of Fines for Kent, printed in the "Archæologia Cantiana," Vol. I., p. 261.)

† Lay Subsidies, Kent; Public Record Office; 12th, A°. 12 Edw. III., membrane 21 (under Hundred of "Alkestane"):-

9th entry of 1st section on that membrane,	"Thome de Hodesole	iiijs."
12th	"Clem' de Hodesole	viijs."
18th	"Joh'e de Southessh	vs."
<i>Ibid</i> 12 th , A°. 46 Edw. III., membrane		
37 ^b (under Hundred of "Axstane"):	"Joh' Hodesole	xviijd."
Membrane 38 (under same Hundred):		
3rd entry in a separate section on this membrane	"Priorissa de Halewell'	vjs. viijd."
7th	"Will's de Suthassche	xs. "
8th	"Ric'us Hodesole	ijs. "
10th	"Will's Hodetole	xijd. ob. "
11th	"Joh's Hodesole	
	(query same as entered on 37 ^b)	vs. viijd."

‡ Principal Probate Register, "Luffnam," fol. 2, Testament of John Hodesole, dated 27th January, 1423, that is of the civil year, but 1424 of the historical, as given above. (This will is in contracted Latin; the following is an abstract of its contents in

of the Collectors in Kent of the Subsidy of A°. 2 Henry V. (1414). See Lay Subsidies, Kent, in Public Record Office, 133. (N.B. The catalogue had at first Hodesole, which has subsequently been altered to Hodesoke. I have referred to the original Roll, however, where the name is written Hodesole plainly enough). By this time, at least, South Ash would seem to have passed into the hands of the family, but whether by purchase, or marriage with an heiress, does not transpire. Hasted tells us that the manor was possessed by a William Huddyshele in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.,* which is not exactly correct, for the Will above cited shows that, presuming it was in the time of Henry V. in their possession, it must have been John and not William who then held it. William, son and heir of this John, was probably intended by Hasted, but did not succeed his father till the reign of Henry VI. In the list of Kentish gentry, returned by Inquisition into the Court of Chancery, A°. 12 Henry VI., as printed in Fuller's "Worthlies," appears a William Hodestle, which mode of spelling the name, although it may be pronounced with much the same sound, I was inclined to think due to a mis-reading of the original, so referred to the record that Fuller copied from, but found the name very distinct therein, and the letter queried certainly either t or c (I prefer the latter reading myself), and not o. Whether any mistake with respect to this letter occurred in making up the complete list (as I suppose it was made up) from the different Inquisitions taken, I cannot say; there can be, however, no doubt, I think, that the entry in question refers to the above William Hodesole. He seems, too, to be identical with the William Hodesole who subsequently, in the 22nd year of Henry VI., figures as a juror. (Thorpe "Registrum Roffense," p. 137).

The next notices of the name that I have met with in the records occur in a *Final agreement* of A°. 20 Henry VII., wherein William

English). His body is to be buried in the Church of Assche, before the Cross therein. Leaves to the high altar therein, for small tithes forgotten, and for prayer for his soul, 6s. 8d. To buy a cow to maintain (that is by the profits of it) a light to the Virgin therein, 10s. To maintain the Trentall (*i.e.* prayer for a month) therein, 10s. To buy a cow to maintain a light before the Cross therein, 10s. For a light to St. Michael therein, 3s. 4d. To the fabric of the Church of Kemsynge, 13s. 4d. To the high altar therein, for small tithes forgotten, 40d. For a light to the Virgin therein, 40d. To the high altar of Stansted, 3s. 4d. For a light before the Cross therein, 8s. 4d. For a light to the Virgin therein, 3s. 4d. To the fabric of the said Church, 40s. To each of his god-sons and god-daughters, 12d. To the Carmelite Brothers of Aylsford, to celebrate (masses) for his soul in the Trentall of St. Gregory, without fraud and deception, for one year after his decease, 13s. 4d., and half a quarter of wheat. To a suitable chaplain or chaplains, to celebrate (masses) for the souls of himself and his friends in the Church of Assche for two years, 20 marks. To William Cogger, his servant, 10s., and a black gown. To William Cotyer, an old gown. To John Hewe, his servant, 40d., and a black gown. For the expenses of his funeral and Trentalls, £10. To the poor people coming for alms in the days of mourning and Trentall, and other charitable purposes, 7 marks. To be distributed amongst his family, at the discretion of his executors, 20s. To John Yedely, 13s. 4d. Residue of his goods to be equally divided between Margaret his wife, and William his son. Makes said William, and Thomas Barbour, his executors; the latter to have 13s. 4d. for his trouble. Proved 20th February same year, before John Lyndefeld, Commissiouner.

* Hasted probably had this from the "Villare Cantianum," where it is said that "William Hodsoll, who in several deeds writ himself Esquire, both in the reign of Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth, sealed with the three stone fountains only."

Hodsole and Elizabeth his wife are deforciantes in respect of property in Sevenoaks; and in a *Recovery* of the same year, whereby William Hodsole, and John Hadesole, Citizen and Leather seller of London,* cede all right to land in Kemsing, Seale, &c., to Sir John Peché. Any further account of this William Hodsoll I am, however, unable to give. Hasted says that the manor of South Ash was possessed in this reign by a *John* Hodsoll, who transmitted it to a son, also John, from whom it in turn passed to his son William Hodsoll. This is to a certain extent corroborated by other evidence. On the margin of the entry relating to South Ash, in the Account of the Collectors of the Aid to marry Blanche, the King's eldest daughter, A°. 3 Hen. IV.,† Mr. Ciriac Petit, who drew up a survey of all lands held in capite in Kent A°. 35 Henry VIII., adds, as the holder of the fee in question in his time, "*Johannes Hudsole.*" We have the will of William Hodsoll, descendant of this John, also the monumental inscription from his grave. He died in 1586, in the reign of Elizabeth, and as an authentic connected pedigree of the main line at South Ash starts from this point, I have arranged such an one on a separate sheet. Those collateral branches which I have had an opportunity of tracing, will be found included, and the whole is substantiated by full references to the many reliable sources from which the pedigree has been drawn up. An abstract of some of the more important proofs is given at the close of this article.

From the earliest times the Hodsolls bore for their coat armour the singular charge of three wells (*azure*, three stone wells *argent*, two and one); arms doubtless adopted by reason of their holding, or having held at some remote period, lands under the Prioress of the Conventual House of Holywell, or Halywell, anciently situated in Bishopsgate Street, London. The Kent Subsidy Rolls for the reign of Edward III. show that that religious establishment had then possessions in the neighbourhood of Ash, which, perhaps at the time,

* In the Bailiff's Accounts—Kent A°. 9-10 Hen. VIII., is mention of John Hodsole, of London, and William Hodesole, of Chepstede. (Appendix II. to 10th Report of Deputy-keeper of the Public Records, p. 85). See also Principal Probate Register, "Alenger," fo. 13, Testament of "John Hodsall", Citizen and Leatherseller of London," dated 11th Sept., 1540, A°. 32 Hen. VIII. To be buried in Church of St. Myldrede, "wherof I am a parishen" (*sic.*) Leaves all his "goodes catalls" &c. to his wife and sole executrix Julian. Proved 13th Oct., 1540.

Ibid. "Clark." fo. 123, Testament of "John Hodsall," dated 17th Oct., 1625—"I John Hodsoll, Cittizen and Haberdasher of London." "*Item* I doe giue and bequeath vnto my fower children, namely vnto Joane, John, Humfrey and Henry Hodsoll, vnto every one of them the somme of threescore and fiftene pounds" (to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of London by his executrix within a year after his decease, and the Chamberlain to pay same to his children at marriage, or age of twenty-one years; but if his wife be with child at his death, then only £60 to each, and £60 to the child, &c.) "Anne Hodsoll, my lovinge wife, my sole Executrix." (Makes his well-beloved friends William Crosse, and Cornelius Verhelle, of London, Marchants, overseers of his will). Proved by "Anne Hodsall, relict," 3rd Nov., 1625.

† *Viz.*, "De ij partibus vnus feodi militis in Horton, vocatis Southesse, quas Thomas de Suthesse nuper tenuit de dicto Manerio de Kemsynge, et ipse de eodem Comite vt de eodem honore." (Brit. Mus. Lansdowne MS. No. 276, pencil fo. 87). From this entry we get, presumably, the successor of William de South Ash, already cited, in connection with that manor, from the records of A°. 46 Edw. III. And we also learn that this Thomas de South Ash was dead, or had ceased to own the manor, in A°. 3 Hen. IV.

and certainly afterwards, went by the name of Halywell. In the Roll for the 46th year of that reign the Prioress of Hallewell paid 6s. 8d. (Public Record Office, Lay Subsidies, Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2^d, membrane 38). This coat in its integrity continued to be used by them until the reign of Elizabeth; and William Hodsoll, owner of South Ash, above mentioned, dying in 1586, it was depicted in stone upon his grave in Ash Church. (Thorpe, "Registrum Roffense," p. 779). But the author of the "Villare Cantianum" remarks that in his time the family were bearing a fess wavy between the wells or fountains; adding he was unable to assign any reason for so transparent a mutilation of a coat of great antiquity. When, however, we take into consideration the zeal manifested by heralds of the Stuart period, in either altering the arms, or insisting upon re-grants, in those cases where the persons concerned could not show a pedigree,* or were unwilling to pay heavy sums for having one fabricated for them, it would not be very unreasonable, I imagine, to attribute to some such cause the origin of that addition to this ancient coat, which later members of the Hodsoll family seem rather to have appreciated than otherwise, since it has figured, I believe, on all their subsequent monuments.

In the reign of Elizabeth, a younger son of the Hodsolls, of South Ash, settled in the neighbouring county of Sussex, and his grandson married a lady belonging to a branch of the very ancient Sussex family of Gratwick. Since space has not permitted my including any full account of this branch of Gratwick, seated at Cowfold, and Berry's notice of them in his "Sussex Genealogies" being moreover very meagre, possibly the few additional particulars given in the pedigree on Plate XVI.—out of Sir William Burrell, Bart.'s MS. Collections for that County—may not prove unacceptable. They are derived from a long series of extracts from the Parish Register of Cowfold, which begins in the year 1558.

* And probably many good old families were not at that period in a position to prove off-hand their right to arms by descent, although there might hardly be room for any *reasonable* amount of doubt as to the justice of their claim. Which is not to be much wondered at, I estimate, when it is borne in mind what difficulties are attendant upon the *trustworthy* elucidation of comparatively recent pedigrees, even in these enlightened days, and with such greatly enhanced means of research ready to our hands.

May 3, 1607." March 8, 1608." Feb. 6, 1611." Dec. 27, 1614."

Bap. "Eliz. dau. of John G., Feb. 6, 1602." Elizabeth, da. of John Gratwicke, of Jarvice, in Cowford, co. Sussex, mar. Wm. Hodsell, of South Ash (ob. 1663). She died 14 May, 1676, aged 75 years.—Inscription in Ash-by-Wrotham Church, Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," p. 780.

Bap. "Wm, son of J^r G., of Jervis, Sep. 22, 1605." Married "Oct. 14, 1637, Wm, son & heir of John Gratwicke, of Jervis, and Jane Skinner, of Clayleigh." (Berry's pedigree describes him as of Horsham, and mar. to Jane, dau. of Edward Skynner, of Barkham, co. Sussex).

Bap. "Susan, dau. of John G., of Jervis, June 25, 1607." Bap. "Tratia, dau. of John G., of Jervis, Janv 3, 1608 [i. e. 1609.]" Bap. "Richard [i], son of John G., of Jer(v)ise, May 7, 1610." Buried "Richard, son of John G., May 14, 1616."

Bap. "John, son of John G., and Eliz.,[†] of Jervise, Sep. 13, 1612." Bap. "Oockenden, [i], son of John G., March 27, 1614." Bap. "Mary, dau. of John G., Feb. 11, 1615." Bap. "Ann, dau. of John G., of Gervase, Janv 15, 1617."

Bap. "Richard [i] (s.) of John G., of Gervase, Aug. 15, 1619." Bap. "Thomas [i], son of John G., of Gervase, Dec. 10, 1620."

Bap. "Thos. [i], son of John G., of Jervis, June 28, 1622." Buried "Thomas, son of John G., of Gervase, Dec. 12, 1622." There seems to be some error in the dates here. This last appears to refer to burial of Thomas [i], which must, however, have occurred prior to birth of Thomas [ii].

¶ Query, if the date 1637 for this marriage be not about two years too late. Among the extracts occur "Buried Oct. 29, 1636, Wm. Gratwicke, of Jervis;" "Baptized Dec. 15, 1626 (query 1626; it is entered after dates of 1631, &c.), John, posthumous son of Wm. G. and Jane, of Jervis." ¶ Mentioned in will of John Hodsell, of Shermonburie, in 1628; therefore his brother Richard [ii], also mentioned in [¶], could not in 1623 have been "2nd son," as Berry's pedigree has it, nor his brother Thomas [ii] "3rd son."

1

PROPHECY REGARDING THE EARLS OF MAR.

A GREAT amount of public interest has been excited by the controversy concerning the Earldom of Mar, the most ancient of Scottish dignities, a dignity in fact of such antiquity, that Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Family Romance," speaks of it in the following terms: "There is no title in Great Britain, perhaps no title in Europe, so ancient as that of the Earl of Mar. It is, in fact, an extraordinary relic handed down to us from the most remote period of history: for we can trace this illustrious line, in *uninterrupted succession*, to the old Pictish period, when the predecessor and ancestor of the present Earl of Mar (*deceased* 1866), held the same designation, but with a higher dignity, and a title which has been obsolete for a thousand years, and is now known only as a curious matter of antiquarian research. The title in question was *Maarmor*, a Pictish dignity, inferior only to that of king."

A decision of the Committee for Privileges in the House of Lords in 1875, which has been freely discussed and universally condemned, assigned to this unique ancient dignity, a *new creation* of 1565! "a title," according to the *Genealogist*, Sept., 1877, "never dreamt of in dreams, or read of in books, till Feb. 26, 1875; for which no patent exists, or, as far as can be ascertained, ever did exist, for which not one tittle of evidence can be produced, and which nobody ever heard of till Lords Chelmsford, Redesdale, and Cairns came to the conclusion (based no doubt on their extensive acquaintance with ancient Scottish law!) that *common sense told them it must have been created* between the 28th of July and the 1st August, 1565."

We all know now, how this extraordinary decision was publicly impugned in the House of Lords on July 9, 1877, and how in a full house of 200 peers, the Duke of Buccleugh was obliged to *withdraw* his resolution, based on the said decision. How the matter was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Lords, and how they reported shortly afterwards that there were no precedents for changing the order of names already on the Union Roll; and that they refused the petition of the Earl of Kellie, praying that his name should be on the Roll of Peers of Scotland, as Earl of Mar, in virtue of the said decision.

This leaves the position of the ancient earldom, inherited and now enjoyed by the heir general, John Francis Goodeve Erskine, Earl of Mar and Baron Garioch, *INTACT*; a fact which seems to have escaped the notice of some peerages and almanacks for the current year; but not of so keen and cautious an observer as Sir Bernard Burke. In his *Peerage* for 1878, he inserts the ancient Earldom of Mar, immediately *before* the title of Mar and Kellie, with the remark that after the report of the Select Committee in 1877, he finds it "difficult to avoid the inference, that the nephew and heir of the late Earl is the inheritor of the ancient peerage of Mar, and that his right to the Earldom which stands on the Union Roll is not affected by the decision arrived at by the Committee of Privileges in 1875." And

Debrett follows suit, inserting the Earl of Mar in full, *before* the Earl of Mar and Kellie, with the forcible remark in the Preface, page iv. :—“As the Select Committee of the House of Lords refused last year to alter the Union Roll by the proposed removal of the ancient Earldom of Mar, and the insertion of the comparatively modern Earldom of Mar (creation 1565) adjudged in 1875 to the Earl of Kellie, I have inserted the nephew and heir of the late Lord Mar, whose title still retains its old position on the Union Roll of Scotland.” Hence an interesting question arises, “Are there two Earls of Mar?” With reference to this enquiry, we are led to take cognizance of a somewhat remarkable prophecy, uttered as supposed by Thomas the Rhymer, about the time of the alleged new creation in 1565, and given in *extenso* in Sir B. Burke's *Family Romance*, 3rd edition, under the head of “The Earls of Mar.”

We are, however, now only concerned with the concluding words of the prophecy and their interpretation. The words are, “The line of Mar shall be broken, but not until its honours are doubled, and its doom ended.” Sir B. Burke's explanation is :—“The present Earl (deceased 1866) has no children, and his successor in the peerage accordingly will not be an Erskine but a Goodeve, the child of his eldest sister, Lady Jemima, the old line being thus broken.” But exception must be taken to this explanation on two grounds, though the interpretation of preceding parts of the remarkable prophecy seems to have been correct. 1. There is no explanation offered of the honours being doubled. 2. There is no warrant for saying that the *old* line is broken, for the Erskine family enjoyed the old title only accidentally, through an Erskine having married the *heiress* of Mar—female succession being conducive to change of surname.

It was certainly thought by some acquainted with the ancient prophecy, that the honours were doubled on the claim of the late Lord Mar to the Earldom of Kellie being allowed by the House of Lords in 1829; but this was clearly not a doubling of the honours of the *House of Mar*, but only a revival of the honours of the *House of Erskine*, which included in its list, besides the Earldom of Kellie, the Earldoms of Buchan and Rosslyn, and the Barony of Erskine.

We are therefore disposed to think that a truer interpretation may be found in the proceedings which have taken place in the House of Lords, alluded to above. In a word, there are now *two Earldoms of Mar*, if, we seriously admit Lord Kellie's *new* Mar title, which by the *dicta* of three English Peers alone in 1875, made its *first* appearance, “somehow or other,” according to Lord Redesdale, by a new creation of 1565, which took place, as Lord Chelmsford stated, “*in some way or other without writing or evidence of any kind!*” restricted moreover to heirs male on a presumption which is contrary to Scotch Law, and to the advice tendered in 1874, by Her Majesty's Law Officers. This *new* dignity is confessedly *not* on the Union Roll of Scotch Peers, and the Select Committee of the House of Lords have recently decided that it shall not be placed thereon. While, on the other hand, independently of this fiction, the far older and time-honoured dignity of Mar stands as ever on the Roll, and the Committee have naturally

refused to accommodate Lord Kellie by removing it. Admitting, however, this newly discovered dignity, it may be considered that the honours of the House of Mar are *doubled*.

As regards the other part of the prophecy, that the line of Mar shall be broken, it is obviously within the limits of interpretation to regard as a possible fulfilment what has really happened, viz., that the surname has been changed, as Sir B. Burke suggests.

The surname continued for many years to be Erskine, merely through an Erskine having, as already stated, married the *heiress* of Mar. After a long succession of sons, the Lady Frances, who would have been Countess of Mar in her own right, save for her father's attainder in 1715, happened to marry her cousin, also an Erskine, and so preserved the surname. But the late Lord Mar having died in 1866, without issue, his nephew and heir of line, his eldest sister's son, *de jure sanguinis*, by the Law of Scotland, inherited and is now in possession of the "ancient and only Earldom of Mar on the Union Roll of Scotch Peers." Anyhow, we can but express a fervent hope that "its doom is ended," and that henceforth the legal possessors of the *ancient* earldom will be accorded by every one the full recognition of their rightful inheritance.

WILL OF BISHOP ROBERT PURSGLOVE, A DERBYSHIRE WORTHY.

COMMUNICATED BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

IN vols. XVII. and XVIII. of the "RELIQUARY," some interesting particulars were given respecting the career of this prelate, and his monumental brass in the parish church of Tideswell, in Derbyshire. Having recently found his will, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on August 22, 1580, by his executor, Thomas Eyre, I venture to think that the following copy will be acceptable to many readers of the "RELIQUARY."

In dei nomine amen I Robart Pursglove Bisshoppe of Hull The laste daie of Marche in the yeaere of oure lorde god a thowsande fyfve hundrethe and fowerscore beinge whole in bodye, and of good and perfecte Remembraunce in minde, Consideringe that nothing is more certaine then Deathe, and nothinge more vncerteyne then the hower of Deathe, intende withe godes grace not to Departe from this worlde in testate Declare and make my laste will and Testamente in manner and fourme followinge (that is to saye) ffirste I Committe my soule to all mightie god Assuredlye

trustinge throughe the merrittes and passion of Christe my Redemer and Savio^r to lyve everlastinglye in his heavenlye kingedome with his electe and blessed Sainctes. And I bequeathe my bodye to be buryed within the prishe Church of Tideswall if I happen to dyceasse within xxth myles thereof, And if it happen otherwyse then to bee buried in the parrishe Church wheare it shall please god to call me to his mercye. And towcheinge the bestowinge of my worldlye gooddes I have alreadye delyvered fourtie poundes to my lovinge and trustie friendes Gervase Eyre of Keeton in the Countye of York and Rowlande Eyre of Hassope in the Countie of Darbye Esquiers, theie to bestowe the saide fourtie poundes amongeeste the poore people and for the necessarye Charges of my funeralles at the daye of my buriall in suche places and order as is declared in twoe Billes indented made betwixte me the saide Robarte, Jarvase and Rowlande subscribed withe our handes, and sealed withe our Seales bearinge Date the eleventh Daie of Marche laste paste. And in consideration of performance of suche thinges as I have putte the saide Gervase and Rowlande in truste I geve vnto either of theyme quission of blewte Tissewe, I geve also and bequeathe vnto Thomas Eyre of Donstone gentleman the vse and occupacon of one standinge Cuppe of sylver giltte withe a Cover waighinge thirtie and nyne ounces, the vse also and occupacon of three Goblettes of sylver giltte, withe one Cover waighinge threescore ounces. Twelve sylver spoones havinge Pictures on the endes giltte, waighinge Twentie and three ounces, one large fyne peece of fyne Arras havinge Imagerye vppon yt, and the Storie of Christes passion, my beste fetherbed withe a bolster, one Mattresse, twoe blankettes, one white Happinge,* one large beade Coveringe, havinge the Picture of a Bisshoppe vppon yt, and lyned withe canvas, All the wth Beddinge nowe is or lately was in the Chamber over the Dynynge Parlor of the sayde Thomas. The saide Thomas to have the vse and occupacon of all the premisses Duringe his lyfe naturall onlye, And after his Deceaze I will that Edward Eyre the eldest sonne of the saide Thomas Eyre shall have the vse and occupacon of the premisses Duringe his lyffe naturall, And after his Deceaze I will that his heirs males of his bodye lawfullye begotten shall have the vse and occupacon of the premisses Duringe their lyves naturall. And for lacke of suche heires males, I will that Vincente Eyre the secounde sonne of the sayde Thomas Eyre shall have the vse and occupacon of the premisses Duringe his lyffe naturall And likewise after his Deceaze his heires males of his bodye lawfullye begotten to haue the vse and occupacon of the premisses, Duringe their lyves naturall, And fynally for lacke of suche heyres males as is aforesaide, I will that suche personnes as of righte by lawe oughte to have the premisses, shall have all the same to theyme theyre heyres Executors and Assignes forever. I geve to Roberte Eyre Brother to the saide Thomas Eyre one Bason of sylver withe an Ewer pcell giltte weighinge three score and Thirtie and flower Ounces, One flatte standinge Cuppe of sylver withe a Cover giltte waighinge Thirtie and flower ounces One salte of sylver giltte wth a Cover waighinge seaventene ounces, Three Candlestickes of sylver, waighinge xxv ounces, And one single Counter wth all thinges therein Conteyned. I geve vnto Marye Eyre, Ellenor Eyre, and ffraunces Eyre Daughters of the saide Thomas Eyre all my half yeares pencion w^{ch} was Due vnto me at the feaste of Thannunciacion of o^r blessed ladye the Virgyne laste paste oute of the possessyons of the late Monasterye of Gisborne dissolved, Savinge onlye Twenty poundes thereof whiche I Reserve and geve to my Executour for suche travayle as he shall happen to take for obtayninge of the sayde pencyon, and I doe ordayne and make the beforesaid Thomas Eyre the full and onelye Executoure of this my laste will and Testamente, And the same will, well and trewlye in everye pointe perfourmed, The Resydewe of my gooddes theenne Remayninge I doe geve to the saide Thomas Eyre, trustinge and Chardgeinge hym, as hee will awnswaere before god, to applye and putte all the same to honneste and proffyttable vses of hym, and his, wythowte wastinge or myspendinge annye parte thereof. In witness wheareof I the foresayde Roberte Pursglove have subscribed my name and sette my Seale to theise presence the Daie and yeare above writen. p me supradictum Robertum Pursglove. In the presence of vs, Gervys Eyre, Rowlande Eyre, George Allotson the Wryter, Thomas Wylcockson (P.C.C. 32 Arundell).

* A coarse coverlet.—*Halliwel.*

SOME DEPARTED CONTRIBUTORS AND LITERARY FRIENDS.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

It is not often that in the brief space of seven weeks one is called upon as I am now, to chronicle and mourn the loss of more than that number of literary friends; and therefore the task of recording their deaths becomes unusually heavy and sad. It is so many more links broken, so many voids created, so many warnings given, so many more losses to be entered in the day-book of one's life, and so many blanks that no time or circumstance can ever fill! Among those who have in this brief space, between the end of December and the day on which I write (February the 11th)—seven weeks only—passed away, are Thomas Wright, F.S.A.; Dr. Doran, F.S.A.; Mrs. Bury Palliser; Richard Woof, F.S.A.; Dr. Thursfield; George Cruikshank; John Hewitt, and others, and the void their removal has created, not in their own circles alone, but in the whole literary, artistic, and antiquarian world, is great indeed, while to myself and numberless others who enjoyed their friendship, it is of surpassing intensity. Their mortal lives—their “living, moving, and breathing”—are over, and their friends will see them no more, but their works will live for ever, and through them their memory will indeed remain green and undying.

THOMAS WRIGHT, one of the oldest and most valued of my literary and antiquarian friends—a friendship dating back to considerably over thirty years—was born in 1810 at Ludlow, in Shropshire, his ancestors, however, being from my own county, Yorkshire, where, as appears from the “Autobiography of Thomas Wright, of Birkenshaw” * (his grandfather), they were living at Birkenshaw, and other places in the neighbourhood of Bradford.

Thomas Wright, my late friend, was educated at King Edward VIth's Grammar School in Ludlow, from whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the successive degrees of B.A. and M.A. Here he commenced his literary career—a career that became more brilliant year by year till health, strength, and vitality itself left him. Whilst yet an undergraduate he became a frequent contributor to the “Gentleman's Magazine,” “Fraser,” “Literary Gazette,” “Foreign Quarterly,” and other serials, and also wrote his well-known volume on *Mediæval Legends regarding Purgatory*. In 1836 he took up his residence in London, and continued his successful literary life. The next year he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1838 was one of the founders of the Camden Society, of which, for some years, he was Hon. Sec. Later on he was among the founders of other societies, notably the “Percy,” and “Shakspeare,” to the publications of all which he was one of the most valued contributors. His reputation had by this time grown European, and in 1842, on the death of the Earl of Munster, the Grand European Blue

* London : J. Russell Smith, 1864. (Edited by Thomas Wright).

Ribbon of Literature and Science, with a seat in the Imperial Institute of France (the "Académie des Inscriptions,") was conferred on him mainly through the procuration of his friend M. Guizot. In 1844, Thomas Wright, in conjunction with his and my own friend, Charles Roach Smith, and others, founded the "British Archæological Association," and it was at that time that our friendship—a friendship that remained unbroken to the last—was formed. When the unfortunate division in the Association took place a few years later, Wright, Smith, and others, wisely remained with the party which retained the original name, the seceders adopting that of "Archæological Institute." About this time Thomas Wright commenced the issue of his grand work, "*Biographia Britannica Literaria*" for the Royal Society of Literature; he also became member of many other learned societies, and was a constant and valued contributor to their published transactions.

Of his published works—a bare enumeration of the titles of which would occupy many pages—I need only name a few beyond those to which I have already alluded. Among his more popular ones are, "The Celt, Roman, and Saxon;" "England under the House of Hanover;" "Domestic Manners and Sentiments;" "History of Caricature and the Grotesque in Art;" "Womankind in Western Europe;" "Chester Plays;" "Sorcery and Magic;" "History of Ludlow;" "Uriconium;" "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English;" "Archæological Album;" "Miscellanea Graphica;" "Nouvelles Nouvelles;" the translation of Louis Napoleon's "Life of Julius Cæsar," to which task he was specially appointed by the Emperor; "Feudal Manuals of English History, Vocabularies;" "Siege of Caerlaverock;" and numberless others. To the "RELIQUARY" he was a contributor of several papers of surpassing interest, as he was also to the "Art Journal," "Intellectual Observer," "Archæologia," etc.

To Thomas Wright is due the success of the examination and illustration of *Uriconium* (Wroxeter), to which he devoted immense attention, and a vast deal of valuable time; the result of this he from time to time chronicled in various sources open to him, including the "RELIQUARY," and at length issued as a whole in his splendid work on the subject.

As a man, Thomas Wright was one of the most kindly, genial, honourable, and straightforward, of any. Light-hearted and buoyant in spirits when in company (and no one was more the "life" of a party than he was in the earlier days of our friendship); grave and clear in discussions on literary and antiquarian subjects; fluent in language and pleasing in address; and of perfectly gentlemanly bearing in all things, he was a man to be respected, sought for, revered, and loved. Added to this, Thomas Wright was one of the best of correspondents, and his letters, written in his exceedingly small neat clear hand—so small that in "copy" for the printers his writing occupied far less space than when put in type—of which I have preserved a considerable number, are full of information, and of friendly kindness. Thomas Wright, who died on the 23rd of December, was buried in Brompton Cemetery on the 29th of

the same month, and was followed to the grave by some few of his oldest and most attached friends. It is to be hoped a memoir of Thomas Wright, with a collection of his various essays and papers will be ere long published ; it would form a valuable and interesting volume.

MRS. FANNY BURY PALLISER, one of the most gifted of women, most genial of friends, and most painstaking, careful, and reliable of writers, had earned for herself a name and a fame that will be long enduring and cherished lovingly by all who had the privilege, as I had, of knowing her. Of pure and refined taste, possessed of the highest personal accomplishments, with a deeply-read and well-stored mind, possessing an amazing store of knowledge on subjects connected with Art and Antiquity, a capacity for study, research, and literary labour, such as is rarely given, and with a comprehensive and concentrating mind that eminently fitted her for the post of critic, Mrs. Palliser was withal a true woman in every thought, feeling, impulse, and action, and was the very exemplar of kindness and gentleness in her every act, and look, and word. I speak of her as I ever found her, and in so doing I know I am but faintly expressing what I ought to say, and that the words I have written can therefore only be taken as a faint and imperfect outline sketch of the finished picture which my remembrance of her leaves permanently on my mind.

Mrs. Palliser was the daughter of Joseph Marryat, Esq., M.P., of Wimbledon House (by his wife, a daughter of Frederic Gear, Esq., of Boston, in America), and was sister of the more than popular novelist, Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N., whose distinguished services under Lord Cochrane, no less than his novels of "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "Pacha of many Tales," "Poor Jack," and "Midshipman Easy," will ever keep his memory alive and green, and was also sister of Joseph Marryat, whose "History of Pottery and Porcelain," published by Murray, will remain a standard work on the subject. The last, and much enlarged edition of this admirable book was edited by Mrs. Palliser, who brought to bear on it an amount of thought and care that gave it a much higher value than it originally attained. Mrs. Palliser was also aunt to another popular novelist, Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church), who for some time edited "London Society," and is at the present hour a graceful and fluent, though perhaps too sensational, writer. Mrs. Palliser's published works are not many, but they are all thoroughly good, and all give evidence of deep thought and careful study. In 1865 she published her "History of Lace," which has been so successful as to pass through three editions in England, and also to be translated into the French, by the Comtesse de Clermont Tonnere. Of this book a notice appeared in these pages at the time ; and in connection with this it may be named, *en passant*, that to her this country was mainly indebted for the organization of the International Lace Exhibition at South Kensington in 1874, which was originated, arranged, and catalogued by her. In 1870 appeared "Historic Devices, Badges, and War Cries," enlarged and extended, from her series of papers on that subject in

the "Art Journal"—a book which, in the course of a notice at that time, we spoke of in these pages as being "one of the most useful additions to heraldic and historical literature that has for a long time been made," "as a truly useful and beautiful volume," and as "one of the most pleasant, valuable, important, and at the same time ornamental of additions to the library." Another of Mrs. Palliser's works, was "Brittany and its Byeways," which is charmingly written, and full of interesting matter; she also wrote "A Brief History of Germany," and an elegant little volume, "Mottoes for Monuments." In 1874 Mrs. Palliser issued her admirable "China Collector's Pocket Companion" (already noticed in these pages), which is one of the most useful and best arranged of manuals, and she also, in the previous year, issued, in a splendid volume, a translation from the French of Jacquemart's "History of Ceramic Art." Another of her translations was that of Labarte's "Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages," and another, her last work—alas, that she did not live to see it issued—was announced for publication at the time of her death, Jacquemart's "History of Furniture." Mrs. Palliser was a discriminating, clear-headed, and just critic, and in that capacity, as a contributor of reviews to the "Academy," the "Art Journal," and other papers devoted to art and literature, her opinions were held in high estimation. As a writer, she was scrupulously careful and strictly reliable. Her opinions were well formed, and her statements, which she spared no pains to verify and substantiate, were unquestionable. One of her guiding principles was, "It is better to raise doubt than to sow error—the one, time may dispel, the other it is impossible to eradicate when once allowed to take root." Would that this was a principle more universally acted upon, not alone by writers but by others.

Mrs. Palliser was born on the 23rd of September, 1805, and in 1832 married the late Captain Richard Bury Palliser, who died in 1852, by whom she leaves issue four sons and two daughters. She died almost suddenly, after an illness of only a few days, at her residence, Russell Road, Kensington, and was buried, on the 21st of January, in the Brompton Cemetery; but her works, and the memory of her kindly disposition, her true friendships, and her vast abilities, will live in the hearts of all who were personally acquainted, or corresponded, with her.

JOHN HEWITT, whose friendship it was my privilege to hold for many years, was a man of considerable attainments, and of deep research, and his writings are in the highest degree valuable. Born at Lichfield in 1807, and educated in that city, John Hewitt was, I believe, brought up as a student in music, and for some time held the post of organist in St. Mary's Church; and he was also much attached to literary pursuits, contributing to many periodicals. "During his earlier residence in Lichfield," says a notice in the *Lichfield Mercury*, "he made several tours on the continent, his journals being remarkably clever, both as regards descriptive writing and illustration. Later on he was appointed to a post in the War Office; and it was during

his long residence in London that his powers matured, and that he played a quiet but no inconsiderable part in the literary society of the day. He enjoyed the friendship of Bulwer-Lytton, Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Professor Wilson, Allan Cunningham, Planché, Leigh Hunt, Professor Jewitt, the Hon. Mrs. Erskine Norton, and many others with whom he laboured, and was well known under his pen-name of *Sylvanus Swanquill*. His verse was racy and descriptive, suggesting the style of the elder Hood." "In his youth," writes his attached friend, Mr. Greenep, "Mr. Hewitt had been a bold rider to hounds, chiefly with the famous pack then hunted by Mr. Meynell, of Hoar Cross, and latterly by his son, the late Mr. Hugo Meynell Ingram, M.P. for West-Staffordshire. He was, until quite a late period of life, an elegant skater, as those who frequented the Woolwich Repository can testify. He was also a musician of rare skill, as well as a sound judge of music; and they were fortunate who could steal upon him in the twilight, when he was playing, with infinite grace and feeling, some masterpiece from Haydn or Mozart, or humming Spohr's delightful air, 'As pants the hart.'"

John Hewitt's published works were not many, but his reputation may well rest upon one, which is a standard book of reference on its subject; I allude to his "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe from the earliest times," published in three vols. in 1860, by Parker, of Oxford. This is a work of extreme erudition, of deep research, and of admirable arrangement and execution, and ranks high in the estimation of all genuine antiquaries. "Old Woolwich," published in 1868, by the Royal Artillery Institution, is another of Mr. Hewitt's works, and another is his Guide-book, "The Tower [of London], its History, Armories, and Antiquities," which was first published ("by the authority of the Master General and Board of Ordnance") in 1841, and has since gone through several editions both in English, in French, and in Spanish. In 1870 Mr. Hewitt issued his "Hand-book for the City of Lichfield;" and in 1875 his "Hand-book for Lichfield Cathedral," which was carefully noticed at the time in these pages. In 1876 he issued his last work (published by Chatto and Windus) a new and enlarged edition of "Stothard's Monumental Effigies." But it was not by his published books alone that John Hewitt was favourably known in the literary world. His constant and valuable contributions to the transactions of learned societies, and other serial publications, were a great and important feature of their contents. To the "Archæological Journal" he contributed many valuable papers, and the pages of my own quarterly, the "RELIQUARY," were often graced by communications from his ever ready pen. His various papers on "Mediæval Arms and Armour," in the "RELIQUARY," are admirable compositions, and full of interesting matter; and it is sad to have to say that I have still one unpublished paper upon this subject, in his own handwriting, and illustrated by his own pencil, which he can now never see in print. The last paper he ever wrote—a notice of "Some Sculpture of the Twelfth Century, recently dug up near Lichfield Cathedral"—appeared in the last number of the "RELIQUARY" previous to his death—that for October, 1877.

Mr. Hewitt for a great number of years resided at Woolwich, but on his retirement from the War Office he removed to his native city, Lichfield, where he died on the 10th of January, and was buried on the 15th of the same month in the Cathedral Close, in the space in front of the Bishop's Palace; the Dean of Lichfield conducting the service in the most impressive manner, and with heartfelt earnestness and devotion—and there he rests, one of the most worthy of Lichfield's Worthies, beloved in life, honoured in death, and leaving behind him a good name and a fair fame that will hallow his memory.

DR. JOHN DORAN, Ph. D., F.S.A., has left behind him a name intimately associated with literature for full half-a-century, and a more than usually large circle of attached friends to regret his sudden removal from their midst. Born in London in 1807, but belonging to an Irish family of Drogheda, John Doran early entered on a literary career, and in 1825 published his "History of Reading," and from that time forward, down to the day of his death, passed a busy life among books—himself as voluminous a "book-maker" (not in the sporting sense of the term) as any, and successively editing various newspapers and literary journals—the "Athenæum" and "Notes and Queries" among them—contributing largely to others, and acting as "critic" in many. He delighted in puns, and almost invariably indulged in them in the titles he chose for his books. Thus he issued his "*Table Traits, with something on them*;" "*Knights and their Days*;" "*Habits and Men*;" "*Monarchs Retired from Business*;" "*History of Court Fools*;" "*New Pictures and old Panels*;" "*Saints and Sinners*;" and so on. Besides these, he wrote the Lives of the "*Queens of England of the House of Hanover*," which passed through four editions; the "*Princes of Wales Heirs to the Crown of England*," and a "*Memoir of Queen Adelaide*." Another of his famous works was "*Their Majesties' Servants*," a history of the stage from Betterton to Kean; and another was "*A Lady of the Last Century*," being an account of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu and the "bluestocking" ladies of her day. The letters of Sir Horace Mann to Horace Walpole, formed the materials of another able work, published in 1876, under the title of "*Mann and Manners*." Dr. Doran's last production, "*London in the Jacobite Times*," was only published a week or two prior to his death. Many works were issued under his editorship, the best being Walpole's "*Journal of the Reign of George III. 1771-83*." In 1858, Dr. Doran prepared for publication a "*Selection of Ballads contributed to Bentley's Miscellany*," and in 1868 he did a like service for *The Collector*.

In company John Doran was one of the pleasantest, most affable, and most agreeable of men, and his society was much sought after. As his own paper the "Athenæum" says:—"Doran was at home in most of our literary coteries, and whilst no one encountered him in society without being charmed by his pleasant address and animated conversation, it was impossible for any one to make the first approaches towards intimacy with him, and not to entertain a cordial liking for one so overflowing with manly kindness and honest sympathy. The regard with which he inspired his habitual associates

was a sentiment of the closest attachment. That some of those nearest friends may be found in the Society of Antiquaries may be inferred from the unanimity with which the Cocked Hats—the dining club of the Antiquaries—postponed *sine die* their dinner, appointed for the 6th instant, on hearing that their friend would never again appear at their pleasant meetings. It is, at the same time, indicative of a characteristic of Doran's colloquial style, and of one result of his conversational achievements, that whilst some persons were astonished at the greatness of the age assigned to him by the obituary notices of the daily papers, others were no less surprised to discover that he was not older. Though he never affected to be younger than his years, Doran did not in the least strike casual observers, or even his ordinary acquaintance, as a veteran whose career had begun in the first decade of the present century. The whiteness of his hair would, indeed, have been appropriate to an octogenarian. But to the last his countenance, voice, and manner were those of a man in the middle stage of middle age. His smile had the freshness of a yet earlier period, and his whole bearing, as he delivered anecdote after anecdote to a group of listeners at a dinner-table, or in the corner of a crowded drawing-room, was so light and easy in its gaiety, that no stranger, seeing him for the first time in any of the earlier months of last season, imagined how nearly he had approached the end of his seventieth year. On the other hand, those intimate friends to whom he used to pour forth his personal reminiscences of John Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons, were induced by the remoteness of the recollections to magnify his age in an amusing manner." Dr. Doran, who died on the 25th of January, aged 71, was buried at Kensall Green on the 29th of the same month, his funeral being attended by a number of his most attached literary friends.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, whom it was my privilege to know for the last thirty years or more, is too well known both by works, and name, and fame to need at my hands more than a passing tribute to his worth. Born on the 27th of September, 1792, and dying on the 1st of this month, February, 1878, the "inimitable George" had attained his 86th year, but was still hale, hearty, and active, and full of buoyant spirits. He was the son of Isaac Cruikshank, a clever draftsman and etcher, and brother of Robert Cruikshank, the famous designer and caricaturist, whose style, and that of their gifted father, he in great measure followed, becoming, however, a more powerful satirist than Robert, and one whose pictorial sarcasms—broad, coarse, and inelegant though they often needlessly were—were usually directed to some good end. A more prolific artist never existed, the bare enumeration of his works approaching six thousand! and many of these were etchings whose delicacy, precision, and treatment of light and shade are beyond those of any other we know. His first caricatures were drawn when a child of only six or seven years old, his last when he had become more than an octogenarian! In 1805 he drew Lord Nelson's Funeral Car (an impression of which I possess), and from that time forward no public event, and scarcely a phase of social or political life, escaped his pencil.

Notably of late years he took a prominent part in the Temperance Movement; and his oil paintings of "The Bottle," and "Worship of Bacchus" (though it must be confessed they are more significant and telling in incident, than refined in manner, or artistic in treatment) have, there can be no doubt, done much towards extending that excellent movement. Those who desire to see some of his choicest drawings and etchings will find them at the Westminster Aquarium, where they form one of the most attractive features.

Full of life and spirits, I remember George Cruikshank one evening, now over thirty years back, attending a meeting when I was present. In the ante-room, in which he and I were after the meeting, some friend asked him to give him his autograph. "Oh yes," he said, "give me some paper," and down he sat, taking up sheet after sheet of paper, and writing his name the full size of the sheet. Others seeing what was being done, begged the same favour, and he good-naturedly wrote on and on till he had consumed a quire or two of note paper; in each case writing his name of the bigness of the folded sheet! Doubtless some of my friends still preserve these mementoes—and they will now be more than ever precious. His letters to me of late years have the same firmness of hand in the signature as those of more olden times, and it is a great thing to say, that his buoyancy of spirits, his memory, and his quickness of apprehension and retort, did not leave him in green old age. Only a week ago, a dear artist friend, one of the foremost and most gifted of living painters, writing to me says, "I saw him in London last May, at, the engraver's; he then told me that for thirty years he had been teetotal, and his 'vixen wife' [this was one of his humorous and characteristic sallies] stopp'd his smoking twenty-eight years ago!" but that he could sing and dance as well as ever; and he capered round the room, full of health and jollity! Poor George is now gone, but not without leaving footprints on the sands of time." He has indeed passed to his rest, but not as one unknown. He was a man whom all loved, all revered, all looked up to, and whom all delighted to honour. He was buried at Kensall Green on the 9th of February, the funeral leaving his residence at one o'clock. At the cemetery, "a large number of the literary and artistic world had assembled to be present at the obsequies, the usual burial service being read by the Rev. Charles Stuart, the chaplain. The coffin was then borne to the grave, the pall bearers being Lord Houghton, Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., Mr. G. A. Sala, General M'Murdo, Mr. Edwin S. Ellis, and Mr. S. C. Hall, the procession being headed by a detachment of the volunteer corps which Mr. Cruikshank had in his later days commanded. There was a considerable gathering both at the chapel and at the grave, including some members of the Temperance League. Amongst the literary, artistic, and other admirers of the deceased present at the grave, besides those mentioned, were W. P. Frith, R.A., J. Tenniel, Frederick Locker, Edmund Yates, Charles Kent, George H. Haydon, Edwin N. Hogarth, Dr. Ward Richardson, Dr. Hardwick, Dr. Parrott, A. Arnold, the Chevalier de Chatelaine, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, D. Croker, J. Clayton, C. H. Scott, (and several members of the Urban Club), W.

Brunton, C. L. Gruneisen, the Rev. Dawson Burns, Mr. Paget (the magistrate), Griffith, Frank Toole, and many others. The grave is in the immediate vicinity of that of Mdle. Titiens, and was strewn with *immortelles*, silent homage being paid by the mourners and the general body of spectators to the memory of the illustrious old artist." I am glad to be able to add, on the authority of his widow, Mrs. Eliza Cruikshank, that his autobiography, illustrated with some etchings specially made for it in his latest days, is being edited by herself for immediate publication. Its publication will be looked for with some interest, and I venture to hope that Mrs. Cruikshank will call to her aid in the task some judicious and discriminating friend, who will exercise a healthy control over its contents.

RICHARD WOOF, F.S.A., of Worcester, held for some years the important offices of Town Clerk and Clerk to the Magistrates of that "faithful city," and was a man of considerable attainments. Archæology was ever with him a favourite pursuit, and he was connected from the first with the "Worcester Architectural Society," and the "Archæological Club." He was also a Fellow of the "Royal Historical Society," and Honorary Associate of the "Genealogical and Historical Society," and he contributed valuable papers to their various Transactions. Some of these, afterwards published separately were, "On the Seals and Arms of the City of Worcester;" "The Personal Expenses of Charles II. in the City of Worcester, 1651;" and "A Description of the Pictures and Portraits in the Guildhall." He also greatly assisted Mr. John Noake in his researches into the Corporation archives, and in the compilation of some of his valuable works on Worcester antiquities. One of the most important and useful works undertaken by Mr. Woof while he held office as Town Clerk, was the collecting and arranging not only the records, books, papers, maps, pictures, and documents already in the possession of the Corporation, but all such additions to the same, relating to the county and city, as could be obtained either by purchase or by an appeal to those of the citizens who could be induced to contribute towards the collection. He compiled a catalogue of this valuable and interesting mass of archæological treasure, which was printed in 1874. At his suggestion the Corporation erected a fire-proof room for the custody of the municipal records and the valuable additions made to them through his instrumentality; he also presented a portrait of Charles II. to the Corporation.

Mr. Woof was an active member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, having joined that Order in 1867, and up to the time of his illness he took the greatest possible interest in its charitable work. In 1869 the diet system of relief, which had been employed with regard to convalescent patients of some of the London hospitals, was commenced by the Order in Worcester, and Mr. Woof undertook the offices of local receiver and almoner. From that time many of the convalescent patients of the Worcester Dispensary have received relief in the form of nourishing food, by which means a large number of

persons, recovering from sickness, who were depending on their daily toil for their living, have been enabled to return to their work sooner than otherwise could possibly have been the case. In this labour of love for his poorer brethren Mr. Woof took a most active part, as he recognised in it one of the best means of employing the charitable funds of the Order to which he was so devotedly attached. From the intimate knowledge he had of the history of the Order, and in consideration of other special qualifications which he possessed, he was in 1872 appointed by the Chapter of the Order in England to the important post of Registrar, an office which he filled with the greatest possible zeal, and in which his legal, historical, and general knowledge were of the highest advantage.

Mr. Woof was also an active and distinguished Freemason. He was initiated a member of the Worcester Lodge in 1857, installed W.M. in 1861, and appointed S.G.W. of Worcestershire in 1862; he was also D. Prov. G. Commander of the Province of Worcestershire of the Knight Templars, and a past Z of the Chapter of St. Wulstan attached to the Worcester Lodge, a P.M. of the Lechmere Lodge of Mark Masters, and a M.W.S. of the St. Dunstan's Chapter of Rose Croix.

Mr. Woof, as the result of much research, a short time before his death, altered his name to "Woolfe"—a change which was somewhat confusing and ill-advised, as it was by his name of "Woof" that he and his writings and labours are known. He died on the 16th of December, 1877, after a brief illness, and was buried in the Worcester Cemetery, in the presence of a large concourse of friends. "Among those who were present at the funeral were the following members of the Order of St. John, as representing the Chapter and members of the Order:—Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Secretary to the Order of St. John; Sir John St. George, K.C.B., Chancellor of the Order; Lieut.-Colonel Gould Weston, F.S.A., Librarian; Sir Brook Kay, Bart.; the Rev. O. M. Holden, and the Rev. T. W. Wood, Chaplains of the Order, who officiated at the funeral; and Mr. E. E. Sanderson; also the Rev. R. Cattley, the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, the Rev. D. C. Preedy, the Rev. H. Davies, the Mayor and Sheriff of Worcester, Aldermen Woodward, Josiah Stallard, J. Stallard, and Jones; a majority of the members of the Town Council, the City Treasurer, City Architect, Police Superintendent, a large body of members of the legal profession and private friends, who completely filled the Cemetery Chapel. The funeral procession was started from the Star Hotel, whither the body had been brought on the previous day, and during its progress through the city the public offices were closed. The Cathedral choir was in attendance, and the service was choral. The coffin, which was of oak, was covered with a violet velvet pall. Upon it was a profusion of wreaths of white flowers and a cross of green moss and violets, all of which were laid on the coffin when it was lowered into the grave.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

ON ARBOR LOW—VII.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS.

I HAVE already spoken of the astronomical symbolism of some of the rude stone monuments of antiquity, and suggested the opinion that the Circle of Arbor Low, and other such circles, were intended to represent the form of the sun and moon; while the stone pillar, menhir, or obelisk, and the pyramid, symbolised the solar ray and fire. That the Sun-worshippers of the early Flint Period surrounded with a circle of stones the spots where the ashes of their great men were deposited, we have abundant evidence. And the inference is so strong as to be convincing to most minds, that the larger circles, which contain no interments, but encompass dolmens, like this of Arbor Low, were enclosures sacred to religious rites; seeing especially that there are no other vestiges of religious enclosures left in the land by the sun-worshipping and barrow-constructing Celts of ancient Britain. That the circle retained its sacred symbolism long after the rude stone period to which Arbor Low belongs, is evident from its so general appearance over the entrances to the ancient temples of India and Egypt.

In this, and the next chapter, it is my purpose to trace more fully the religiously astronomical character of the ancient stone monuments and other structures. First, I will refer again to Josephus, who states that even the Mosaic Tabernacle and its furniture were astronomically designed. In his *Antiquities*, vi. 3, he mentions that Moses placed the tabernacle with its front to the east, "that when the sun arose, it might send its first rays upon it." Further on he says, "The measures of the tabernacle proved to be an imitation of the system of the world." And, speaking of the golden candlestick, "It was made with its knops, and lilies, and pomegranates, and bowls (which ornaments amounted to seventy in all); by which means the shaft elevated itself on high from a single base, and spread itself into as many branches as there are planets, including the sun among them. It terminated in seven heads, in one row, all standing parallel to one another; and these branches carried seven lamps, one by one, in imitation of the number of the planets. These lamps looked to the east, and to the south, the candlestick being situate obliquely." The next chapter he thus concludes, "Now, here one may wonder at the ill will which men bear to us, and which they profess to bear on account of our despising that Deity which they pretend to honour; for if any one do but consider the fabric of the tabernacle, and take a view of the garments of the high-priest, and of those vessels which we make use of in our sacred ministration, he will find that our legislator was a divine man, and that we are unjustly reproached by others; for if any one do without prejudice, and with judgment, look upon these things, he will find they were every one made in way of imitation and representation of the universe. When Moses distinguished the tabernacle into three parts, and allowed two of them to the priests, as a place accessible and common, he denoted the land and the sea, these being of

general access to all ; but he set apart the third division for God, because heaven is inaccessible to men. And when he ordered twelve loaves to be set on the table, he denoted the year, as distinguished into so many months. By branching out the candlesticks into seventy parts, he secretly intimated the *Decani*, or seventy divisions of the planets ; and as to the seven lamps upon the candlesticks, they referred to the course of the planets, of which that is the number. The vails, too, which were composed of four things, they declared the four elements ; for the fine linen was proper to signify the earth, because the flax grows out of the earth ; the purple signified the sea, because that colour is dyed by the blood of a sea shell fish ; the blue is fit to signify the air ; and the scarlet will naturally be an indication of fire. Now the vestment of the high-priest being made of linen, signifies the earth ; the blue denoted the sky, being like lightning in its pomegranates, and in the noise of the bells resembling thunder. And for the ephod, it showed that God had made the universe of four elements ; and as for the gold interwoven, I suppose it related to the splendour by which all things are enlightened. He also appointed the breastplate to be placed in the middle of the ephod, to resemble the earth, for that has the very middle place of the world. And the girdle which encompassed the high-priest round, signified the ocean, for that goes round about and includes the universe. Each of the sardonyxes discloses to us the sun and the moon ; those, I mean, that were in the nature of buttons on the high-priest's shoulders. And for the twelve stones, whether we understand by them the months, or whether we understand the like number of the signs of that circle which the Greeks call the *Zodiac*, we shall not be mistaken in their meaning. And for the mitre, which was of a blue colour, it seems to me to mean heaven ; for how otherwise could the name of God be inscribed upon it ? If Josephus be correct in this interpretation—and the learned Judæus Philo, of Alexandria, gave a similar interpretation of these things—then we have a very ancient instance, but in historical time, of the association of astronomical symbols with religious ceremonies.

Mr. Maurice, in his observations upon the pagodas of India, based upon the records of Tavernier, Mandelsloe, Bernier, and Thevenot, says, "The gate of the pagoda universally fronts the east, to admit the ray of the solar orb, and, opening, presents to the view an edifice portioned out, according to M. Thevenot, in his account of Chitanagar, in the manner of the ancient cave-temples of Elora, having a central nave or body, a gallery ranging on each side, and at the further end a sanctuary, or chapel of the deity adored, surrounded by a stone balustrade to keep off the populace." Here we have the three divisions of the tabernacle, as described by Josephus, with the gate fronting the east to admit the solar ray. Thus, in the same way that the most primitive style of sun-worship appears to have been preserved in the isolation of the British Isles from very early pre-historic ages until the invasion of Julius Cæsar, so a subsequent more advanced worship, including that of the four elements—that ascribed by Josephus to Moses in his device of the tabernacle and the costumes of the priesthood, appears to have been preserved with like tenacity in India, even to

this day. And India retains not only the religious customs and ideas which prevailed in the time of Moses, but those of a still earlier period ; for do not the Parsees still worship the sun as the chief deity of the universe ? And India even retains to this day actual Druids.

I have already referred to the large pyramidal Temple of the Sun and Moon discovered in Mexico, whose close resemblance to the Temple of Belus, or the Sun, in Babylon, according to the description of the latter by Herodotus, is so remarkable. Mr. Augustus F. Lindley, in his work entitled "A Ramble in Peru," mentions the pyramidal sepulchral chambers which he saw on the Cordilleras. He says : "The very name of those who raised these sepulchres has been obliterated by the lapse of time. By some it is supposed that they were built by the Aymaras—Indian tribes believed to have peopled those parts before the time of the Sun-worshippers ; but there seems, to my mind, one fact which militates against the theory. The little square window found in each of these tombs invariably opens to the east, and the first beams of the rising sun always streamed through upon the faces of the mummy circle, all turned in that direction. This would appear to indicate either that the Aymaras were Sun-worshippers, or that other people built the sepulchres. Everything connected with them is vague, uncertain, and indefinite. All that is known of their history is the undeniable fact they were looked upon as extremely ancient even in the days of the Incas."

The description of Ecbatana, the capital of ancient Media, given by Herodotus in *Clio* 98, suggests at once an astronomical design in the construction of that city. Speaking of Deioces, the first Median king, the Greek historian writes, "He built lofty and strong walls, which now go under the name of Ecbatana, one placed in a circle within the other ; and this fortification is so contrived, that each circle was raised above the other by the height of the battlements only. The situation of the ground, rising by an easy ascent, was very favourable to the design. But that which was particularly attended to is, that there being seven circles altogether, the king's palace and the treasury was situated within the innermost of them. The largest of these walls is about equal in circumference to the city of Athens ; the battlements of the first circle are white, of the second black, of the third purple, of the fourth blue, of the fifth bright red. Thus the battlements of all the circles are painted with different colours ; but the two last have their battlements plaited, the one with silver, the other with gold."

In the Book of Judith, Deioces is simply spoken of as Arphaxad, the general royal title of the kings of Media, as Pharaoh was of those of Egypt. The form of the city is not there given, further than that the "walls" were built "round about," but the measurements are given thus :—"In the days of Arphaxad which reigned over the Medes in Ecbatane, and built in Ecbatane walls round about, of stones hewn three cubits broad, and six cubits long, and made the height of the wall seventy cubits, and the breadth thereof fifty cubits. And set the towers thereof upon the gates of it, one hundred cubits high, and the breadth thereof in the foundation threescore cubits. And he made

the gates thereof, even gates that were raised to the height of seventy cubits, and the breadth of them was forty cubits, for the going forth of his mighty armies, and for the setting in array of his footmen."

The Rev. Thomas Maurice, to whose writings I have already referred, because he was particularly well learned in oriental history and antiquities, refers to Ecbatana in these words:—"That the sun was symbolized by the circular wall of gold, and the moon by that adorned with silver, cannot possibly be doubted, when we consider, that in the cave of Mithra, first instituted in the Median mountains, the orbs of the sun and moon were formed of these metals, and that the chemist at this day designates these planets by the same colours: nor can we hesitate to pronounce that the planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, were in like manner intended to be typified by the remaining walls, respectively adorned with white, black, purple, blue, and orange [or bright red] although the reason of their using those particular tints may not be so immediately apparent. But if this account of Herodotus be true, it seems to evince that the ancients had the knowledge of the true or Pythagorean system of the universe, which places the sun in the centre, 700 years before the birth of Christ, the period when Deioces flourished, and *demonstrates* in what region, viz., the higher Asia, and of what venerable races of sages, I mean of the philosophers of the old Chaldean, Persian, and Brahminian schools, Pythagoras obtained those profound stores of knowledge which rendered him so illustrious in Greece, and have crowned his name with such deserved immortality." It appears never to have occurred to Herodotus to assign any astronomical meaning to the construction of Ecbatana, which makes the astronomical coincidences more remarkable, for there is only the black colour of the second wall unexplained. The colour symbol of Mars is red, of Mercury light blue, Saturn deep bluish cast or purple, Jupiter white, and Venus yellow. Black may have symbolized Venus at that early period, or, if the historian or his transcribers made a mistake in one colour, it would be less remarkable than that they should have preserved the other six astronomically correct, without any knowledge of their astronomical character; or, it is even reasonable to suppose that a yellow pigment may have been originally used, which by exposure to atmospheric chemical influences ultimately changed to black, an experience familiar to chemists.

As I shall further quote from Mr. Maurice's writings, I should mention that he is, perhaps, as great an authority as any we can refer to on oriental antiquities generally. He was born at Hertford in 1753; was educated by the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr, and at St. John's and University Colleges, Oxford. His study was chiefly Indian antiquities, on which he wrote seven volumes, besides the "History of Hindostan," in three volumes, and the "Modern History of Hindostan," in two volumes. He also wrote a volume of poems and other works of great elegance, and altogether evincing extraordinary learning; which might be expected not only from the advantages of his early education, but from the immense scope afforded to a man of so much literary industry, by his post of Librarian to the British Museum.

I am not aware that he ever went to India; but if he did not, India and its pagodas came to him. For with the countenance and active aid of the Directors of the East India Company, he was in constant communication with artistic and literary residents in India, correcting by their means the authorities which he compiled from, as well as receiving much original matter and accurate drawings. He had also the valuable assistance of such men as his friend, Sir William Jones, the eminent Sanscrit scholar. His labours were royally recognised by the bestowal upon him of the pension which had previously been enjoyed by Cowper, the poet.

In the same way that Mr. Fergusson, in his examination of rude stone monuments, was struck with their similarity in lands so widely disconnected, but assigned the circumstance to a naturally uniform structural development in the human mind; so Mr. Maurice, in his study of the theologies and religious architecture of the ancient peoples, was struck with their evident relationship. He, however, assumes that Egypt, Persia, Greece, Palestine, Ancient Britain, and Mexico, all derived their religion, its rites, and its architecture, originally from India; while I venture to think that all, including India, derived those similarities from an original home of the human family, which became over-populous before the colonization of India, Egypt, Palestine, and the other aforesaid lands.

In that part of Mr. Maurice's work on Indian antiquities, which treats of "The Origin and Progress of Architecture considered with reference to the Astronomical and Mythological notions of the Ancients," he says, "The genial warmth and nutrition bestowed by the beam of the Sun led mankind first to adore him, not merely, I firmly believe, as the highest of the orbs, but as the noblest symbol in the universe of that unknown God, to whom the Athenians erected an altar, and of whom all memory and tradition were never wholly effaced from the human mind. The lofty obelisk and spiral column, symbolical of that beam, shot up in every region where mankind increased, and the temples of Mexico, as may be seen in the annexed engraving, not less than the fanes of Egypt, assumed the form of his all-vivifying ray. In succeeding ages FIRE, and the other elements, of which their rapid advance in physical knowledge led them to explore the latent and wonderful properties, upon similar principles, received a kindred homage. The form of the sacred edifice varied with their varying theology, and temples were now erected of a quadrangular fashion, as well from the veneration of the four elements, which began so universally to receive the homage of superstition, as in allusion to the four cardinal points of that universe, the system of which they began more accurately to comprehend." The writer then refers to the pyramids of Egypt, and "the quadrangular pagoda, with its lofty pyramidal gateways," as "remarkable instances of the union of these two predominant notions in the ancient systems of theology."

UNPUBLISHED LINES ON ARTIS'S BUST OF JOHN CLARE THE POET.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

AMONG the late E. T. Artis's MSS. presented to me, I find the following lines by Joseph Henderson, "for the pedestal of a bust of John Clare, executed by E. T. Artis." They have not before been printed, and as the fame of "Clare the Poet" is more than local, they cannot but be interesting. Artis, of course it is needless to say, was the one to whom the discovery of the Castor potteries in Northamptonshire is due.

INSCRIPTION, FOR THE PEDESTAL OF A BUST OF JOHN CLARE, EXECUTED BY E. T. ARTIS.

Say does this bust resemblance bear
To Helpston's Village Minstrel, Clare?
Whose untaught strains have placed his name,
Among th' illustrious sons of fame,
And raised him from the humble spade,
To wreath with laurel boughs—his head,
Or can you trace the genius here,
That pictures rural scenes—so clear,
And gives to common, copse, and green,
The charms of an Arcadian scene,
In language clear, devoid of art,
Paints the best feelings of the heart,
And gathers sweets from every grove,
To weave the tender song of love?
Can Nature's gentle hand-maid, Art,
Like her portray the feeling heart,
And every bright expression tell,
That from the heart's emotions swell?
The perfect features of the man,
Inanimate you here may scan;
But Nature only can display
That fire that prompts his rustic lay.
Her hand alone can trace the line,
That marks the vot'ry of the Nine.
Yet England's sons some distant day,
May here the tender tribute pay;
In future years the peasant swain,
May point to this, and hope for fame;
Invoke his shade, his name may bless,
Who burst the fetters of his race,
And stern misfortune's frowns, may dare,
And boldly grasp the lyre, like Clare.

JOSEPH HENDERSON.

NECESSITY HAS NO LAW.

Inspect him closer, and you'll find,
The texture of a poet's mind,
That smooth white shell, will then be found,
Cased over clay from Canwell's ground,
His carcass soaked well in a bason,
Prepared for transubstantiation,
Was by the kitchen boy twice,
Squeezed through a sieve, to make it nice,
His brains have served to mop the kitchen,
And wrap the fat of bacon flitch in,
And Artis from his shoulders stole,
Enough of clay to make his poll.
You all have read his life, I trust;
This is the his'try of his bust.

JOSEPH HENDERSON.

PLATE XVIII.



Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MESSRS. WM. WOOLLAMS & CO.'S WALL DECORATIONS.

Few branches of Art Industry have made such marked progress in the development of taste and the improvement of material and artistic effect as that of paper wall decorations; and fewer still have such good results to show for that progress. We remember the time when some country houses with which we were acquainted in our boyish days, had the walls *stencilled*—actually white-washed, or ochre-washed, all over, and then, a pattern having been cut out in cardboard or what not, it was held in position in different parts of the wall, and a brush filled with some dark colour passed over it. Thus the stencilled pattern was left on the wall, and an effect produced that might have been pleasing to some folks in those days, but would to any educated eye now be considered barbarous in the extreme. Paper, as a wall covering, was in those days almost unknown in the rural districts, and even as used in “homes of taste” in town was of the most wretched quality, and singularly devoid of artistic beauty. One of the most successful of paper stainers, and one to whom mainly the creation of a better style of patterns was due, was Mr. John Sheringham, of Marlborough Street, London, whose career earned for him the proud distinction of being known as “The Wedgwood of Paperstainers”—a compliment due to him as the improver of wall papers in the same ratio as Wedgwood was of earthenware. To Mr. Sheringham, Mr. William Woollams, the founder of the renowned house of Wm. Woollams & Co., of High Street, Manchester Square, served his apprenticeship, and became his worthy successor in all matters pertaining not only to the artistic taste, but to the practical details, of the manufacture. Mr. Woollams, on commencing business himself, brought to bear on his productions so much skill and taste, that there is no doubt his patterns at that time exceeded by many degrees, both in design and manipulation, the majority of those made by other houses. We have seen papers made by him nearly half a century ago, that certainly were as far in advance of others of that day, as the “carved flock” papers of his successors are over the ordinary flocks of the present hour. One great feature of this gentleman’s papers at that time, as since, appears to be the excellence of the gilding and silvering, for we have examined some made by him forty years back, in which those metals retain to this moment all their original brightness and beauty; this, of course, is owing to the special preparation (Mr. Woollams’ secret) by which the gilt patterns were protected, and which is still used by the firm in their best productions.

After Mr. Woollams’ death, his sons, who fully inherited their father’s skill and taste, produced a large number of new panelled and other designs, for some of which no less than 120 blocks were used in the printing, and for one of these in 1848, they received the silver medal of the Society of Arts. From that time forward the progress of the firm has been, both in an artistic and manufacturing sense, an unbroken series of successes, and we have no hesitation in affirming, after the most careful examination, that their productions take the first rank in all points that give character and beauty to wall decorations. The selection of suitable materials, one of the most important of points to consider, has been one of the main aims of the firm, and purity of design, strict harmony of colour, beauty of effect, and faultless excellence in every detail, their guiding principles. The colours, so far as we can judge, are invariably firm and permanent; and it is a great thing to be able to say that *arsenical* pigments are entirely unknown in their manufactory.*

It is not our intention at present to speak of all the various classes of paper hangings made by Messrs. Woollams & Co., but there are three or four distinct varieties which it is essential we should at some length particularise. First, as to what are technically called “Stamped Gold” papers, which are made by a very ingenious French process, introduced by Messrs. Woollams into England in 1864. These are stamped from patterns deeply cut into brass plates; the paper being prepared with an adhesive powder, on which the leaf-gold is placed; the heated brass blocks melting the powder and permanently fixing the gold in all its brilliance as a pattern. After this comes the “preserving” process, which keeps the gold “beautiful for ever.”

In Mediæval patterns, whether for domestic or ecclesiastical purposes, the papers produced by Messrs. Woollams, partly from designs by Mr. G. T. Robinson, and partly by other artists, are of the highest class. Among the ecclesiastical designs, which are carried out in the styles of decoration prevalent from the XIIIth to the XVIth centuries, some, especially those with the sacred monograms and eucharistic emblems, are beyond all others we have seen. The same remark fully applies to the domestic series, designed in the styles of the same period, and which, from the purity

* The use of Emerald, or Scheele’s Green, was, we are informed, totally discontinued by them in 1859.

of the conventional treatment of flowers, fruit, and foliage—the passic granate, pine-apple, buttercup, hawthorn, ivy, wood-sorrel, and what beauty, intricacy, and richness of the arabesques and gothic diapers, are

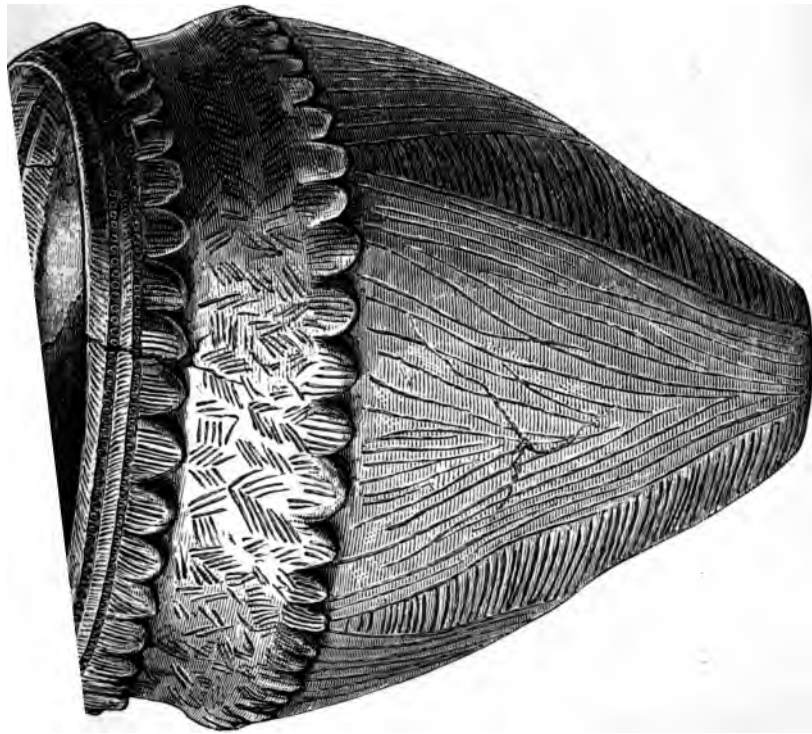
Some of the most remarkable achievements of the paper stainers' art in the continuous patterns, if we may so term them, wherein the made up of a series of repetitions of the same subject, but is one idea a floor to ceiling, whether in panels, pilasters, or any other form. These all evidence a highly cultivated taste and an unusual refinement in treatment of colours, are printed in several sections; some of the most successful reproductions of the designs of mediæval tapestry, while others, of remarkable grace, are from original drawings. One of these, a design over ten feet in length, has at its base a superbly drawn plaque of goats; others are surrounded with medallions and plaques of pure Italian design; another is a rich Japanese pattern of trees and birds, the trees growing up from massive rockwork at the base, and gradually dying off into the most delicately interlaced branches at the top; and another, which with a brocaded gold ground, and various coloured flowers, forms one of the richest and most "taking" of any.

This style of decoration—one varying pattern rising from the dado and plinth, and carried up in continuous and harmonious thought to the frieze and border round the ceiling—is much in vogue at the present time, and to this Messrs. Woollams have paid special attention; their designs, so far as we have seen them, either as patterns or *in situ*, being beyond praise. Another important branch of their art manufacture is that of the raised flocks, white, or donkey flocks, for painting. These flocks are made expressly for painting over with such colours as the taste of the decorator may suggest, and are capable of being subjected to the most extended variety of uses; their effect is thoroughly good, whether in mono-tints, combination of colours, or heightened with gilding, and they are largely produced at the present time.

It is not, however, so much to the foregoing classes of wall decoration, as to that of the newly-invented "Embossed Flock" papers that we desire to call attention. This is, without exception, the most important, the most truly artistic, and the most masterly achievement in paper decoration that has ever been attempted. This process, which Mr. Aumonier has lately patented both in England and France, will cause, there can be no possible doubt, an entire revolution in the style of high-class hangings. It is the creation of a new phase of decoration, the development of a long-cherished idea, and the producing in soft and delicate material of all the boldness, sharpness, clearness, and precision of actual carving in wood. Nothing ever before attempted at all approaches to the beauty and the wondrous effect produced by this new species of decoration. It is an invention of itself, by itself, and belonging to itself, and no other can, even in the slightest degree, compete with it. Our engraving (Plate XVIII.) shows one of the patterns produced by Messrs. Woollams & Co., and will give our readers some idea of the extreme beauty and capability of this invention. The pattern is, in each case, raised above the general surface of the paper, to the height of about a quarter of an inch, and is formed of a solid compact body of felt, so cleverly compressed, and so sharp and accurate in outline and in every detail, as to have literally, as we have said, all the rich effect of light and shade of actual sculpture. Walls covered with this kind of decoration have, indeed, the appearance of being sculptured in the grand old mediæval style of carved diapering. Produced in various colours, and more or less highly enriched with gilding, these papers have a sumptuous and regal look that no others possess, and their gorgeous effect is immensely heightened by the shadows which the high relief produces. The patterns, so far as we have seen, are well thought out, and the trickery of enriching the surface—a deliciously soft surface, like the bloom on a full-ripe peach—by indented and embossed veinings and subsidiary markings, gives all the effect of careful chasing. We have pleasure in thus calling attention to Messrs. Woollams & Co.'s latest achievements in art manufacture, but have reserved to ourselves their leather papers for a few special words later on.

MR. HARPER'S NEEDLE CASES.

GREAT progress has recently been made in the Art-manufacture of needle cases, by the well-known firm of Thomas Harper, of Redditch. His present cases are far beyond any that have preceded them in point of design as well as in actual manufacture. They are literally books, bound in "regal purple," or rich blue velvet, lined throughout with ribbed silk, thoroughly fitted with needles of various sizes, bodkins, etc., and with a convenient inside pocket, and gold or silver clasp. The beauty and novelty of the Art-design, however, consists in the first cover being mounted on the velvet with a gold or silver plate (of nearly its full size), exquisitely chased, and heightened with enamel. The effect is very charming, and altogether these are among the most taking and useful elegancies we have seen.



From Rosebrough, Northumberland.



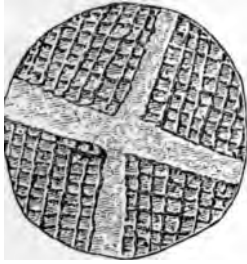
From Goodmanham, Yorkshire.

ANCIENT BRITISH POTTERY.

[From Greenwell's "British P..."

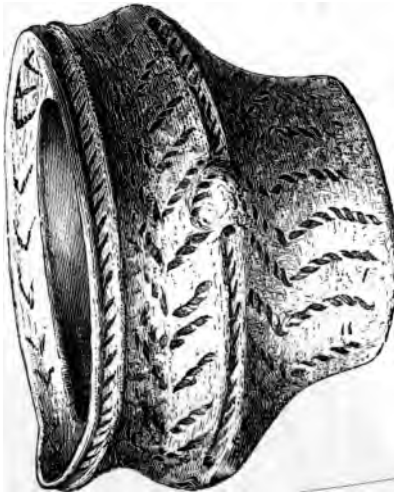






From Goodmanham.

From Goodmanham's "British Baskets"



From Athbury Parish.

MR. VOL. XIII.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

GREENWELL'S "BRITISH BARROWS."*

WE have only space in our present number to announce, very briefly, the issue of the Rev. Canon Greenwell's all-important and admirable work on "British Barrows," whose appearance we have long anxiously looked for, and now welcome with intense pleasure and satisfaction. The volume is a record of the reverend author's incessant and untiring labours in the truest and most reliable field of archaeology, that of personal examination into, and scientifically conducted excavations of, the grave-mounds, themselves, in various parts of the country, and it evidences throughout that enlightened judgment, that untiring energy, and that oneness of purpose which have always characterised Mr. Greenwell's proceedings, and have placed him in the very front rank of real practical antiquaries. First, the Canon gives us an introductory chapter on the general subject of barrows and their contents, which is one of the most learned, complete, and reliable essays on the subject ever penned, and may be taken as a complete and faultless manual on the subject. Deeply learned in all its bearings, well digested in its opinions, careful in its selection of typical examples, and well weighed in its every statement, we regard this introduction as the most valuable addition yet made to the literature of pre-historic times, and we give it unbounded praise. Every expression of opinion has been well considered, and is put forward with that true spirit of enquiry that shrinks from being dogmatic, and only aims at helping on a truthful and enlightened enquiry. Unlike some other authors we could name, Canon Greenwell does not express himself authoritatively on debatable points, and thus he unconsciously *becomes an authority*, and will be so looked upon by every student of archaeology. He puts forth no opinion that is not based upon clear reasoning and patient research, and thus he is supported by authorities that are undeniable, and by reasons that no one can shake; and where a diversity of opinion exists, as in the case of the so-called incense cups (which despite all that has been said to the contrary, we believe to have been, as we have in other places suggested, *immolation urns*), he weighs with care, and diligence, and commendable fairness, the opinions of others, rather than impress his own on the mind of his readers.

The remainder of the volume is devoted to carefully detailed records of Canon Greenwell's own explorations into the barrows of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Durham, and Gloucestershire. Of the historical interest of this important part of the volume it is impossible to speak too highly, and it is equally impossible to over-estimate the value of the Canon's labours, or of the way in which he has recorded their results. His excavations have, it is evident, been conducted with the most scrupulous care, and with the sole desire and determination of benefiting science, and it is impossible to conceive the good that must result from the excellent and masterly manner in which the records have been put together and issued. We cordially and emphatically recommend Canon Greenwell's "British Barrows" to all lovers of antiquity, and we trust soon to see that a second edition is required. We ought to add that by way of appendix Professor Rolleston has given a description of figures of skulls found by Canon Greenwell, and some general remarks on pre-historic Crania, which well supplement the Canon's account of his researches. "British Barrows" is illustrated with a large number of well executed woodcuts, which add immeasurably to its interest and value; of these we are fortunately enabled to give some examples on Plates XIX. and XX., which we trust will send our readers to the book itself. It is a work on which the learned Canon may rest his fame.

* *British Barrows: A Record of the Examination of Sepulchral Mounds in various parts of England.* By WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., F.S.A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press (London: Macmillan & Co.) 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 762, 1877. Illustrated.

BLACK'S ILLUSTRATED WAVERLEY NOVELS.*

VOLUMES 3 and 4 of the new edition of the Waverley Novels now in course of issue by Messrs. A. and C. Black, to which we directed attention in our last number, are devoted to "*Guy Mannering*," which is thus made complete in two volumes. Of the admirable way in which this edition is being printed and issued it is impossible to speak too highly. The thick toned paper, the clear beautiful type, the admirable steel plates, the numerous well executed woodcuts (and those who are conversant with the famous "Abbotsford Edition" know well how excellent they are), and the strong and thoroughly good binding, make this issue of the "Waverley Novels" all that could be desired. We repeat that this is, taken as a whole, the most satisfactory of any edition yet projected, and we again cordially recommend it. We shall hope again and again to revert to this edition as future volumes are received.

* *The Waverley Novels.* Illustrated Edition. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. Publishing in monthly vols., bound in cloth.

BIBLIOTHECA CORNUBIENSIS.*

WHEN the first volume of Messrs. Boase and Courtenay's valuable and important work appeared, we took occasion to speak in terms of commendation of the admirable way in which they were acquitting themselves in their self-imposed and onerous task. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary pleasure that we now record the completion and issue of the second volume of their "*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*," and desire to call the special attention of our readers to its merits. In a work of this kind, it is at all times difficult to lay down a line of demarcation and keep to it. The fields of bibliography and biography are so closely allied, and their boundaries so undefined and intimately mixed up the one with the other, that it is the easiest of all possible steps to an author or compiler to wander from the one into the other, and this overstepping or wandering is, in the preparation of a work of this character and magnitude, not only excusable and allowable, but absolutely essential to its completeness and value. Messrs. Boase and Courtenay have, we think very wisely, included in their list here and there a name not strictly bibliographical, but so far as we can see, in each case this has been done wisely and judiciously, and with immense advantage to the reader. The *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* is a grand compilation. Wide in its range, comprehensive in its plan, embracing in its well digested list men who have been written about as well as those who have written, including numbers of "worthies" of or connected in one way or other with the county, and giving evidence on each page of painstaking research, unflagging industry, and an enlightened and thorough understanding of the nature of the work to be done, it will remain a model for other counties, which for the honour of the nation we trust they will not be slow to follow. The book is excellently printed, in good large clear type, on excellent paper, and of such a size as to render it an acquisition to any library. A book of this kind can never be one "for the million," for the million would never want it or care for it, even if put within their reach. It was therefore a wise determination of its authors and publishers to make it a grand library book, and one that will ever be looked upon as a standard book of reference. We learn from the preface that the third and concluding volume is in a forward state, and will shortly be issued. We shall look anxiously for its appearance, and then take another opportunity of speaking of the labours of its authors. In the meantime we cordially commend the *Bibliotheca* to our readers; it is a book not of local but of national importance. We wonder if we might suggest (if not already a part of the plan), that in the third volume should be included an index of places and subjects.

* *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*. Vol. II., P to Z. By GEORGE CLEMENT BOASE and WILLIAM PRIDEAUX COURTENAY. London: Longman & Co., 1878, pp. 917.

THE CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE.*

We have great pleasure in calling attention to the third volume of this important work, and of repeating, with emphasis, our former expressions of commendation of the way in which, as a general rule, Mr. Cox has acquitted himself of his heavy and onerous task—a task which only a thorough love of the subject, and a persevering energy could have induced him to undertake. The present volume is devoted to the churches in the Hundred of "Appletree" and "Repton and Gresley," and includes, of course, among many others (for the volume contains notices of more than sixty churches), the interesting edifices of Breadsall and Breadsall Priory; Cubley; Duffield and its chapelries; Etwall; Kedleston, with its grand old Norman doorway and its numerous monuments; Norbury, with its monuments and stained glass; Spondon; Chaddesden; and Stanley; Calke, and its Priory; Gresley Priory; Melbourne, with its early Norman work and its numerous Chantries; Repton, with all its interesting features and surroundings, and its old Priory Church; and Stanton, with the desecrated chapelry of St. Brides. The accounts of the various churches seem to us in the present volume to be much shorter than in the preceding ones, and in many instances, to be not only unnecessarily but unfortunately brief; many features of interest being but only just touched upon, or altogether excluded. So far as they go, however, they are carefully prepared and well written, and the present volume forms a worthy successor to those that have preceded it. We cordially thank Mr. Cox for the labour he has expended over his work, and for the vast amount of information he has given to the public, and to Mr. Wilfred Edmunds, the liberal-minded publisher, thanks are also eminently due for the truly excellent manner in which he has issued it. It is a book of which Derbyshire has reason to be proud, and we cordially commend it. We shall take another occasion to allude to the work when completed.

* *The Churches of Derbyshire*. By J. CHARLES COX. Vol. III. Chesterfield: W. Edmunds; London and Derby: Bemrose and Sons, 1877.

THE TOWNLEY MSS.

To the Rev. Dr. Grosart, one of the most eminent of scholars, and most gifted of men, we are indebted for the issue of two privately printed books of the highest literary value, and of the utmost antiquarian importance. These are "*The English Jacobite Ballads, Songs, and Satires*," and "*The Spending of the Money of Robert Nowell, of Reade Hall, Lancashire*"—1568-1580—edited by himself, from the original MSS. at Townley Hall, Lancashire. To these we have turned with an unusual degree of pleasure, and desire to express to Dr. Grosart our entire, our unbounded, satisfaction at the way in which he has executed his self-imposed and far from light task. The MSS. at Townley Hall, spoken of in the "Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments," are of immense literary, historical, and genealogical value, and the publication of them could not by any possibility have fallen into better or more loving hands than Dr. Grosart's, and by none could their editing have been done in a more masterly, careful, and reliable manner. The first of these volumes contains a large number of songs and ballads on persons and events in the stirring times of "the '15" and "the '45" to which they relate. Many of these are entirely new to collectors, and being, with his usual good taste printed *literatim et punctatim* from the originals, possess a value that cannot be too highly estimated. To these Dr. Grosart has added illustrative notes, which add immensely to their importance. Among other matter new to us, is a clever hope-breathing "Acrostic on the Right Hon. James Earl of Derwentwater," which we here reprint:—

"D earest of men, in best of causes lost,
E nvy may now her cruel actions boast;
R ejoice then happy martyr since life's gone,
W ear thou for ever an immortal crown;
E lisian Shades shall thy retreat secure,
N o more disturb'd by Lawless men in power;
T yrant shall vanish from our happy isle,
W hen James returns, propitious heaven shall smile;
A midst the Croud thy Spouse & Children dear,
T heir rights & Libertys from James shall share;
E ver protected by a lawful King,
R ear up their Heads & Halleluias Sing."

The second of the volumes we have named is, there can be no doubt, one of the choicest contributions ever made to literary archæology. It is an account of the posthumous expenditure in charities of the fortune of Robert Nowell, a younger son of John Nowell, Esq., of Read, and brother of Dean Alexander Nowell, and Dean Laurence Nowell. He was appointed by Queen Elizabeth, Attorney to Her Majesty's Court of Wards, and held many other lucrative offices. Dying in 1568-9, leaving by will a vast number of legacies, he directed by word of mouth that the residue should be distributed in charity ("that the poore should have all hys goods; hys debts, legacies, and funerals, beyng fyrste discharged"); and the present volume is a literal copy of the accounts of these disbursements, printed page by page, and letter by letter, with voluminous notes to almost every item. Of the importance not only of the MS. itself, but of Dr. Grosart's notes, it will surely be sufficient to say that the accounts contain many hitherto unknown entries relating to Edmund Spenser, and the family to which he belonged; to Edward Kirke (the E.K. of Spenser's "*Shepherd's Calendar*"), Bishop Richard Hooker; Bishop Launcelot Andrews, Wm. Whittaker, Bishops Still, Bilson, Smith, Parry, and Wolton; Churchyard the poet; and a host of others, are numerous, valuable, and nowhere else to be obtained. We have only space now to say this much, but we add, in few words, that we look on these volumes as among the most important that have come before us, and glad indeed are we to give expression to our thankfulness to the learned doctor for having given them to the world.

We perceive that the Rev. Dr. Grosart is about to print for the first time, the Poems of George Daniel, of Beswick—the "*Gentle Cavalier*"—from the original MS. in the British Museum. It is intended to limit the edition to 100 large paper copies, which were all subscribed for in a couple of weeks, so that a select few true lovers of our rare literature will now possess copies of what cannot fail to be a book of intense interest and of priceless value. We add, too, that Dr. Grosart is most anxious to secure every possible scrap of information that can be got together relating in any way to George Daniel, or to the family to which he belonged. Our readers will do well to send him any notes they may have.

THE PORTRAIT BIRTHDAY BOOK (Seeley & Co., Fleet Street).—This is a very happy thought. Besides the usual space for writing names of family friends and connections, each day throughout the year contains the printed birthday of some half-dozen celebrities, and each day is embellished with a portrait of some well known person. Thus the book contains no less than 365 engraved portraits, besides each page being surrounded by an exquisitely designed border. It is one of the most charming of little books, and fit for every home where such a pretty luxury is cared for.

PICTURESQUE EUROPE.*

WE desire again to call special attention to Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s sumptuous publication, "*Picturesque Europe*," of whose merits and beauties we have on a former occasion spoken. It is, without exception, the most faultlessly beautiful publication in point of illustration and in printing and "getting up," that has yet appeared; its engravings, whether steel or wood, are superb, and its matter pleasant, readable, brilliant, and instructive. The parts now before us range from parts 10 to 19, and to their contents we now refer. First we have "Scenery of the Thames," by Mr. Senior, and next a glorious chapter on "the South Coast, from Portsmouth to the Lizard," by Mr. Bonney. Next, the same writer gives us "English Abbeys and Churches," with lovely woodcuts of Bolton Abbey, a part of St. Alban's Abbey (*Cathedral*, now), the Coronation Chair, and Edward the Confessor's Tomb at Westminster Abbey; Whitby Abbey, and parts of Glastonbury, Fountains, Furness, Riveaulx, Tintern, Wenlock, and other Abbeys and Churches. Then we have "the Land's End" by the same, and this is succeeded by an admirable chapter on "old English Homes," by Mr. H. Schütz Wilson. This, one of the most "taking" of subjects, is exquisitely illustrated by four or five engravings of stately old Haddon Hall, and others of Kenilworth Castle, Penshurst, Hever, Scarborough Castle, a fine old house in Temple Street, and St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol, Chepstow Castle, and that grand old gothic hostelry the George Inn at Glastonbury. Next we have an equally interesting chapter by Mr. J. F. Waller, on "the West Coast of Ireland;" and then comes another of our favourites, "the Border Castles and Counties," by James Grant, which contains charming illustrations of Branksholm, Berwick, Kelso, Jedburgh, Ferniehurst, Neidpath, and a host of other glorious spots. Next comes one of the most charming papers ever written, upon our "Cathedral Cities," by Mr. Bonney, full of exquisite engravings, the points of which are invariably well chosen, and the execution perfectly faultless. Then follow "The Grampians," by James Grant; "Oxford," by R. J. King; and the "West Coast of Wales," by H. S. Wilson—each of which is just as good as writer, artist, printer, and publisher can make them. *Picturesque Europe* is, without exception, the most beautiful of beautiful books—fit for the palace and the stateliest of homes, and one of the greatest artistic boons that that has ever been conferred on the general reader. We again cordially and earnestly commend it.

* London: Cassell, Petter and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate. Publishing in large 4to parts.

TEMPLE BAR.*

AT a time when Temple Bar—more shame to the city authorities—is doomed to destruction, a history of the "Bar," and its predecessors on the same site, becomes highly acceptable and interesting, and we are pleased to find that so able a man as Mr. E. W. Godwin has devoted his time and his talents to putting on record some particulars concerning it. It is a pleasantly written and highly instructive little monograph, and contains in brief space an excellent *resumé* of the history of the "Bar," as well as architectural description of its main features. So interesting is it, that we heartily wish it was longer, and that it was more fully illustrated. An interesting feature in the book is the printing of a contemporary description of Temple Bar, from the original MS. in the Harleian Collection. It was "written in the year 1688," says Mr. Godwin, "while yet the Portland stone of Temple Bar was fresh and white," but on the next line we find it thus headed, "Notes of Practise vpon the Gate at Temple barr: 1638"—a discrepancy of fifty years that may bewilder some readers. "Temple Bar" is a nice little book, and forms an interesting and valuable addition not only to the literature of the city of London, but to general literature. We are glad to see so nice a book on so "taking a subject."

* *Temple Bar*. By E. W. GODWIN, F.S.A. London: B. F. Batsford, High Holborn; Manchester: "British Architect" Office, 7, Cross Street. 1 vol. 4to., pp. 22. Illustrated.

THE GEOLOGY OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND (Sheffield: W. White, 4to., 1877). This admirable sketch of the Geology of Leicestershire and Rutland, by Mr. W. J. Harrison, the learned curator of the Leicester Town Museum, is a valuable contribution not only to topographical literature, but to the science of geology. Learnedly written, well considered in every statement, and founded on actual observation, it becomes a monograph in every way worthy of the district it describes, and one that will serve as a model for other students to found their works upon. Mr. Harrison leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of his work, which embraces a wide field of research, and his numerous photographic plates add not only a value but a charm to the volume; all praise is due to him for the manner in which he has acquitted himself of his task; our only regret is that so good a book should not have had better typography.



WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS—ENAMELS.

[From Jewell's "History of Ceramic Art in Great Britain."]

THE CERAMIC ART OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

We are glad to be able to record that Mr. Jewitt's great work—a national work in every sense of the word—upon the “Ceramic Art in Great Britain”—a work of immense research and labour, upon which he has been engaged for many years, is now at length issued. It would not be seemly in the pages of the “RELIQUARY” to express any opinion upon the merits of a work by its editor, and we therefore simply announce its publication, and quote the “opinions” of one or two leading journals regarding it. The “*Times*” (London daily, of course), thus spoke of Mr. Jewitt's two sumptuous volumes in its issue of December 7th, “The ‘Ceramic Art of Great Britain,’ by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. (Virtue and Co., Limited, Ivy Lane, 1878), is one of those works which are made possible only by a combination of learning and ability with abundant leisure, and, above all, the zeal which sympathy alone can give. Late years have seen the production of several learned and useful works on the general subjects of Pottery and Porcelain, and of others which have exhausted the history of special English factories like those of Bristol and Etruria; but this is the only work devoted to the whole range of British ceramics, and to that department exclusively. Almost absolute knowledge, a good sound judgment, and great liberality in the publishers' part of the enterprise, have certainly been rewarded in the result of these two volumes. We may remark, in conclusion, that the text is embellished and illustrated with a couple of thousand admirably executed engravings.”

The “*Athenæum*,” in the course of a long review of the book on the 9th of March, wrote, “Mr. Jewitt has been fortunate as an explorer and historian. His ‘Life of Wedgwood’ remains one of the best studies of a comparatively small section of the subject” [of ceramics]..... “the author has brought into a compact and readable form, in good chronological order, the most valuable elements of the knowledge of ceramics, which he and others have before now built slowly and surely on a sound and correct basis. This is a good thing to do, and the book will be acceptable on this account, to say nothing of other matters, to which we shall come by-and-by..... The greater part of Mr. Jewitt's learned volume is devoted to accounts of the special manufactures which have existed and still flourish in this country from the days of Dwight. This part of the book is replete with details of all kinds about processes, decorations, the artists employed, their modes of working, respective degrees of skill and success or failure, the nature and uses of the articles made, most of which are valuable as displaying the changing currents of task and expense, and, as to the last, the enormous prices which were given for remarkable specimens. The narrative is enriched by hundreds of good woodcuts and other illustrations, some of which have been taken from the original copper-plates, *e.g.* of the Mugs of Coalport ware, well known to collectors, plates which still serve our author's turn. We recommend this book heartily to the curious: it deserves especial praise for its complete indices and excellent type.”

The “*Art Journal*” for January, which devoted a couple of pages to a notice of Mr. Jewitt's new work, says in the course of its remarks:—“The principal china manufactories of Great Britain have each had its historian, and many valuable monographs have been published on the productions of Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, and others, but no work has yet appeared giving a complete history of the ceramic art in Great Britain. Mr. Jewitt has undertaken the task, and most conscientiously has he carried it out. China is truly the passion of his soul, and we have here two goodly octavo volumes, illustrated with nearly two thousand engravings, in which he traces the progress of pottery from the rude cinerary urn of the Celtic tribes, through its gradual and uninterrupted development to the wonderful productions of our modern potters, giving us the chief seats of its operations, and the characteristics of the pottery of each place, with a proportionate amount of the technical branch of the subject. Mr. Jewitt's work is a perfect encyclopædia of British pottery, and must henceforth take its place as the text-book of Ceramic Art in England.”

The “*Derby Mercury*” wrote in its issue of the 23rd of January, “Mr. Jewitt's *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, a profusely illustrated book in two imperial octavo volumes from the great art-publishers, Virtue and Co., is one which will delight all collectors of porcelain and pottery throughout the kingdom. It will be remembered that Mr. Jewitt many years ago contributed a series of papers on this subject to the *Art Journal*—these articles, which embodied his own personal researches into the origin and history of some of the most famous china-factories in England, appear to be the foundation of the present work, which, enriched as it is with the results of later investigations and a wealth of beautiful illustrations, must now take rank as the first of its class. This place is due to it, not only on account of priority of treatment, but because of the unwearied research and careful comparison of *data*, which are conspicuous characteristics In the interim, we will say, with perfect sincerity, that the china-mania (which has called into existence a literature of its own) has no better or abler exponent than Mr. Jewitt, who has handled his subject like a master,

and has given to the world a sumptuous work, worthy in every way of the beautiful art which it elucidates, and creditable alike to author and publishers."

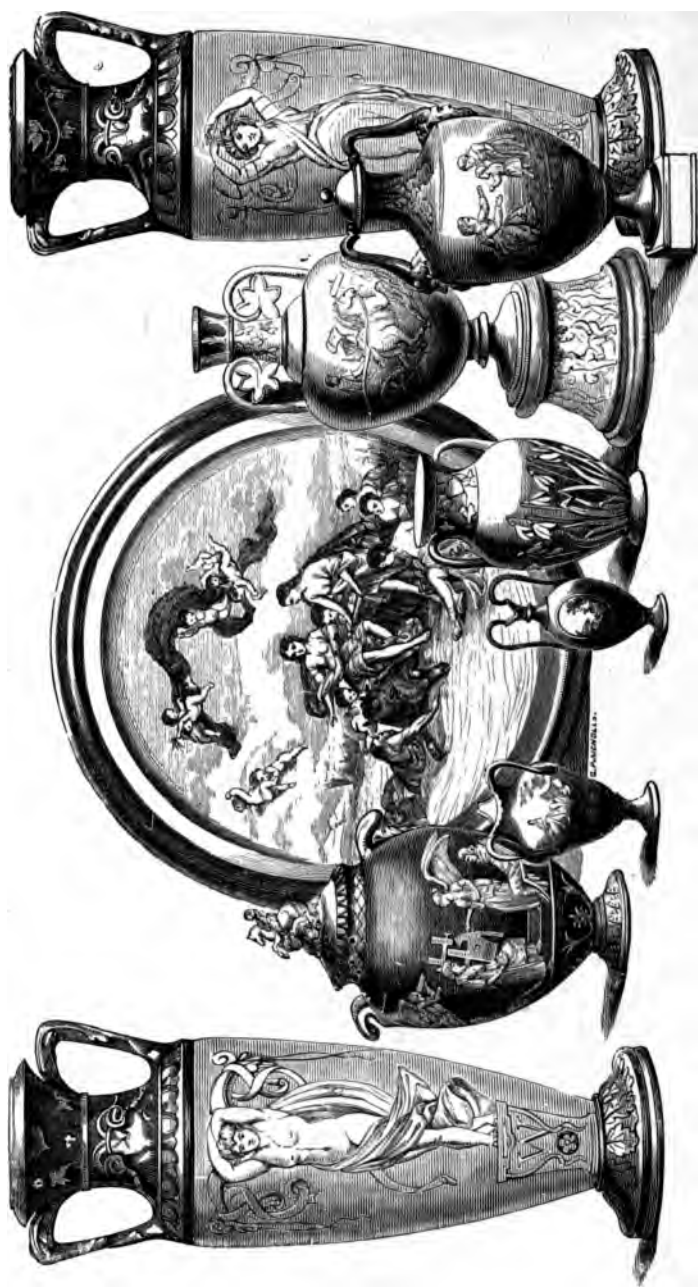
The "*Staffordshire Times*" speaks of it as "an invaluable book to the manufacturer and the collector, and one that, like good port, will increase in value every year of its age;" the "*Bridgnorth Journal*" says, "this splendid work.....is evidently the result of enormous labour and indefatigable research. Derbyshire may well be proud of an author who has accomplished so much and so well in all his many and various contributions to the literature of this country;" and the "*Staffordshire Advertiser*," in the course of a lengthy notice extending over two weeks, remarked:—"It is once more our agreeable duty to direct the attention of the readers of the *Staffordshire Advertiser* to the literary labours of Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, with whose name many are already familiar as that of one of the biographers of Josiah Wedgwood, as the editor of the 'Reliquary,' as a voluminous writer on many branches of archaeology, and as a diligent and enthusiastic student of the history of pottery. For many years past Mr. Jewitt has been engaged in the accumulation of the vast amount of information which he has embodied in the two handsome volumes now under notice. Portions of the matter have already appeared in his 'Life of Wedgwood,' and in the 'Art Journal,' but there is a great deal which is entirely new. 'The Ceramic Art of Great Britain' is no doubt regarded by Mr. Jewitt as the *magnum opus* of his life, and no one who has paid any attention at all to the subject, and makes himself acquainted with the contents of the work, will be disposed to question the author's right so to regard it. In one respect we believe the book to be unique: it does for ceramics what has not been done for any other branch of industry in this country, namely, gives so thorough a history of its origin, progress, and present condition, as virtually to exhaust the subject. Not a single pottery, however obscure, appears to have escaped the author's research.....Mr. Jewitt's 'Ceramic Art of Great Britain' reflects the highest credit upon his zeal and industry. As we have already said, it is unique as an industrial history, and as a record of the state of one of our most interesting and successful manufactures at the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it is simply invaluable."

We give examples of the engravings on Plates XXI., XXII. and XXIII.

* *The Ceramic Art of Great Britain, from pre-historic times down to the present day: being a History of the Ancient and Modern Pottery and Porcelain Works of the Kingdom, and of their Productions of every class.* By LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., etc., etc. 2 vols. royal 8vo. Illustrated with 2000 engravings. London: Virtue & Co., 26, Ivy Lane, 1878.

THE ROYAL BLUE BOOK (London: B. W. Gardiner & Son, Princes Street, Cavendish Square), for 1878. This essential of every club-house, library, mansion, and fashionable home—indeed the most necessary of all directories and books of reference for addresses of the fashionable world—is this year much improved by the admirable way in which reference to the Street Index is simplified and arranged. "The Royal Blue Book, Fashionable Directory and Parliamentary Guide," which has now attained its 56th year of publication, is everything its name imports, and more; it is all that can be desired, and its usefulness and value are immeasurable. Those who do not possess it *ought* to do, and we, as in other years, again unhesitatingly recommend it. It is the cheapest, most useful, reliable, and desirable five shillings' worth ever published, and the marvel is how its carefully compiled 1800 pages, full bound in "royal blue" leather, can be issued at the price.

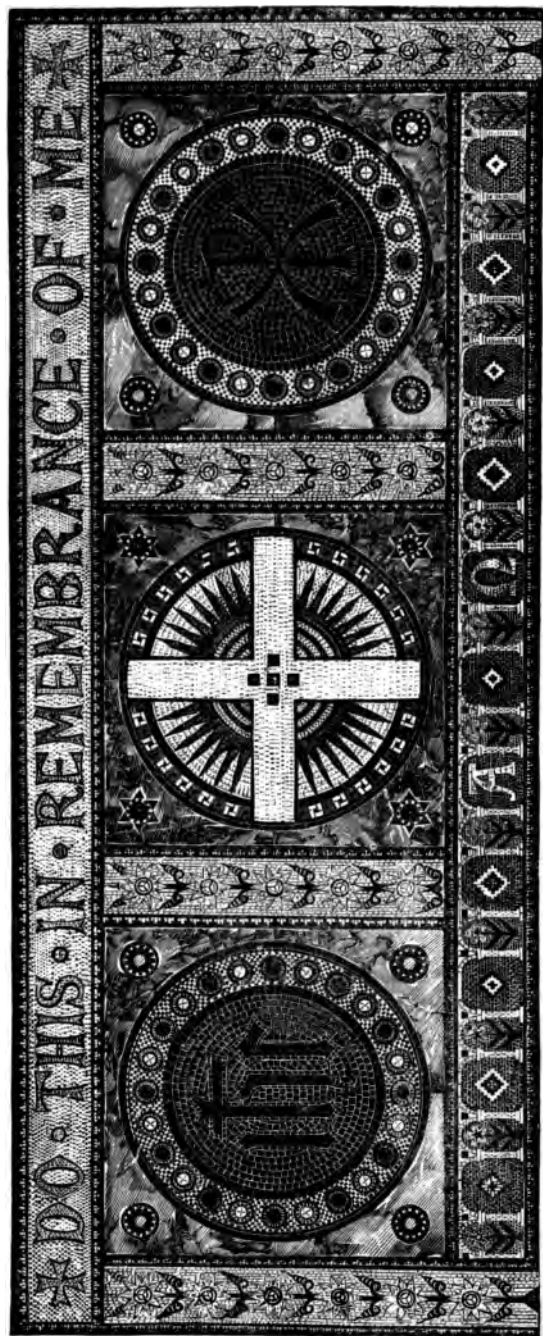
DIOCESAN CALENDARS.—We have before us the "*Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar*" (Newcastle-under-Lyme: C. Hickson); the "*York Diocesan Calendar*" (York: John Sampson); and the "*Worcester Diocesan Church Calendar*" (Birmingham: F. Grew, Moor Street); for 1878, and four more useful publications we do not know. No Church information connected with each of these Sees is omitted in its own calendar, no general information left out, and no point of importance passed over. In one respect, as it hitherto has done, the Lichfield this year takes the lead. We allude to the matter of illustrations, which always add so much to its interest and usefulness. This year, among other illustrations, we have engravings of the Bishop of Lichfield's Mission Barge; a map of the canal system on which it is intended to be used for divine service; and views of Hoar Cross Church, and the Church of All Saints, Shrewsbury. Each of this series of Diocesan Annuals is thoroughly good, and is essential to every clergyman, and every layman in the See. Would that each Diocese had as good calendars as the four faultless ones before us. Their value as books, not only of annual, but of permanent, reference, is incalculable. These calendars show, better than anything else does, the immense amount of church work done during the year, and the admirable and energetic way in which church interests are being cared for in each See. We cannot too strongly or emphatically praise and recommend these books; they are each equally good, and each of far wider interest than the diocese in which it is issued.



LESSORE'S FAMOUS EUROPA PLATEAU, VASES, ETC., BY MESSRS. WEDGWOOD.

[From Jewitt's "History of Ceramic Art in Great Britain."]





MOSAIC AND ALABASTER REREDOS, BY MINTON, HOLLING, & CO., AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

DEBRETT'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.*

UNDER such able editorship as that of Dr. Mair, and with such liberal-minded and energetic publishers as Messrs. Dean & Son, it is no wonder that "*Debrett*," the veteran of all "peerages," should year by year make such marked progress as it has done, nor that it should so win on the public as to be considered to be what it doubtless is, *peerless* and among *peerages*. *Debrett's* "Peerage" has now attained its 165th year, and the "Baronetage" its 70th, and they have thus become venerable by age, as they are trustworthy and excellent in their arrangement and contents. In the present year's issues the works have been entirely re-modelled, re-arranged, and extended, and thus each becomes, to all intents and purposes, an entirely new work. "*Debrett*," as a matter of course, deals exclusively with *living* persons, but, nevertheless, in each case a notice is given of the predecessor of the holder of the title, and a vast amount of collateral information given, so that the work is rendered complete in every way, and presents many particulars that no other book gives. In the present issue each notice gives every possible particular as to the peer or baronet, and includes particulars of each member of his family—sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and cousins; Privy Councillors; names of all sons and daughters of peers; list of extinct, dormant, or abeyant peerages; information concerning the services, &c., of peers and baronets and of their children; lists of lords-lieutenant of counties, &c.; lists of titles of courtesy; a complete Knightage; list of Royal Households, etc., etc. Another feature of importance, and one not to be found in any other kindred work, is the admirable manner in which Dr. Mair has arranged the succession to peerages that will be separated on the demise of the present holders—for example, the Dukedom of Buckingham will become extinct on the death of the present peer, but three of his minor peerages will devolve upon as many different persons, each of whom is referred to under one heading, as are also those who are heirs to other peerages similarly circumstanced, such as the Marquessate of Bute, the honours of which will be divided between two persons. The Bishops have in this year's edition, we perceive, been incorporated in the body of the work, where they fall in, in regular alphabetical order, in the general arrangement; and by a judicious variation in type, the families and branches of the peers, etc., are rendered more clear and intelligible. Add to this that the whole book is printed of a larger size than formerly, and that it is illustrated by hundreds of well executed coats of arms, and we have, we think, said enough to induce the most fastidious to secure it for their libraries. The book is, without exception, the best of its kind ever issued—indeed by the side of its "Library" edition, sumptuously bound in red, and regal in every sense of the word, others pale into insignificance. All who have not the 1878 *Debrett* ought at once to secure it; it is invaluable as a book of reference, and strictly accurate and reliable even in the minutest particulars.

* *Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy*. Edited by ROBERT H. MAIR, LL.D. *Debrett's Baronetage and Knightage*. Edited by ROBERT H. MAIR, LL.D. London: Dean & Son, 160A, Fleet Street, 1878.

TOWNSEND'S MANUAL OF DATES.*

FOR sterling value as a book of constant and needful reference, reliable in a remarkable degree in all its contents, and excellent in its arrangement, commend us to "*Townsend's Manual of Dates*," as edited in its most recent issue by Frederick Martin. Wide in its range of subjects, full and lengthy in each of its many hundreds of items, and carefully revised in every date, it forms one of the most useful and valuable of additions to the library, the office, or the public institution. It is a book of universal knowledge, and for universal reference, and ought certainly to be in every household. No pains have evidently been spared by the editor to render his work complete, and certainly none have been spared by the enterprising publishers to issue it in a handsome and faultless manner. We have no hesitation in recommending this excellent work to our readers, and we assure them, in so doing, that they will find it of immense service and value, and that it will prove essential to them in a variety of ways. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and re-arranged, and its information throughout brought down to July, 1877, so that purchasers of the volume are kept *au courant* with events to a very recent day. Instead of the inconvenience of having to wade through a mass of other publications to glean information on any subject, the reader finds it all done ready to his hand, and just in such a concise form as renders his reference easy. We strongly recommend the "*Manual of Dates*" to our readers as THE book to add to their libraries.

* *The Manual of Dates. A Dictionary of Reference of the Most Important Facts and Events in the History of the World*. By GEORGE H. TOWNSEND. Edited by FREDERICK MARTIN. London: Frederick Warne & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 1082, 1877.

ILLUSTRATED WAVERLEY NOVELS.*

Messrs. MARCUS WARD & Co., with that good taste, liberal-mindedness, and enterprise which characterise all their proceedings, have commenced, we perceive, the issue of an illustrated popular edition of the Waverley novels, to which it gives us more than usual pleasure to direct attention. The volume before us, which contains the whole of "Kenilworth"—author's notes included—is a marvel of beauty and cheapness. Excellently printed in good clear type, on fine quality of paper; occupying no less than four hundred and twenty-six pages; illustrated with a vast number of full page plates, and engravings worked in the text, all drawn and engraved expressly for this edition by first-rate artists; and strongly and elegantly full bound in a new style, with bevelled edges, and gilt medallion portrait of the author; this volume is issued for half-a-crown, and thus effectually puts all competitors in the shade. Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. deserve national thanks for putting so excellent and so faultless an edition of the Waverley novels within the reach of everybody, and doubtless they will have their reward—as they eminently deserve to have—in an enormous sale. "Kenilworth" is the only one we have yet seen, but we shall look anxiously for the remainder of the series of volumes, and continue from time to time to call attention to them. The edition will be an ornament to any library, and no household ought to be without it.

* Marcus Ward & Co., London and Belfast. Publishing in vols., each novel complete in itself. Illustrated.

THE BIBLES IN THE CAXTON EXHIBITION.*

MR. HENRY STEVENS—than whom no man on either side the broad Atlantic is better fitted for the task—has, in the volume before us, done full and intelligent justice to the grand display of Bibles brought together at the late Caxton Exhibition, from many parts of the world, and lent for the general good by their various liberal-minded owners. The collection here catalogued—upwards of eight hundred in number, and ranging in date from 1450 to 1877—was, we believe, the most extensive, as, thanks to Mr. Stevens, it was the best arranged, ever brought together, and its importance bibliographically, as well as otherwise, was incalculable. Mr. Stevens has, in his admirable work, arranged the whole of the examples chronologically and in a masterly style, and the descriptive, historical, and bibliographical notes, which accompany the entries, are simply invaluable; while his introduction on "The History of Printing, as illustrated by the Printed Bible," is the best essay on the subject ever penned by mortal man. We tender our thanks, and those of the whole literary world to Mr. Stevens for this excellently written and truly important book, and we commend it to our readers as one on which they may may thoroughly rely for accuracy, and for a greater fund of information than they will elsewhere get.

* *The Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition, MDCCCLXXVII.* By HENRY STEVENS. London: H. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Square. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 152, 1878. Illustrated.

PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED LONDON MEN.*

UNDER the taking and comprehensive title of "*Distinguished London Men*," Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, the eminent lithographic artists and publishers, have commenced the issue of a series of admirable portraits of men of the time—men who have made their mark in the various walks of life to which they have become devoted, and, who, having made their own mark, will leave it indelibly impressed on the age in which they live. It is a happy thought of the publishers thus to present the semblances of such a galaxy of talent—literary, artistic, scientific, political, and otherwise—as the heads they purpose giving so well represent, and we cordially wish them every possible success. The portraits in the first number, now before us, are John Penn, F.R.S., the eminent engineer; Thomas Faed, the royal academician; the Duke of Sutherland; and W. Hepworth Dixon, the critic and novelist. The portraits are, one and all, executed in the very highest style of art, and each is accompanied with a biographical notice. We can speak authoritatively of the scrupulous fidelity and life-like character of the portraits, and have no hesitation in saying that they are all that can be desired. The work is being issued in parts, each containing four exquisite small folio plates, with appropriate letter-press, and issued in one of the most strikingly effective Art-covers we have seen, for half-a-crown. It is one of the nicest, best, and most satisfactory of publications, and deserves extended support. We shall refer to future parts as they appear.

* London: Maclure and Macdonald, 97, Queen Victoria Street, 1878. Publishing in parts.

THE HUNDRED OF LAUNDITCH.*

It is always a source of true pleasure to us to record the appearance of new topographical works, but when those works are of a more than ordinarily comprehensive and learned character, that pleasure is naturally considerably enhanced. It is very gratifying, indeed, when one comes across a book whose plan is well arranged, and whose contents stand out far beyond its fellows in interest of materials, and in the proper and wide use of those materials. There is no class of literature so important as that of topography, and when this is wisely blended with genealogy and other kindred branches, the value is greatly increased, and the pleasure of perusal immensely augmented. The "Hundred of Launditch" is, to our thinking, judging by the first and only part yet issued, one of the most complete, painstaking, reliable, and wisely arranged books of its class yet published. Profuse in its reprints of ancient charters and other documents, which form one of its most distinctive features, full of original matter from beginning to end, and containing a large number of carefully compiled pedigrees, the book stands out as one of the best and most comprehensively arranged we have seen. Mr. Carthew in his "Introduction" very modestly says of himself, that he is not qualified to write a history, but only to become a collector of materials, but he has proved himself to be both; his arrangement is masterly, and his industry in amassing copies of original documents, and other things, is unexceptionable. By the time his task is completed he will, if the succeeding parts equal the first, have produced such a book as will remain a standard for reference, and a model of industry which others will do well to follow. Commencing in the first section with a brief account of the Hundred of Launditch and Deanery of Brisley, the remainder of this part of the work is devoted to the various Fiefs, which are each rendered rich in antiquarian interest by the number of copies of original documents, records, and the like, and by the introduction of numberless pedigrees, drawn up from the most authentic and reliable sources; and to notices of Castle Acre and Walsingham Priors. The second section is devoted to the Mesne-tenants and Sub-tenants, each Fief of which is equally well interspersed with copies of deeds and with pedigrees. The *Hundred of Launditch* is illustrated with several admirably executed plates of monumental brasses, ancient seals, plans, etc., and the printing and "getting up" are faultless. We shall return to Mr. Carthew's work again and again as it progresses, and in the meantime we strongly recommend all lovers of really good sound topographical lore to add it to their libraries.

* *The Hundred of Launditch and Deanery of Brisland, in the County of Norfolk.* By G. A. CARTEW, F.S.A. Norwich: Miller & Leavins, 4to., 1877. Illustrated, Part I., pp. 372.

CLEANLINESS OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.*

"CLEANLINESS" it is said, and said truly, "is next to godliness," and assuredly cleanliness leads to godliness as much as godliness induces to cleanly habits and happy healthy homes. To be healthy in mind as well as in body, it is essential that the surroundings both in the home and in the workshop and factory should be clean, pure, and wholesome, for though, as it is said, "pigs thrive best in the dirt," human beings do not. A vast responsibility rests on employers of labour—the owners of manufactories and workshops in towns—in this respect, for upon the cleanliness, good order, and healthfulness of the surroundings of the people while at their daily labour, depends their taste for those essentials in their own homes. It is also essentially to the employer's advantage to ensure these comforts to their people, for assuredly the cleaner and better the workrooms are, the more healthy, strong, able, hearty, and cheerful will they be, and as a natural consequence the more work will they do, and do that better. One of the most enlightened of employers, Mr. S. W. Richards, of the firm of Green, Cadbury, & Richards, of Birmingham (a notice of whose productions has already appeared in our pages), has done good service by the reading of a paper, recently, at the Domestic Economy Congress, on this very subject, and deserves hearty thanks for the admirable and convincing manner in which he has put forth not only his own views, but the results of his long experience. His pamphlet is full of valuable information, and cannot be read without profit. We commend it to the notice of every one interested (and who is not?) in the welfare of the human family, and we especially commend it to the careful notice of employers of labour in towns. If they will only carefully study its pages, and act on the excellent principles enunciated by Mr. Richards, they will indeed be doing good not only "in their own day and generation," but in generations and ages to come.

* *The Influence of Order, Method, and Cleanliness, in Factories and Workshops upon the Homes of the Industrial Population of large Towns.* By S. WALL RICHARDS. Birmingham: Billing & Son, 1877. (Pamphlet).

LUNDY ISLAND.

MR. CHANTER deserves, and has well earned, hearty thanks for his truly interesting and acceptable "monograph" on Lundy Island; it is a book full of information, and is written in such a masterly and pleasing manner as must give it a value to every reader. Of Lundy Island itself but little has hitherto been known, but we predict that attention will now, through Mr. Chanter's book, be directed to it throughout the length and breadth of the land. The island is only some three and a-half miles in length, but it is full of interesting objects, and replete with historical associations, and to all these attention is well directed in the pretty little book before us. First we have a nicely written description of the Island; then a perambulation "Round the Coast;" then a chapter on its climate and configuration; then one on its Antiquities, its fortifications, ruined castle and church, round towers, cistvaens, and other barrows, etc.; then its history, and derivation of name, *Herculea*; next its cultivation and productions; and then its population, its geology, natural history, botany, and marine products, with lists of plants, birds, insects, etc. Thus every phase and feature of the island is touched upon, and the work rendered complete. Space will not allow us to go through the contents fully, but we cannot help glancing at one or two features that may be of more than usual interest. The island, we are told, "is now inhabited only by the owner, Mr. Heaven, his family and establishment, a farm manager and his family and servants, a few labourers, who are also employed as fishermen and eggers, and the Trinity House officials in charge of the lighthouse, and their families—numbering at present 43 permanent residents." It has "no regular communication with the shore," and has only a post once a fortnight, on alternate Thursdays; but even that is, in winter, uncertain, and the inhabitants for cases of emergency, still use beacon-fires as signals. When visitors do make their way to the island, a sudden shift of wind has often kept them there for weeks; and one amusing instance is on record of a party composed of the incumbents of five or six parishes on the adjoining coast, who had combined for a day's pleasure excursion to investigate the wonders of Lundy, but were, by shifting of wind, kept there over two Sundays, to the dismay of their respective congregations and families. From the excellent map which accompanies Mr. Chanter's admirable book, we learn the droll fact, that while Lundy Island itself boasts its "*Devil's Limekiln*," "*Devil's Chimney*," and other "*diabolically*" named places, its owner is no other than *Mr. Heaven!* whose family hold Divine service "in his house or in a building near the farm;" and "when-ever there have been children on the island requiring it, school instruction has been given "them by the ladies of Mr. Heaven's family, and a Night School held by the Rev. Hudson G. Heaven, for the boys and young men. We cordially commend Mr. Chanter's volume to our readers. It only wants illustrations and an index to make it perfect.

* *Lundy Island, a Monograph, Descriptive and Historical.* By J. R. CHANTER. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, 1877, pp. 172.

PENDLE HILL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.*

A BOOK by dear, kind, genial Spencer Hall is indeed always a welcome addition to literature, and pity 'tis he writes or has written so little. Besides desultory writings, some half-dozen little books are all he has, we believe, published, but these half-dozen are one and all pleasant and enjoyable reading, and make him a favourite whenever they come. The man is himself of so kindly, so genial, so gentle, so peaceful, and so loving a nature, and his writings are so thorough a reflex of his nature, that that is the secret of their making their way to the hearts of his readers, and being cherished by them. In none of his writings, so far as we are acquainted with them, is one harsh thought, or unkind or unchristianlike expression used, and spite, sarcasm, and malice are alike unknown. He is a pleasant word-painter of scenes, and of people, and deeply imbued with a love for the beautiful; his descriptions of places are always readable and always instructive. His present little "free-hand brochure," "*Pendle Hill and its surroundings*," is no exception to this rule. The Hill itself, Burnley, Townley, Ormerod, Ightenhill, Cliviger, Sawthorpe, Brierfield, and a host of other places surrounding the hill, are all pleasantly descanted upon, and their beauties told in such pleasant words as set the heart longing to be there to enjoy the reality. Doubtless the little book will be read by thousands, and we doubt whether among all the number even one will be found to whom it does not impart, at all events, a shadow of pleasure.

* *Pendle Hill and its surroundings.* By SPENCER T. HALL. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Rochdale: E. Wrigley & Sons, 1877.

NEW GAMES. "*The Spelling Bee*," "*Snap! Snip!*" and "*The Friendly Party of Happy Families*," are three excellent new round games, introduced this season by Messrs. Dean & Sons. They are just the thing for a juvenile or family party, and will be an endless source of amusement. We strongly recommend them as among the *pleasanteest* modes of passing an evening.

COOPER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.*

OF the value of such a compilation as this it is impossible to speak too highly, and it is with peculiar pleasure we at length have the opportunity of calling attention to its merits. When we say that its more than twelve hundred pages contain more or less lengthy biographical notices of considerably over twenty thousand persons, it may well be imagined that it is a work of vast importance, and that the labour of its preparation must have been great indeed. We know none more extensive in scope, and none so trustworthy in details as this, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be invaluable as a book of reference, and one that ought to be in every public and private library, and in every public institution, mansion, and office in the kingdom. Wisely excluding all living people from its contents, the book gives brief biographical and datal notices of the "illustrious dead" of all ages and nations, but with more special reference to those of our own country; and each item has been subjected to the most absolute scrutiny and revision, so as to ensure, as far as may be, perfect and reliable accuracy. Mr. Cooper has acquitted himself of his task in that excellent manner that might well be expected from him, and his book will remain a standard book of reference on the subject. We strongly recommend it as one of the most useful, full, complete, reliable, and handy of books, and pronounce it to be an essential of every library.

* *A New Biographical Dictionary.* By THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A. London: G. Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 1212, 1873.

BARDS AND BLOSSOMS.*

ONE of the most elegant drawing-room or gift books of this, or indeed any other season, is Mr. Hulme's "Bards and Blossoms," published in their usually faultless style of excellence by Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. It is a quarto volume of rare beauty and of matchless perfection both in matter, in illuminated illustrations, in printing, and in paper and binding, and is fitted for every home where what is thoroughly good and lovely is appreciated. Mr. Hulme is one of our best and most gifted artists, and most graceful and pleasant of writers, and in this volume he has thoroughly wedded art and poesy, and produced one of the most pleasing books we have seen. The volume is divided into headings of "Plants valued for their useful service;" "those enjoyed for their beauty;" and those "studied for their teaching." The matter under each of these headings evidences the deepest research, and an extensive acquaintance with all the best writers; and the whole is "put together" in a masterly, readable, and admirable manner. We thank Mr. Hulme for giving so exquisite and valuable, as well as thoroughly enjoyable, a volume to the world; and to Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., we award the highest praise for the admirable way in which it is issued.

* *Bards and Blossoms; or the Poetry, History, and Associations of Flowers.* By F. EDWARD HULME, F.L.S., F.S.A. London and Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co., 1 vol. 4to., pp. 282, 1877. Illustrated.

VINCENT'S DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY.*

WE had the gratification in a recent number of speaking of the valuable and important work edited by Mr. B. Vincent, "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," and of heartily commending it to our readers, and it is now with equal pleasure that we call attention to a companion volume, edited by the same gentleman, and recently issued by the same publishers. We allude to Vincent's "*Dictionary of Biography, Past and Present*," which forms one of the most useful, sterling, and acceptable volumes yet issued from the press. This work, originally issued in 1870, as "Haydn's Universal Index of Biography," has, in the present edition, been so thoroughly and efficiently revised and enlarged as to literally become a new publication; and its contents having in all cases been brought down to September, 1877, gives it a completeness that adds materially to its value. Of the generally reliable character of its contents we can speak with authority, for we have referred to many entries for verification, and in every case have found them strictly correct. It is a marvel of industry; and only a man with the special tastes and acquirements of Mr. Vincent, and endowed with his indomitable perseverance and industry, could have accomplished it. To say the book is without faults would be nonsense; or to say that names are here and there omitted that ought to have found a place in its columns, would be absurd; but to say the marvel is that so few errors, either of omission or commission, occur, is simply the truth. It is as near faultless as any book can well be, and we unhesitatingly recommend it. No library ought to be without it, and it is essential to every reader.

* *A Dictionary of Biography, Past and Present.* Edited by BENJAMIN VINCENT. London: E. Moxon, Son, & Co. 1 vol., 1877.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRIENDS' BOOKS.*

It would be difficult, indeed, to over-rate the importance and value genealogically, biographically, and bibliographically, of Mr. Smith's portly volumes, to which we proceed to direct attention; for they are, beyond doubt, among the most useful and carefully compiled lists that have been prepared upon any subject. The labour involved in the preparation of the work must have been immense, and could only have been accomplished by a man so utterly and inviolably wedded to his task as Mr. Smith, and only then by the most constant, unremitting, and industrious attention. The two volumes devoted to the "Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books," contain more than two thousand closely printed pages, while the companion volume on "Books adverse to the Society of Friends," comprises nearly five hundred more. Thus we have some two thousand five hundred pages containing particulars of probably (at a moderate estimate of ten on a page), notices of at least twenty-five thousand separate books or writings referring to Quakerism, or written by Quakers; and when it is remembered that each of these has been carefully noted both as to title, to size, to date, to number of sheets (we should ourselves have much preferred the simpler and better way of specifying the number of pages), and to printer's name, etc.; and that a brief notice of each author is given; the herculean labour of its compilation may to some extent be understood. Taking John Whiting's "Catalogue of Friends' Books," published in 1708, as his model, Mr. Smith has carried out his own plan, based on that model, to an extent satisfactory in the extreme, and his volumes must, and will, remain as standard works of reference. We have referred to many entries, as "tests" of accuracy, and have been eminently satisfied with the result. We pronounce the work to be of immense value, and no public or private library ought to be without it; it is an endless and inexhaustible mine of bibliographical and genealogical, as well as historical information. We have reason to believe that the books are becoming somewhat scarce, and we strongly recommend those who may desire to add them to their collections, to communicate with the author and publisher, Mr. Joseph Smith, of 2, Oxford Street, Whitechapel, London.

* *A Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books, or Books written by Members of the Society of Friends, &c., &c.* By JOSEPH SMITH. 2 vols. 8vo., pp. 2012.

Bibliotheca Ante Quakeriana; or a Catalogue of Books adverse to the Society of Friends. By JOSEPH SMITH. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 474.

SOUTH BY EAST.*

In this interesting and valuable addition to the literature of Rome and other famous places, the reader will find an immense mass of valuable information imparted in a pleasant and impressive manner, and rendered doubly acceptable by a liberal number of well executed engravings. The book is literally the "notes of travel" of its gifted author, but these notes are throughout characterised by a freshness, a lucidity, and an intelligence that is highly pleasing and satisfactory. Having given us his general impressions of Northern Italy, the author devotes a few excellently written chapters to Milan, Verona, Padua, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Pisa, and Rome. Thence passing on, he devotes others to Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Palermo, Athens, and Cairo, bringing to bear on the features and antiquities of each the closest observation, the most enlightened understanding, and the clearest judgment. We regret that we can only devote a few lines to this excellent work, but we shall hope to return to it. It is one of the most interesting books we have seen, and the illustrations are very praiseworthy.

* *South by East: Notes of Travel in Southern Europe.* By G. F. RODWELL. London and Belfast: Marcus Ward & Co. 1 vol. royal 8vo., 1877, pp. 274, illustrated.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF TRENTHAM (*Staffordshire Times* Office, Newcastle-under-Lyme). Mr. Molyneux, to whose antiquarian and geological researches the world owes much valuable information, recently delivered a lecture in the Gallery at Trentham, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and a distinguished circle of friends and visitors, on "The Early History of Trentham;" and this, with an explanatory introduction by Mr. W. H. Goss, has been issued in pamphlet form at the Office of the *Staffordshire Times*. The lecture, as might be expected, was full of curious and instructive matter, and in its printed form will be read with intense interest by a large number of people. On page 124 of our present volume, allusion is made to this beautiful seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and engravings are given from the "Stately Homes of England," and in connection with these we cordially commend a careful perusal of Mr. Molyneux's monograph. His accounts of the opening of barrows is extremely interesting, and the masterly way in which he traces the entire history of the place from pre-historic times downwards is highly commendable. We have great pleasure in calling attention to the pamphlet.

EASTER CARDS, &c.—Messrs. Raphael Thompson & Co. (Frith Street, Soho), who rank high as decorative printers in lithography, have produced a pleasing series of Easter, Guest, and Menu Cards and Ball Programmes, which deserve notice at our hands, not only for their cleverness and originality of design, but for their excellence in printing, and richness in arrangement of colours. In Mends, the "Screen" (quite a novel and striking idea), the "Stained Glass," "Gate" (surely an error in name, as it is a door, not a gate, that is represented), "Waters meet," "Clock," and the "Bridal"—especially the one in which the inevitable orange blossom is depicted on a silver ground—are beyond praise; while in the "Guest Name Cards," there are a variety of patterns all equally good. The Ball Programme "cartes" are in endless variety, and all characterised by excellent taste in design, and faultless workmanship in printing. The "Masonic," "Watteau," "Arabesque," "Mediæval," are among the best and most striking. We recommend our friends to use the cards of this firm.

THE GENTLE CRAFT: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF FEET COSTUME (Northampton, Taylor & Son). This admirable monograph is a cleverly arranged, well digested, and exhaustive history of boots and shoes—"feet costume"—and contains more information, historical, archæological, and otherwise, than any other work on the subject does. It is an excellent and very acceptable addition to the literature of costume, and is so full of anecdote as to be a boon of no small value to the general reader. The history of the "craft" is cleverly traced from the earliest time downwards, and a vast deal of information not otherwise obtainable, is given. It is an admirable little book.

PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL FOR 1878 (Ben George, 47, Hatton Garden).—An old favourite—now the thirty-seventh year of issue—is the very prince of all annuals, and comes to us this year in even more than regal splendour of binding and illustration. No book, in the whole range of our experience of annuals, forms so good (we use the word in its most emphatic sense, for not a word that is not good or pure ever is found in it), so useful, so acceptable, and so entertaining and instructive a gift as "Peter Parley;" it is the best prize to give, and as such we strongly and very cordially recommend it.

RED BOOKS.—We have before us the "*Derbyshire Red Book*" (Bemrose & Sons, Derby); the "*Sheffield Red Book*" (Pawson & Brailsford, Sheffield); and the "*Birmingham Red Book*" (Hall & English, Birmingham); and three excellent works they are. Derby was the first to start its "Red Book" (in 1862), and other towns have one after another followed its example, much to the convenience of the public, and to the credit of the publishers. It is extremely gratifying to see such excellent local works issued, and we give them, one and all, unqualified praise. They richly deserve, and doubtless will secure, the most extended support.

IN THE DARK, IN SEVEN WATCHES (Grant & Co., Turnmill Street).—Mr. R. E. Francillon, whose three admirable stories, "Like a Snowball," "Streaked with Gold," and "Bare Good Luck"—each of which has been in turn commended and recommended in these pages—have given him a standing in the literary world that is seldom attained by any author, has in his present "annual" even surpassed himself in the construction of "In the Dark." Its conception is masterly, its characters are well considered and well sustained, and its incidents admirably brought about. Mr. Francillon is *not* "in the dark" in writing, but brings to bear on all his works the light of a bright intellect, and of a brilliant style.

THE RITUALIST'S PROGRESS, OR THE DOINGS OF OUR NEW VICAR (Weldon & Co., Wine office Court), is one of the cleverest poems we have of late seen, and one that cannot be read without interest, and certainly not without profit. Levelled against the confessional, it is strong in points, and must ultimately do good.

PAN THE PILGRIM (Weldon & Co., Wine-office Court).—Satire, when well-directed, is a powerful weapon and rich in the results of the good work it does; but how often it merges into scurrility and ends in doing incalculable harm! The world is full of abuses and shams, and now and then when powerful serious reasoning fails, pungent and stinging satire steps in and does the work, but at other times while aiming its shafts at immorality, sham religion, or social shortcomings, it becomes itself licentious and in the highest degree demoralizing. "Pan the Pilgrim" is keenly satirical, and if he does good work he will be to be praised; we would like the work done in a nobler, better, and purer strain, and with more decency of illustration than characterises some of the woodcuts.

HISTORY OF THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON CUSTOM.—Mr. Andrews has in this little book collected together a vast amount of historical information on this curious and ancient custom; and has produced a work full of interest, and one that ought to have a large sale. It is pleasant reading, and is both entertaining and instructive.

NEW MUSIC.

MR. HENRY KLEIN'S COMPOSITIONS.—We have received half-a-dozen charming compositions by Henry Klein (London: H. Small & Co., 2, Darville Road, Stoke Newington), which are, as usual with all that emanates from him, far beyond the average in excellence and beauty. They are the "*Winifred Waltz*," one of the most lovely and brilliant of compositions; the "*Ida Galop*," full of expression and vigour in every bar; the "*Lucifer Polka*," startling, novel, and effective throughout, and as telling in its composition as it is in its admirably designed frontispiece; "*Adorata Waltz*," to whose Italian words by Zaffira, the music is so exquisitely wedded by Mr. Klein as to make the one blend with the other in a perfect and harmonious whole; the "*Lieb' Gretchen (Daisy Dear) Walzer*," sweet, simple, and pretty as the daisy itself, and charming in its every note; and "*Electricity Valse*," whose bright flashes of genius follow each other with lightning succession and brilliancy, and render the whole one sublime effect from beginning to end. We have only space in our present issue thus very briefly to allude to these splendid productions, but we notice them with genuine pleasure. Mr. Klein's compositions are all we could wish them to be, and our friends may rely on it that without these their folios would be wanting in some of the most finished and elegant compositions that could adorn them. We highly recommend Mr. Klein's present selection, not only on their own intrinsic merit, but because they are issued with pure taste in the pictorial character of the title pages, and are in every respect of the highest class.

From MESSRS. DUFF AND STEWART (147, Oxford Street), we have Otto Müller's "*Verlobt*" ("*Betrothed*") Waltz, a brilliant composition of that favourite master; "*The Couriers' Galop*," by Ernest J. Macdonald, a manly, telling, and excellent composition, adorned with a series of admirably executed and life-like medallion portraits of fifteen well-known sportsmen, with a full-length in the middle of Tom Raper, with the matchless "*Master McGrath*," and "*Bab at the Bowster*;" and the sweetest of all sweet juvenile quadrilles, "*Watching for Pa*," arranged on popular melodies by Jules Rochaud. Whatever comes to us from Messrs. Duff and Stewart is sure to be excellent in every way, and these are unsurpassably good.

From MESSRS. CUNNINGHAM BOOSEY, & CO. (296, Oxford Street), we have received Charles Imhof's "*Gedenke Mein!*" Waltz, to which we accord the highest praise. It is in that favourite composer's very best style, and cannot fail to become a general favourite. It is an exceedingly sweet, clever, and brilliant composition.

From MESSRS. FORSYTH BROTHERS (272A, Regent Circus, Oxford Street), we have received their admirable series of songs selected from the operas of Handel, Buononcini, Attilio, Vinci, etc., edited, with both English and Italian words, by Leyland Leigh—a series which does the editor infinite credit, and adds to the already wide reputation of the firm. The songs thus selected are "*Hoping Ever*" (Handel); "*The Fearless Sailor*" (Buononcini); "*Maiden! to thee I give*" (Handel); "*Oh thou whose loving care*" (Handel); "*Ever thine*" (Buononcini); "*Onward, Hoping*" (Vinci); "*Ye Gentle Airs*" (Handel); and "*The Catanzarese*." Eight more acceptable additions to a musical repertoire it would be difficult to find, and we are delighted to be able to chronicle their issue.

Mr. HENRY KLEIN sends us his magnificent composition, the "*Lieb' Gretchen Walzer*" ("*Daisy Dear*"), arranged for a band (scored by C. Zoeller). It is a grand composition, and will become popular wherever played. We are charmed with it.

"*The Right Man at the Helm*," the words by F. Green, and the music by Alfred Lee (C. Sheard, 192, High Holborn), is a noble patriotic song, which we heartily commend for public and private singing at the present time. With loyal sentiments, manly outspoken words, and appropriate music, this song, dedicated to "the right man at the helm," the Earl of Beaconsfield, is well chosen in time and circumstance, and cannot fail of being admired in all circles where patriotism at the present juncture of affairs is upheld.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

GREATRAGES OR GREATOREX FAMILY BIBLE.

ABOUT the year 1840 a Bible, with a record of the Greatorex family (Callow Branch), was lost at Burton-on-Trent. It is supposed that it was, by mistake, put into a sale by one of the family who was leaving Burton, and so got into other hands. The book is believed to contain the names of the parents and brothers of Anthony Greatorex, and also of his children—Thomas, Keziah, Martha, Ann, and Antonina.

If any readers of the "*RELIQUARY*" can give any information, or obtain any clue which may lead to the recovery of this interesting record, I shall be very greatly obliged if they will communicate with me to the accompanying address.

Croxdale Rectory, Durham.

EDWARD GREATOREX.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were absent from the meeting.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

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